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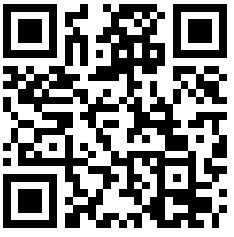

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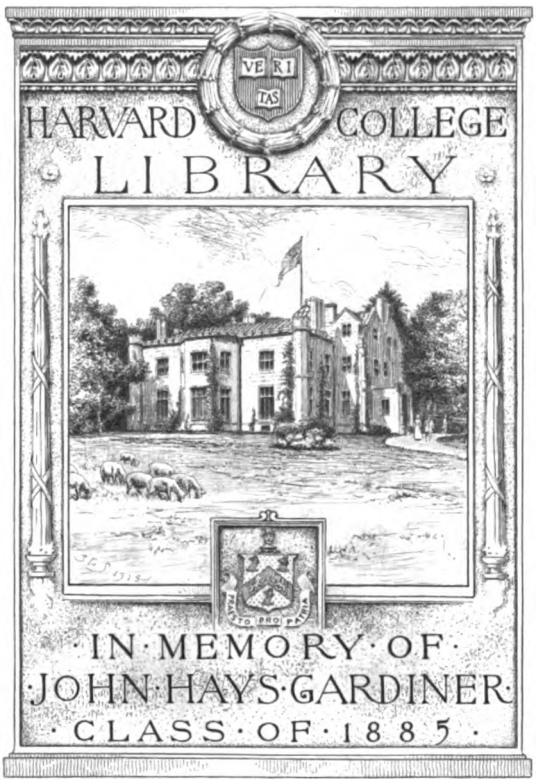

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THE EARL OF CHESTER'S

REGIMENT OF

YEOMANRY CAVALRY

1797 TO 1897

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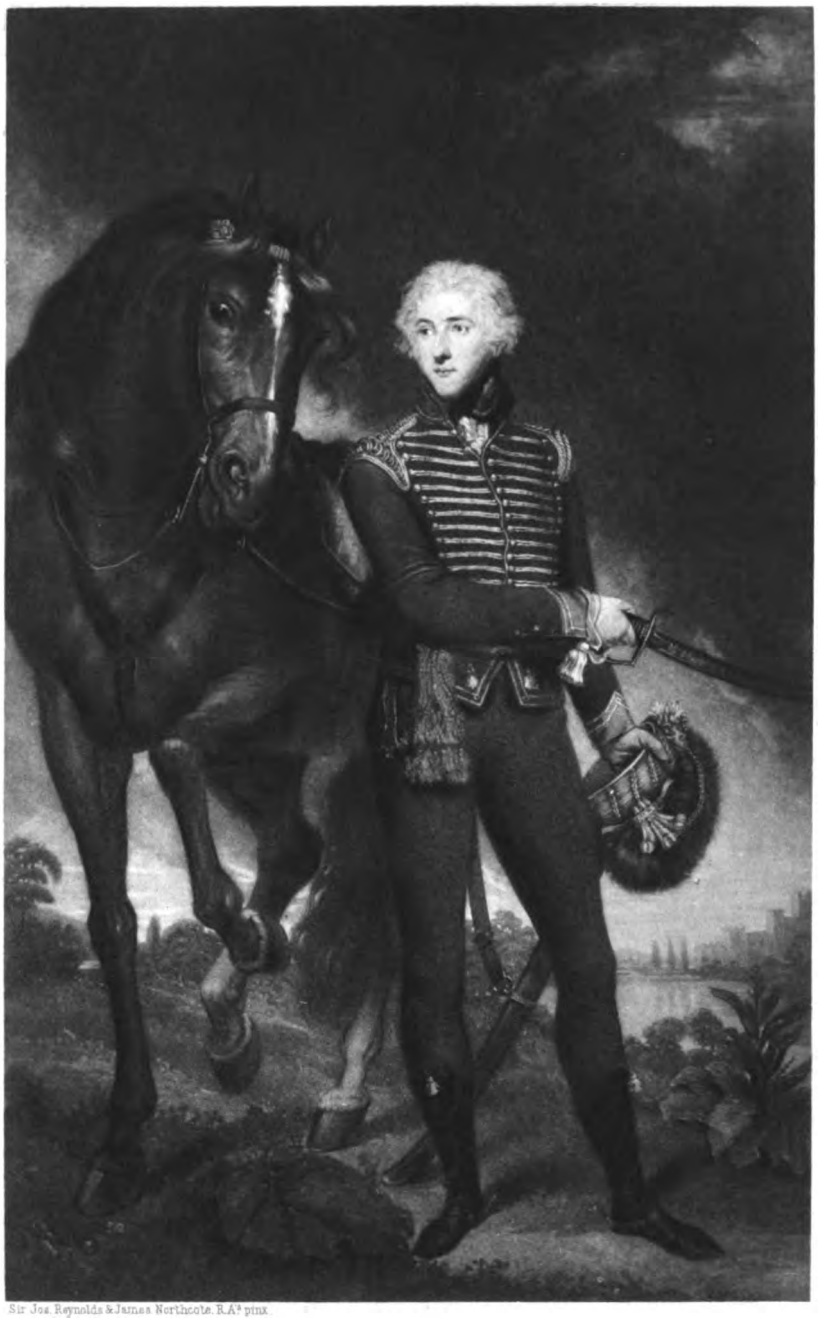

Sir Jos. Reynolds & James Northcote. R.A.s pinx.

SIR JOHN LEICESTER, Bar.t

Col.o of the Cheshire Cavalry

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EDINBURGH
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1895

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THE EARL OF CHESTER'S

REGIMENT OF

YEOMANRY CAVALRY

ITS FORMATION AND SERVICES

1797 TO 1897

EDINBURGH
PRIVATELY PRINTED AT THE
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1898

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PREFACE

FEW of the early Regimental Records of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry would have existed, had it not been that its first Colonel preserved, for a period extending over nearly twenty years from its formation, the correspondence, documents, bills, &c., connected with the regiment. These interesting papers, which fill eight folio volumes in the Tabley House Library, have been placed at my service by the Honourable Lady Leighton, and bring us down to 1820. From this year to May 1845—the date of the first Regimental Order-Book—I have had mainly to rely upon newspaper reports, tradition, and a few fragmentary documents that have been preserved at various intervals, though fortunately Captain Hill, who was adjutant of the regiment for the long period of thirty-two years (1836–1868), appears to have preserved most of the correspondence, "states," &c., for the stormy years of 1839 and 1842. In compiling the work, I have looked more to authenticity than to literary merit. Every statement made can be verified by regimental or private documents, or the authority on which it is based is given.

Whilst engaged upon the work I have received a mass of oral information, much of which is evidently incorrect (especially in the matter of dates), but in all cases where it has not been possible to verify the same it has been discarded, for I feel assured that the past and present members, as well as the numerous friends of the regiment, who will be interested in reading the history of a corps

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with which so many families in the County of Chester have at some time or other been associated, will prefer authenticity to doubtful statements, no matter how interesting they may be.

In conclusion, I have to convey my thanks, in addition to the Honourable Lady Leighton, to Colonel Egerton Warburton; to Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Harrington; to Major Birley (who has rendered me the greatest assistance); to Councillor S. H. Brooks, of Manchester, for placing at my disposal his almost unique military library; and to others for the assistance they have rendered me in my task.

FREDERICK LEARY.

MANCHESTER, 1897.

THE compilation of the records of the Cheshire Yeomanry, which completed its centenary in January 1897, was suggested some years ago, and they are now privately printed for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and yeomen, past and present, of the Regiment, and other subscribers. The work was entrusted to Mr. Frederick Leary of Manchester, to whom, together with Mr. Charles W. Sutton of the Manchester Free Library, for his invaluable advice and help, are due the thanks of all who may be interested in this history. An expression of thanks must also be here recorded to Mr. John Charlton for his sketch of the Regiment, and to those who have kindly allowed the reproduction of the various illustrations in the book.

HUGH A. BIRLEY,
Captain and Hon. Major E.C.Y.C.,
Treasurer to the Subscribers.

May 1898.

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THE EARL OF CHESTER'S

REGIMENT OF

YEOMANRY CAVALRY

1797 TO 1897

IT is exceedingly difficult, in the earlier period of our yeomanry cavalry, to trace their origin apart from the militia—the two being spoken of together. As early as the Saxon times the cavalry was composed of Thanes, who used no stirrups and were armed with spears, the only protection which the majority possessed being a casque or steel headpiece. Armour, however, was worn by many officers and wealthy men at the time of the Conquest, while both horse and foot soldiers wore tunics with sleeves and skirts down to the knees. The spurs of the cavalry at this time had only one point.[1] Cavalry appears to have been used on both sides at the battle of Hastings, though the English forces were chiefly composed of infantry, while far the greater part of the Norman army was composed of cavalry; and it is therefore probable that to the want of cavalry may be in a great measure attributed the defeat of Harold's army. With the advent of the Normans came the feudal system—a territorial organisation for military purposes. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were granted on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money in case of war, and thus it was that the yeomen gave to England

[1] Sheardown's "Yeomanry," p. 52.—*Doncaster Tracts.*

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her famous archers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to whom is due the credit of having gained our early victories over the French, such as Crecy, Poictiers, Agincourt, &c.

In the muster-roll of the army dated August 8, 1339, mention is made of "orderers"[1] (probably pikemen on horseback), a mounted corps of one hundred and twenty selected men; "archers of the king's guard" (probably footmen); and "hobelar archers"; and in 1351, by the 25 Edward III. c. 8, no one was to be compelled to find men-at-arms, hobelars, or archers, but by consent of Parliament. Hobelars were men who by their tenure were rated at £15 or upwards, who served as light horsemen, and were obliged to maintain a little nag or "hobby," from twelve to fifteen hands in height, for the purpose of certifying any invasion from the sea side.

Shortly after the Restoration two Acts of Parliament were passed, by which every person who had an income of £500 per annum derived from landed property, or had personal estate to the value of £6000, was required to provide, equip, and support one horseman; while others who had £50 a year from property, or had personal estate amounting to £600, were bound in like manner to furnish one pikeman or musketeer. The ministers of Charles the Second also favoured the formation of a standing army upon which the Government and country might rely with confidence in case of need. The veteran and well-disciplined soldiers, whether Cavaliers or Parliamentarians, who had fought through the struggles of the Civil War, and under the Protectorate of Cromwell, supplied material of the best description, which only required to be organised and placed on a permanent footing; but Parliament looked with jealousy upon this movement, and in 1679 standing armies were declared illegal in England.[2] One, however, was gradually forming, and in 1685, when James the Second came to the throne, it consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. The strength of the militia at this time was estimated at 150,000 men, horse and foot,[3] under the direction of the sovereign,

[1] *Ord*, a point.
[2] 31 Car. II.
[3] Parliamentary Debates, March 15, 1688–89. See also 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 3.

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and officered by the Lord-Lieutenants and their deputies, who fixed the time for drilling, which was not to exceed fourteen days a year. King James the Second added several regiments of Dragoon Guards to the army, and with William of Orange came the notion of maintaining the balance of power in Europe when the army was fostered and the Mutiny Act passed.[1]

As early as the reign of Charles II. the county of Chester provided two troops of Light Horse, one for the hundreds of Wirral, Bucklow, and Macclesfield ; and the other for the hundreds of Broxton, Northwich, Nantwich, and Eddisbury. The latter troop was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip Egerton in 1666, and the Oulton Park papers contain "a list of names of all the gent' that stand charged to find horsemen and arms under the Right Wor'p'll Lievten't-Coll', S'r Philip Egerton, K't., with the names of the Souldiers and number of horse every gent' stands charged to find." The last contains many names of local historic note, and there is scarcely a Cheshire family of any standing in the hundreds named, which is not more or less associated with this interesting record. The Bucklow Troop was commanded by Captain George Warburton in 1660.[2]

According to a writer in *Cheshire Notes and Queries*,[3] when the Prince of Orange landed in England, in 1688, Thomas Latham of Hawthorn Hall, Wilmslow, was joined by a Mr. Finney of Fulshaw in raising a troop of horse, for the purpose of assisting the Prince to bring about the Revolution. Thomas Latham acted as captain of the troop, and they joined Lord Delamere's regiment, which was sent to Ireland. At the end of the campaign in that country the regiment came home, and there was great rejoicing in Wilmslow.

There can be no doubt that the yeomanry constitutes the oldest branch of our volunteer force, the present institution being due to Lord Chatham in the year 1761, though a

[1] See Grose's "History of the British Army," 1801.
[2] *Cheshire Sheaf*, i. 252, 256, ii. 106. For copy of list, &c., see Appendix.
[3] Aug. 14, 1896.—Article, Hawthorne Hall.

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regiment of Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry was formed thirty years before this.[1] On December 18, 1761, the "Hunter Volunteers," as they were called, had arms and accoutrements issued to them by order of George III.[2] In 1779 the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, consisting of nine troops of sixty-five men each, were raised, and assisted in suppressing the Gordon riots of 1780. Several troops were formed in various parts of the country in the years 1792 and 1793, but it was the close of the eighteenth and the early part of the present century when the aggressive wars of France, following upon the revolution of 1789, threatened the safety of the United Kingdom, that saw in this country a more complete development of the national instinct of self-defence. On the twenty-eighth of February 1794, a message was delivered to Parliament from the king asking for an augmentation of the land forces, and amongst other measures Mr. Pitt proposed to form troops of yeomanry or volunteer cavalry to be attached to the particular county in which they were raised, unless called out in case of invasion, or for the suppression of riots in the neighbouring counties. The scheme received the sanction of Parliament, and on the twenty-third of March 1794 the Cinque Port Volunteer Cavalry Regiment was formed, followed quickly by others in Kent, Rutland, Dorset, and other parts of the
1796 kingdom. On November 26, 1796, a meeting of the inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester (presided over by Sir Peter Warburton) was convened at Northwich by George Harry, 5th Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, in order to receive offers of service from gentlemen willing to accept commissions in a body of provisional cavalry to be raised in the county in pursuance of the Act of Parliament recently passed, when it was resolved that a regiment should be formed of six troops, to be commanded by a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, one major, three captains, five lieutenants, and six cornets; and to be trained and appointed as a corps of light cavalry. The *London Gazette*, February 18, 1797, contains a list of the

[1] Proposed Precedence Table, 1884. [2] Ordnance Book, p. 93.

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first officers of the regiment, their commissions bearing date January 17, 1797 :— 1797

Colonel—Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas Crewe Dod, Esq.
Major—Thomas Langford Brooke, Esq. (High Sheriff of the county).
Captains—Charles Watkin John Shakerley, Esq. ; Ralph Leycester, jun., Esq.; Henry Augustus Leicester, Esq.
Captain-Lieutenant—Charles Cholmondeley, Esq.
Lieutenants—Legh Page, Esq.; Edward Downes, Esq.; Thomas Wright, Esq.; Charles Dickinson Henchman, Esq.; Cranage Antrobus, Esq.
Cornets (dated January 28, 1797)—Jonathan Higginson, Gent.; Robert Whitby, Gent.; William Sutton, Gent.

Very little appears to be known of this early Cheshire regiment. *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*,[1] noticing the first muster of this "supplementary," or, as they were more properly called, "irregular cavalry," says : "It is almost needless to observe that the unequal size, various colours, and different trim of the horses, have rendered their meeting a very motley assembly."

In June 1797 a troop of Macclesfield Yeomanry Cavalry was formed, the officers being John Smith Daintry, Captain ; Francis Beswick, Lieutenant ; and David Hall, Cornet.[2] Twelve months later the Nether-Knutsford Association was 1798 formed, consisting of a troop of yeomanry cavalry and two companies of infantry. The officers of the yeomanry were—John Hollins, Captain ; Samuel Bailey, Lieutenant ; and Richard Hancock, Cornet ; those of the infantry being George Leycester, Captain-Commandant ; Strethill Wright, Captain ; Cosmo Wallace and Daniel Leech, Lieutenants ; William Lester and Philip Johnson, Ensigns.[3] These corps were quite independent of each other, and had no connection at the time with Sir John Fleming Leicester's regiment.

In the early part of 1798 strong symptoms of disaffection

[1] May 13, 1797. [2] *London Gazette*, June 21, 1797.
[3] Ibid., July 28, 1798.

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1798 manifested themselves in Ireland, and orders were given to several corps of volunteer cavalry and infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march whenever the public service might need them. In May, James Lumm, an Irish rebel, of Lumville, in Ireland, was apprehended at Buxton on a charge of treasonable practices, by Mr. Brereton, a king's messenger despatched from Dublin for that purpose, and was conducted to Chester, on his way back to Ireland, by the Macclesfield Yeomanry.[1]

Whilst other regiments were volunteering their services in all directions, the Provisional Corps of Cavalry for the County of Chester does not appear to have been particularly active. One regiment of yeomanry, the Ancient British Fencibles, raised by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn in Denbighshire, earned for itself the names of "The Bloody Britons" and "Sir Watkin's Lambs" by the Irish, on account of the activity it displayed in the rebellion of 1798; and the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry had the proud distinction of meeting and assisting to take prisoners a force of 1400 Frenchmen who had landed at Cerrig Gwastad Point, in Cardigan Bay, on the twenty-second of December 1797, with instructions to set fire to a number of towns, including Chester, in order to divert the attention of the troops, while a grand attack should be made by a powerful fleet on the south coast, where the yeomanry of the southern counties were on the alert. For their services on this occasion the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry were granted permission to bear on their guidons and appointments the word "Fishguard," the name of the place where the affair occurred. In 1795 Colonel Legh's Lancashire Light Horse received the thanks of His Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of York, and of the inhabitants of Newhaven, Lewes, and Brighton, for its spirited conduct in repressing a mutiny of the Oxfordshire Militia, for which some of the mutineers were shot.[2] Notwithstanding, however, the number of yeomanry raised in the county, the city of Chester was garrisoned in 1797 by Lord Falmouth's

[1] *Manchester Mercury*, May 22, 1798.
[2] Ibid., April 28 and June 23, 1795.

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Cornish Cavalry, and on the thirteenth of October in the same year, the band of that regiment escorted the Chester volunteers from their parade ground in Abbey Square to Chester Castle, to take part in the ceremonies at the erection of the Shire Hall;[1] and in 1799 the Worcester Provisional Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Coxe, was quartered in the city.[2] 1798

In March 1802 came the short-lived Peace of Amiens, and in the following month a circular letter was sent by Lord Hobart, one of the Secretaries of State, to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, expressing His Majesty's thanks for the signal services performed to the country by the militia and volunteer bodies during the war, with directions for their disembodiment. Some of the regiments, however, continued to serve, and by the Act 42 Geo. III. c. 66, June 22, 1802, it was declared lawful for His Majesty to accept the offer of service of any corps of yeomanry or volunteers that had served during the war, or that might afterwards be formed. 1802

In May the following year, war again broke out, and the spirit of patriotism rapidly diffused itself throughout the country; volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry were formed in every quarter, and liberal subscriptions were made to clothe those persons to whom the expense would be inconvenient. The volunteer cavalry regiments which had been disbanded in the previous year offered to renew their services, which were accepted, but not without some opposition on the part of the opponents of the Government. Mr. Wyndham stigmatised them as "depositaries of panic," and expressed himself in terms of the greatest disdain. They were ably championed, however, by Pitt and Castlereagh, and even Fox, though he doubted their efficiency, applauded their zeal and patriotism. A London print observed—"Since the formation of volunteer corps our very manners have taken a better turn; our churches are better frequented; profane swearing is banished; every man looks to his character, respects the corps in which he is enrolled, and is cautious in all he says 1803

[1] *Cheshire Sheaf.* [2] *Manchester Mercury*, Feb. 12, 1799.

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1803 and does, lest he should disgrace the name of a British volunteer."

By a Government circular dated June 1803, every troop of yeomanry or volunteer cavalry was to consist of not less than forty rank and file—corporals and privates only. Three pounds per man for effectives was allowed annually for clothing and appointments, and issued for three years at once, if required; and a sum of £120 per troop per annum was placed at the disposal of the commandant, in lieu of the pay of sergeants, trumpeters, and every other charge heretofore defrayed by the Government. Constant pay, at the rate of six shillings per day, was allowed for an adjutant, and should a corps be called upon in cases of riot or disturbance the pay was to be that of the regular cavalry.

Amongst the first who hastened to second the measures of the Government was Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart. In June 1803 he offered to raise three troops of yeomanry cavalry in the county of Chester, to be incorporated with the troop at Knutsford, which does not appear to have been disbanded at the Peace of Amiens. This offer was accepted, and on the 29th July Lord Hobart intimated that His Majesty had "been graciously pleased to approve of the Macclesfield Troop of Yeomanry," raised in 1797, and which had not been disbanded, "being formed into one corps with the troops now raising by Sir John Fleming Leicester." On the 15th of the following month, it was further intimated that "His Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify his approbation and acceptance of the liberal offer made by Sir John Fleming Leicester to form a sixth troop of yeomanry cavalry, to consist of fifty rank and file, and to provide themselves entirely with cloathing and accoutrements." This proviso was probably due to a circular issued by the Secretary of State to the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, dated August 3, 1803, limiting the allowances to volunteer corps, and which stated that "no allowances will be made for clothing and appointments to any person who may, from this time, enter into a yeomanry corps," but that "any persons properly mounted, armed, and

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accoutred at his own expense, may serve in any regiment or corps of cavalry," or may be formed into separate corps. 1803

Five of the troops—Tabley, Mere, Knutsford, Northwich, and Macclesfield—were accepted by the Government on 26th July 1803, and the sixth—the Ashton Heyes Troop—on 13th August. The following is a return of the establishment as accepted by Government:—

No.	Names of Troops.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Chaplain.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assist. Surgeon.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Horses.
1	Tabley	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	58
2	Mere	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	58
3	Knutsford	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	58
4	Northwich	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	58
5	Macclesfield	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	58
6	Ashton Heyes	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	58
	Field Officers and Staff.	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Establishment	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	18	18	6	282	356

The first officers were:—

Colonel . . . Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart.
Lieut.-Colonel . . Thos. Langford Brooke, Esq.
Major . . . Henry Augustus Leicester, Esq.

TABLEY TROOP.

Captain . . . Ralph Leycester, Esq.
Lieutenant . . Wm. Hollins, Gent.
Cornet . . . Jonathan Higginson, Gent.

MERE TROOP.

Captain . . . Edwd. Venables Townshend, Esq.
Lieutenant . . John Davenport, Gent.[1]
Cornet . . . William Okell, Gent.

[1] Lieutenant Davenport resigned in June 1804, in consequence of his inability to fulfil the duties of the position on account of the distance of his residence at Runcorn from headquarters.

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1803

ASHTON HEYES TROOP.

Captain . . .	Bell Ince, Esq.
Lieutenant . .	Thos. Ridgeway, Gent.
Cornet . . .	John Shaw, Gent.

KNUTSFORD TROOP.

Captain . . .	John Hollins, Esq.
Lieutenant . .	Richard Hancock, Gent.
Cornet . . .	Francis Sharp, Gent.

MACCLESFIELD TROOP.

Captain . . .	John Smith Daintry, Esq.
Lieutenant . .	Francis Beswick, Gent.
Cornet . . .	David Hall, Gent.

NORTHWICH TROOP.

Captain . . .	John Marshall, Esq.
Lieutenant . .	Henry Furey, Gent.
Cornet . . .	William Bradburn, Gent.

STAFF.

Surgeon . . .	Peter Holland.
Assistant-Surgeon .	William Stone.
Adjutant . .	John Matchett.
Chaplain . . .	Rev. Oswald Leycester.

By the rules and regulations of the regiment, each troop was to consist of fifty rank and file, three sergeants, one quartermaster, and one trumpeter. Every officer and private was to take the oath of allegiance.[1] The whole corps agreed to serve in the county of Chester, and in case of invasion in any part of the north-west district. Every volunteer agreed to obey his officer, and every officer his superior. Every volunteer not present at the time of calling over the roll was to forfeit one shilling in the case of an officer, and sixpence if a private; if half-an-hour late, two shillings and sixpence in the case of an officer, and one shilling if a private; and for not attending drill

[1] See Appendix for present oath of allegiance.

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(except in case of sickness or leave of absence), five shillings for an officer, and two shillings and sixpence for a private. For talking or other irregularity at drill after the word "attention" had been given, a fine of sixpence was to be imposed; and for attending drill or parade in a state of intoxication, if an officer, he was forfeit ten shillings and sixpence, if a private, five shillings. Dirty uniforms were to be visited with a fine of one shilling in each case. Payment of these fines was to be recorded as the Act of Parliament directed. In cases of fire, the officers were empowered to assemble the volunteers in such manner as they thought proper. 1803

In addition to this regiment the county furnished another corps of six troops, called the Western Cheshire Volunteer Cavalry, to the formation of which Lord Grosvenor contributed £200.[1] The first officers were:[2]—

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant—Thomas Crewe Dod, Esq.[3]
Major—Thomas Wild, Esq.
Captains—Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart.; John Hill, Esq.; William Henry Worthington, Esq.; Thomas Penson, Esq.; Richard Congreave, Esq.; John Richardson, Esq.
Lieutenants — John Fielden, Gent.; Henry Potts, Gent.; Thomas Fluitt, Gent.; Francis Edge Barker, Gent.; Samuel Alderley, Gent.
Cornets—Richard Hill, Gent.; John Stewart Hughes, Gent.; Thomas Sudworth, Gent.; John Bennion, Gent.; William Henry Addison, Gent.
Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Trevor Trevor.
Surgeon—George Harrison, Gent.

Stockport furnished a troop of sixty men under the title of the Stockport Independent Gentlemen and Yeomanry, commanded by Robert Gee, Esq.;[4] and Norton a troop of the same strength, of which Brigadier-General Heron was the commander[5] up to November 1807, when he was

[1] *Manchester Mercury*, Oct. 3, 1803. [2] *London Gazette*, Nov. 1, 1803.
[3] This gentleman had been Lieutenant-Colonel in the Provisional Cavalry raised in the county in 1797.
[4] *London Gazette*, Sept. 27, 1803. [5] Ibid., Sept. 24, 1803.

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1803 succeeded by Lieutenant Sir Richard Brooke. Altogether fourteen troops of cavalry, with a total strength of 732 men. The county also furnished fifty-eight companies of infantry, containing 4841 men, and a company of artillery with 105 men.

On the 10th of August 1803, the thanks of the House of Commons were again voted "to the several volunteer and yeomanry corps of the United Kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which, at a crisis the most momentous to their country, they have associated for its defence," and it was ordered "that a return be prepared, to be laid before the House in the next session of Parliament, of all volunteer and yeomanry corps whose services shall have been accepted by His Majesty, describing each corps, in order that such return may be entered in the journals of the House, and the patriotic examples of such voluntary exertions transmitted to posterity."

The Prince of Wales having been graciously pleased to grant permission to the regiment to wear his feather, Colonel Sir John Leicester gave a grand entertainment to the corps about the middle of September in honour of the event.[1]

At a general meeting of the officers of the regiment, held at the George Inn, Knutsford, September 3, 1803, it was resolved:—

"That in the opinion of all present a general meeting-place for the muster of the whole regiment on any sudden emergency ought to be now fixed on.

"That Knutsford shall be the place of muster on any such occasion.

"That the determination as to providing two pieces of artillery be suspended until it is ascertained whether or not pioneers must be provided.

"That the uniform jacket be red and blue, according to the one now produced.

"That the regiment shall meet for nearly a week, to exercise at the city of Chester, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October next.

"That the officers do meet at the same place this day fortnight at half-past ten in the forenoon."

---

[1] *Manchester Mercury*, Sept. 13, 1803.

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At the adjourned meeting it was resolved :— 1803

"That Sir John Fleming Leicester (the Colonel) shall make application to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County requesting him to apply to the Secretary of State to obtain the permission of His Majesty to permit the corps to take the name of the Earl of Chester's Regiment, if it is not intended to allow it to take the name of Royal, providing it will not occasion any delay in issuing the commissions.

"That the regiment on meeting at Chester on the twenty-fourth of October next shall appear with not less than forty rank and file to each troop, but without more if inconvenient.

"That the black leather cloak-case now produced be the pattern fixed.

"That the uniform of the officers for undress shall be—the undress jacket, blue pantaloons, Hessian boots, cap and feather, white sword-belt with leather knot, and plated spurs with straight rusks.

"That the Quartermasters' undress jackets shall be red, plain blue cuff and collar, and one row of buttons.

"That a Quartermaster be appointed to each troop.

"That an orderly sergeant be appointed weekly.

"That an orderly book shall be provided for each troop in which minutes of regimental orders shall be inserted.

"That the following shall be inserted in each book :—

"1. Colonel Sir John Leicester orders that no person shall wear any part of his uniform without the consent of his commanding officer.

"2. That the parole shall be given out in each troop weekly.

"3. That each man be cautioned not to put grease of any kind on his boots in cleaning them.

"4. That the Quartermaster of each troop shall give instructions to the men how to keep their clothes, arms, and accoutrements in perfect order.

"5. That the vote of thanks of the House of Commons be entered in the orderly books."

The proposal to provide two field-pieces was afterwards given up, and the assembling of the regiment at Chester was postponed to the fourteenth of November. In answer to the request to allow the corps to bear the title of the Earl of Chester's Regiment, Colonel Sir John Leicester received the following letters :—

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1803

"DUNHAM MASSEY, *Oct.* 8, 1803.

"SIR,

"It gives me great satisfaction to transmit to you the following extract from a letter received this morning from Mr. Yorke:—'I have laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 27th ult., and I am commanded to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of Sir J. F. Leicester's Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry having the title of the Earl of Chester's Regiment, if H.R.H. the Prince of Wales shall have signified his consent to its bearing that distinction.'

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient humble Servant,

"STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

"Sir J. F. LEICESTER, Bart."

"TAVISTOCK, *Oct.* 15, 1803.

"DEAR SIR JOHN LEICESTER,

"I am so fully persuaded, though at a distance from the Prince, I should encourage his displeasure was I to delay authorising you to entitle your corps 'The Earl of Chester's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry,' by waiting for the formality of a letter, that I will take upon myself to beg you to consider your request as granted.

"His Royal Highness upon a former occasion expressed himself in such strong terms as to the pleasure he felt in being able to show you any mark of his esteem in his power, that I am satisfied he will not esteem this dereliction of form on my part unwarrantable.

"Believe me most unfeignedly, there are no commands you may be pleased to lay upon me but that I shall execute with much satisfaction.

"I am,

"Most truly and sincerely yours,

"THOS. TYRWHITT.

"Sir JOHN LEICESTER, Bart."

Every precaution was taken about this time in case of French invasion, the yeomanry was kept in a constant state of preparedness, and false alarms and consequent turn-outs were frequent. The appearance of the enemy upon the coast

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was to be signified by lighting up the beacons, upon which the different corps were at once to repair to their appointed posts, and there to await the opening of sealed orders in the hands of their commanding officers. The Macclesfield, Tabley, and Knutsford troops of the regiment were to assemble at the latter place, and the three other troops at Northwich. Each man was to appear in his dress jacket and cap, with leather breeches and overalls, and every captain was to have in readiness, at a few hours' notice, four days' provisions and forage, for the men and horses in his troop.[1] 1803

On November 13 the following regimental order was issued :—

"Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester thinks it right to take the earliest opportunity to inform the regiment he has the honour to command that he yesterday received orders from the General of the District, by which it appears that on the appearance of invasion signified by lighting up the Beacons, or other intelligence to that effect, they may, and probably will be required to repair to an appointed post. He, therefore, thinks it his duty to recommend to every individual to immediately supply himself with the necessaries as here specified, and which they must have in constant readiness in their cloak-bags. Each man may also bring with him his ordinary great-coat, neatly doubled up and fix'd on the pad under the cloak-case.

"*Necessaries.*

"One worsted or flannel night-cap.

"One flannel waistcoat with sleeves (to come well down over the loins).

"One pair flannel drawers.

"Two shirts, two pair worsted stockings, one pair strong shoes, razor and strap, curry comb and brush, pipeclay and black ball."

At the suggestion of His Royal Highness Lieutenant-General Prince William Frederick of Gloucester, the Commander of the District, the officers of the regiment, at a meeting held at the George Inn, Knutsford, on December 12,

[1] Provisions per man—Bread, 4 lbs. ; meat, 4 lbs. ; cheese, 1 lb. Forage per horse—Oats, 48 lbs. ; hay, 40 lbs.

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1803 undertook to convey any information or orders that he despatched to Knutsford upon the appearance of the enemy in the most speedy manner to the various volunteer corps in Northwich, Middlewich, Macclesfield, and Sandbach, at their own expense, for the space of six months. For this purpose three men were stationed at Knutsford under the command of Captain Hollins, and the detachment was relieved every two days[1] until the whole of the men of the regiment had performed the duty. Many of the yeomen came a distance of sixteen miles, and besides performing all the duties of soldiers in stable dress, provided themselves with lodgings, provisions, forage, &c., without any expense to the public. For this service they received the thanks of Prince William Frederick, who wrote June 10, 1804:—

"I must request that you convey to the corps under your orders my thanks for the readiness . . . that the members of it feel to promote on every occasion the good of the king's service, and for undertaking to put three persons at Knutsford during the last six months, that no time might be lost in collecting the volunteers in the neighbourhood upon an emergency; a most useful service, which it is very gratifying to me to find by your last that upon some future occasion they may be inclined to recommence. This fresh instance of the zeal of your regiment demands my warmest thanks, which I trust you will communicate, and is only an additional proof of the desire of those gentlemen . . . to contribute to the security of the country."

On December 28, an affray occurred in the city of Chester between a press-gang, who were actively engaged in securing seafaring men for the navy, and some volunteers who had been on duty. It is probable that the press-gang had received information that one of the volunteers had been at sea, and, notwithstanding his military habiliments, they seized him and lodged him in Northgate Gaol. A large crowd collected to the assistance of the volunteers, burst open the prison, and released their companion. A court

[1] Which practically covered three days, the detachment parading at noon; and was not released until noon on the following day but one.

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of inquiry was subsequently held to investigate the affair, when the volunteers, as a body, were exonerated.[1] On December 31, Colonel Leicester received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel George Cooke, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the district, intimating that Prince William Frederick had desired him to acquaint Sir John, privately, that in case the disturbance should be renewed, he would feel obliged if he would be in readiness with the corps under his command and proceed to Chester for the purpose of assisting the magistrates. The services of the regiment were not, however, required. 1803

On the twenty-first of January 1804, the regiment was reviewed in Tabley Park by His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, at that time commanding the North-Western District. His Royal Highness, who was attended by three aides-de-camp, was accompanied by Lord Stamford and Warrington, Lord Bulkeley, Lord Penrhyn, and a numerous party of gentlemen. At the close of the review the Prince presented the regiment with standards, and during the ceremony spoke to the following effect :— 1804

"Sir John Leicester, in delivering these standards to your regiment, I am happy to avail myself of the opportunity that this day's ceremony affords me, to express to you the great satisfaction I derive from seeing so fine a regiment of cavalry as the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry raised in my district, and return to you, sir, and to the whole of the corps, my thanks for your loyal and spirited offer to march on the shortest notice to any part of my command.

"The great and unremitting exertions you have made to form your regiment, and the pains taken by every individual in it to instruct himself in the duties of the station he has undertaken, must ever reflect upon you, sir, and upon every person in the regiment, the highest honour, and fully convince me that should you be called out, you will render your king and country the most essential services, and gain to yourselves the greatest credit.

"Gentlemen of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry, I am

[1] "History of Chester" (Hemingway, 1821), ii. 257 ; *Cheshire Sheaf*, i. 191 ; *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, Jan. 28, 1804.

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1804 perfectly certain that you are all aware of the important charge I this day entrust to you, in placing these standards under your safeguard, and that you will never allow them to be wrested from you. Those glorious motives which induced you to take up arms at this crisis—loyalty, attachment to your country, and devotion to our laws and constitution—will, I doubt not, ever actuate you to use every exertion, and determine you to make every sacrifice for their defence, whilst bravery and public spirit, virtues which I am persuaded every one in this corps possesses, will make you resolve sooner to lose your lives than your standards; and by strict subordination and discipline, as well as by undauntedness and perseverance, to protect them to the last extremity.

"Gentlemen, I can with great truth assure you that I shall feel much pride in leading you against the enemy, should he attempt to invade our happy land, and that my sincere good wishes will accompany you."

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Royal Highness desired Colonel Sir John Leicester to "express to the whole of the regiment in the warmest terms his high approbation" "of their soldierlike appearance and behaviour on that day," and for their "exertions to arrive at that state of perfection in discipline which has done them so much honour."

The standards, which bore a representation of the Prince of Wales's feathers, were manufactured by Messrs G. and W. D. Almaine, well-known embroiderers of Bow Street, London, and consisted of "a king's painted standard with gold fringes," and "two blue silk painted regimental standards with silver fringe." The total cost, including "three cornets' silver-laced belts with plated swivels" for carrying the same, was £55, 10s.

From the following return made to the Government on the 30th of May, it would appear that the regiment was only nine privates short of its full strength on that date:—

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Return of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Sir John F. Leicester, Bart., May 30, 1804.

Accepted Strength of the Corps.						Effective Strength of the Corps.						No. of Arms, Accoutrements, &c., supplied by the Government, with the date when received, and from whence.							Ditto purchased by the Corps, and for which Government has granted the regulated allowance.						Ditto purchased by the Corps, and for which no allowance will be claimed.						Ditto retained by the Corps at the conclusion of the last war.					
No. of Troops.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	No. of Troops.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Date and Place whence Received.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabres.	Belts and Knots.	Trumpets and Strings.	Bugles.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabres.	Belts and Knots.	Trumpets and Strings.	Bugles.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabres.	Belts and Knots.	Trumpets and Strings.	Bugles.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabres.	Belts and Knots.	Trumpets and Strings.	Bugles.
6	18	18	6	300	348	6	18	18	6	291	339	London, 1798 :																								
												Knutsford Troop .	0	32	32	32	1	0	...	22	22	22	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	32	1	0
												Do., 1801 :																								
												Macclesfield Troop	0	20	20	20	0	0	...	34	34	34	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	0	0
												Do., 1803 :																								
												Tabley Troop . .	0	50	50	50	0	0	...	4	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												Mere Troop . . .	0	50	50	50	0	0	...	4	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												Northwich Troop .	0	50	50	50	0	0	...	4	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												Ashton Heyes Troop .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																			No allowance for the above yet received, but expected.																	
6	18	18	6	300	348	6	18	18	6	291	339	Total . . .	...	202	202	202	1	...	...	122	122	122	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	52	1	0

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1804 On the 15th and 16th of July the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Hare. The following table shows the "State" of each troop:[1]—

State of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry commanded by Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., &c., &c., as inspected by Lieut.-Col. Hare, 15 and 16 July 1804.

Troops.	Commissioned Officers.						Staff Officers.			Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.					Horses.[2]
	Colonel.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Cornets.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Surgeons.	Qr.-mrs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumprs.	Privates.	
Tabley—															
Under arms	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	39	44
Sick and absent	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	13
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	50	57
Mere—															
Under arms	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	39	46
Sick and absent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	54
Ashton Heyes—															
Under arms	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	37	44
Sick and absent	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Total	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	54
Knutsford—															
Under arms	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	33	39
Sick and absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	15
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	54
Macclesfield—															
Under arms	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	35	42
Sick and absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	9
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	47	54
Northwich—															
Under arms	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	24	27
Sick and absent	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	20	24
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	47	54

N.B.—The three supernumeraries are included in the Tabley Troop.

[1] For a muster-roll of the non-commissioned officers and men, dated Sept. 9, 1804, see Appendix.

[2] Evidently officers' horses are not included in this and some subsequent returns.

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In September, by order of His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, the regiment was attached to the brigade under Major-General Burton, whose headquarters were at Chester, and in forwarding the order, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hare, Inspecting Field-Officer of the North-Western District, wrote to Colonel Sir J. F. Leicester :— 1804

"I think it incumbent on me to express to you my entire approbation of the zeal, discipline, and general good attention that have invariably been manifested by every part of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry since I have had the honour of inspecting their corps. Allow me, sir, to express to you the full sense I entertain of the great exertions that must have been made, not only by yourself, but by every individual of the corps, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, without which it would have been impossible to have attained its present high state of discipline and perfection, and cannot but reflect the highest credit upon every person enrolled in it."

On the twenty-fifth of the same month the regiment marched into Liverpool for fourteen days' permanent duty under the immediate command of His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick. On the same day all Garrison Reports were ordered to be made to Sir John Leicester, as colonel commanding. The Return of the troops serving on this duty was as follows :—

Troops.	Commissioned Officers.	Quarter-masters.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.
Ashton Heyes	4	1	48	52
Northwich	3	1	47	53
Tabley	7	...	55	67
Knutsford	3	1	51	55
Mere	4	1	53	64
Macclesfield	3	1	47	54

The 2nd Salop Militia and a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards formed the remainder of the garrison. Whilst the regiment was engaged upon this duty His Royal Highness

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1804 the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by his son Prince William Frederick, Commander-in-Chief of the North-Western District, honoured Chester with a visit, and was escorted by a troop of the Western Cheshire Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Colonel Dod.[1]

1805 Permission having been obtained for the regiment to again proceed to Liverpool for fourteen days' permanent duty instead of going to Chester, the following Regimental Orders were issued :—

"It having been thought advisable by the corps to assemble for fourteen days' permanent pay and duty—

"Colonel Sir John Leicester desires to inform the members that he has obtained His Majesty's consent for that purpose on the fourteenth of October next, and according to the wishes of the troops has got permission to go to Liverpool instead of Chester.

"Sir John hopes the same zeal which was so laudably manifested on the former occasion will be equally shown upon the present, and the more so as by so doing the troops will recollect that they will be, as has been the case this last year, exempt from more frequent musters, which it would, otherwise, have been necessary to give them.

"The Tabley, Mere, and Knutsford troops will form the first division, and meet at Mere at seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th.

"The Ashton Heyes, Macclesfield, and Northwich troops will form the second division, and meet at Warrington at nine o'clock on the same morning. The whole in dress jackets, helmets, and leather breeches, with stable dress packed neatly upon the cloak cases.

"The Quartermaster of each troop to meet Mr. Matchett [the Adjutant] at the billetmaster's at Liverpool on Monday the 14th of October at nine o'clock, when the same quarters as before will, if possible, be obtained, as it is understood to be the wish of the troops it should be so."

On this occasion Prince William Frederick gave orders that the corps should not be dismounted for the purpose of doing garrison duty, and that they should not be placed

[1] *Manchester Mercury*, Oct. 16, 1804.

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upon this duty at all, except in the case of urgent necessity. 1805
During the regiment's stay in Liverpool Major-General Benson, commanding the Liverpool Brigade, issued the following General Order :—

"HEAD QUARTERS, LIVERPOOL, 25 *Oct.* 1805.

"Major-General Benson has the honour to request Colonel Sir John Leicester will have the goodness to express to the Earl of Chester's Regiment under his command that he shall feel very sincere satisfaction in reporting it in a complete state of discipline and good order, and every way equal to any duty that may be required of it, and the General feels the greater pleasure on the occasion, as he can do so with the strictest justice."

Colonel Sir John Leicester, in conveying this order to the troops under his command, desired "to add to the approbation of the General his own particular thanks for their strict observance of their duties as soldiers, as well as the great attention to himself, during their continuance at Liverpool; and to assure them that to attend them wherever the good of their country demands, would ever be to him the highest gratification and honour."

Until the dispersion of Napoleon's "Army of England" in August, the country was kept in a continual state of alarm. Between 1794 and 1804 successive Acts of Parliament were passed providing for the administration and discipline of the volunteer force, which at this time numbered 429,165 men; and many regiments of yeomanry and volunteers were embodied for continuous service. In November, after the breaking up of Napoleon's army of invasion, "His Majesty was pleased to accept the renewed offer of the services of the corps."

In accordance with a resolution passed on the 10th of 1806
January by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Knutsford Loyal Volunteer Infantry, whose services had been accepted by the Government in 1803, the two regiments were incorporated under the command of Colonel Sir J. F. Leicester, with the title of the Earl of Chester's Legion.

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1806 On the death of Pitt in the early part of this year, the ministry of Grenville and Fox came into power, with Mr. Wyndham (who had used violent language against the yeomanry corps) as Secretary of State; and some alteration was expected in the allowances of these corps, but they proved of so trifling a character that they were scarcely felt. In place of the Government allowance of £120 per troop for contingent expenses, a sum of £2 per man per annum was allowed, the amount to be issued half-yearly—£1 for each man serving on June 24, and a like sum for those serving on December 24; and by a circular issued on the 12th of July, six shillings a day, with two shillings for a horse, was allowed for an adjutant to corps consisting of not less than three hundred rank and file, and three shillings and elevenpence a day (including ninepence for a horse) to a sergeant-major for corps under three hundred rank and file, and consisting of not less than three troops of forty rank and file each.

On the eighteenth of October the regiment assembled at Chester for eight days' permanent duty, and in the following
1807 year, in October, the troops assembled in the neighbourhood of their own homes for six days' training and exercise, whilst the infantry of the Legion met at Knutsford and marched to Preston for twelve days' permanent duty.

1808 On the fourteenth of November, 1808, the cavalry of the Legion assembled at Chester for ten days' permanent duty, at the end of which the troops made an offer to the Government, through the colonel, to continue their services as volunteers for four years certain; and on the twenty-eighth Major-General Heron wrote to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County:—

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to state to your Lordship that the cavalry of the Earl of Chester's Legion, which has been on permanent duty in this garrison [Chester], deserves my warmest applause both for their correct behaviour and good conduct in quarters, as well as the very soldierlike manner in which they went through the different evolutions in the field."

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This year the cavalry of the Legion again assembled at Chester on October 16th for ten days' permanent duty, but as no corps of volunteer infantry were allowed to assemble, the infantry of the Legion was not called up. 1809

A general jubilee was celebrated on the twenty-fifth of October, with great rejoicings, through the whole of the British Empire, on account of the entering of His Majesty George the Third into the fiftieth year of his reign. The inhabitants of Knutsford have always been noted for their loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick, and on this occasion the cavalry and infantry of the Legion marched to church, preceded by the Sunday-school scholars. A sermon was preached by the vicar, the Rev. Henry Grey, nephew to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and the anthem of "God Save the King" was sung by Captain Leech, of the infantry of the Legion. After divine service the Legion was reviewed by Colonel Leicester, after which the volunteers retired to the various inns, at which dinners had been provided for them. A large party of the officers and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood dined together at the Angel Inn. In the evening there was a display of fireworks on the heath; and when the volunteers marched back to their quarters they stopped at the door of Major Wright, the commander of the infantry of the Legion, and sang "God Save the King," afterwards giving three cheers in honour of that worthy officer.[1]

On the twenty-seventh of the same month, at a general meeting held at Northwich of the subscribers to a fund raised in the county of Chester for the internal defence of the kingdom—Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester in the chair—it was resolved "that this meeting is very sensible of the great spirit and exertions of the Loyal Knutsford Volunteer Infantry, now attached to the Earl of Chester's Legion, and the high state of discipline which it has attained"; and it was ordered that the sum of six hundred pounds be paid to Major Wright for the use of that corps out of a fund remaining in the hands of Messrs. Gosslings, and the bankers were also requested to invest the dividends of the South Sea Annuities then standing

[1] Corry's "History of Macclesfield," &c., p. 231.

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1809 to this account, as the same should be received, in the purchase of similar stock, for the purposes of the original subscription.

On the first of December the strength of the Legion was returned as follows :—

Corps.	No. of Troops.	No. of Companies.	Officers.									Trumpeters and Drummers.	Effective Rank and File.	Horses.
			Commissioned.							Non-Comd.				
			Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Staff.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.			
The Earl of Chester's Regiment of Cavalry	6	...	1	1	1	6	6	6	4	6	18	6	300	324
Knutsford Loyal Volunteer Infantry . .	...	3	...	...	1	3	6	3	2	...	14	6	300	...
Total . .	6	3	1	1	2	9	12	9	6	6	32	12	600	324

1810 During this year the troops were called out at various times in their immediate neighbourhoods for twelve days' drill.

1811 In May 1811 Robert Walpole Dadley was appointed Adjutant of the Legion in the place of Adjutant William John Matchett resigned, and on the twenty-ninth of December an abstract return of the six troops was issued, of which the following is a copy :—

Troops.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumptrs.	Quarter-masters.	Total.
Tabley	58	3	3	1	1	66
Mere	46	3	2	1	1	53
Knutsford . . .	46	3	3	1	1	54
Macclesfield . . .	45	3	3	1	1	53
Ashton Heyes . .	44	3	3	1	1	52
Northwich . . .	28	3	3	1	1	36
	267	18	17	6	6	314
1 Sergeant-Major, 6 Quartermasters						7
Wanting to complete						10
						331
6 Troops, 54 per Troop					324	
1 Sergeant-Major, 6 Quartermasters . . .					7	
					331	

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During the spring of 1812 a great depression existed in the cotton trade; provisions were dear, and several outrages were committed by mobs in some of the populous towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Early on the morning of April 13th Mr. Daniel Rowson, a gentleman in a large way of business in Macclesfield, received a letter from Stockport threatening the immediate destruction of his and his neighbours' property, and shortly after noon some hundreds of the disaffected, who had congregated in the fields adjoining the town, entered the market-place, and began to throw the provisions offered for sale about the streets. One of the foremost of the rioters having been taken into custody, was lodged in gaol, but the mob broke open the doors of the prison and rescued the prisoner, whom they carried to the market-place amidst much shouting and excitement. The mob then set forward towards the premises of Mr. Rowson in Mill Street. Here they demolished all the windows, broke down the doors of the shop, and rolled the cheeses and other articles into the street. When the destruction was complete, with another shout of triumph they took their way to another part of the town, committing the most wanton and wasteful excesses as they proceeded. Many shops were completely gutted, and several cotton-mills were assailed with the object of destroying the machinery. A company of the Royal Cumberland Militia, who were stationed in the town, followed the mob from street to street without success, and the Riot Act was read with no other effect than to further exasperate the rioters. The magistrates now resolved to summon the yeomanry cavalry to their aid, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the Macclesfield Troop mustered under the command of Captain J. S. Daintry, and marched at a hand-gallop to the factory of Messrs. Goodall & Birchinall, whither the mob had proceeded. The latter, on seeing the yeomanry advancing, took to flight, and crossed the river in two directions. A part took the way to The Beach, the residence of Mr. C. Wood, but the main body fled to a tract of waste ground that had long been the depository of the town's rubbish, and made a stand there, conceiving them- 1812

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1812 selves inaccessible to cavalry. The yeomanry halted in front of the main body, and the magistrates parleyed with them to no effect for near half-an-hour. Intelligence now arrived that the other division had attacked Mr. Wood's house, and were threatening his life. The yeomanry and Cumberland Militia were at once despatched to disperse the rioters, but they retreated precipitately across the river, and succeeded in effecting a junction with their fellows in the fields adjoining the Manchester road. The yeomanry now broke in amongst them; an immediate dispersion followed, and several of the ringleaders were seized. In less than ten minutes the area of one hundred acres was cleared, the troopers leaping hedges and walls in their progress, and driving all before them, amidst showers of stones and brickbats.

The fields having been cleared, the mob repaired to the market-place and adjoining streets, threatening to rescue the prisoners, and growing more outrageous as the night advanced. The rioters remaining deaf to the persuasion of the magistrates, at seven o'clock the Macclesfield Troop of Yeomanry were again assembled, and orders were given to clear the streets. This was the most perilous part of the service—the rioters clung to the walls and took refuge in the numerous alleys, throwing stones and bricks from thence to the great annoyance and danger of the troops. At length, however, they were driven from these, and reduced to their last stand in the churchyard. The key of the gates being promptly procured, they were quickly dispersed, and by eleven o'clock the town was quiet. The yeomanry, however, continued on duty, guards being placed in several of the manufactories for their protection, whilst others were placed to insure the safety of the town.

Of the Macclesfield Yeomanry, two members were severely hurt. Mr. Higginbotham, an alderman of the borough, had his arm broken, and Mr. Grimsditch, a solicitor, received several contusions on the head; and many others were violently struck and bruised with the missiles. Of the rioters, a woman was unfortunately trampled upon and her arm broken; a prisoner named Stubbs also received

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a gash in the head when in the act of violently assaulting Mr. Grimsditch. 1812

A messenger had been despatched during the afternoon to Colonel Sir John F. Leicester, asking for assistance, and about midnight the Knutsford and Tabley Troops arrived at Macclesfield under the command of Captain Hollins.

The spirit of misrule had now reached Stockport, and about eight o'clock in the morning of the fourteenth a mob began to collect on the outskirts, and entering the town in large numbers, began to break into the provision stores. Having committed great damage in the centre of the town, the rioters proceeded to Edgeley Mill, the factory of Mr. J. Goodair, which they looted, destroying all the machinery, and then set fire to his house in Castle Street. By this time the whole of the regiment had been assembled, and coming up at the time with the Scots Greys saved the premises from being consumed. The mob then made an attempt on property in another part of the town, but were frustrated by the arrival of the troops. On the following day the rioters assembled on Cheadle Heath, but after some deliberation dispersed in various directions. Many of them were arrested and committed to Chester Castle, where they arrived on April 23rd, escorted by the Ashton Heyes Troop. The General of the District deemed it necessary that the regiment should be continued on this service for close upon three weeks, until a detachment of artillery and several regiments of regular troops were placed in the neighbourhood, which remained there for many months afterwards.

For these services the regiment received the thanks of the Secretary of War, of the Lieutenancy of the County Palatine of Chester, and at a numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county, held at Northwich on June 2nd, Edmund Yates, Esq., High Sheriff, in the chair, it was resolved:

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the yeomanry, volunteers, and other military for their spirited and humane conduct on a service so particularly painful to the feelings of

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1812 Englishmen, and that such thanks be communicated to the commanding officer of each corps."

On May 19th the *Manchester Mercury*, referring to the regiment, says: "The alacrity of this corps of cavalry is truly commendable, and entitles them to the approbation of the country."

Many of the rioters were tried at a Special Commission held on the twenty-fifth of May, composed of Justices Burton and Dallas, when fourteen were condemned to death, of whom two were executed, eight transported for life, and the rest imprisoned.[1]

On May 6th Major Augustus Leicester became Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* T. L. Brooke resigned.

The regiment was reclothed in October of this year, the uniform at this time being: blue jacket richly ornamented with silver braid, scarlet cuffs and collar, and plated regimental buttons; pantaloons of French grey cloth, richly ornamented with silver; overalls of regulation mixture-coloured cloth, with cross flap-pockets, three regimental buttons to each, edged with scarlet, strapped with the same cloth, open with fly at bottom to button with metal buttons, booted with black patent-leather, and straps under the feet; black felt hussar cap, with rich silver-lace band, silver-plated ear-loops, rosette, and button, patent-leather tops, falls, and peaks, and hussar feather; Hessian boots with polished steel spurs; patent-leather holster flounces with plated stud ornaments, and buff-leather pouch and sword-belts. The trumpeters wore bearskin caps, with scarlet cloth bags, and richly plated musical ornaments; and the farriers wore a plated horse-shoe ornament. The whole were supplied by Baker and Son, of Covent Garden, London.

1813 In July 1813 Robert Walpole Dadley resigned the adjutancy of the regiment, and was succeeded by Captain Samuel Dudley, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who had seen twenty years' service in the regular cavalry, ten of

[1] Burton MSS. (Manchester Free Library), pp. 619, 623.

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which he served in the Peninsula as aide-de-camp to Lord Combermere, who recommended him. 1813

The regiment assembled on the eighteenth of October at Knutsford, for six days' training. On the twenty-second they were reviewed by Major-General Dirom in Tabley Park, and the best testimony of their merit on this occasion is that conveyed in the following General Order :—

"HEAD QUARTERS, KNUTSFORD,
22nd October 1813.

"Major-General Dirom has great pleasure in expressing his approbation of the appearance and discipline of His Royal Highness the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, so highly creditable to Colonel Sir John Leicester, the officers, and the whole of that excellent corps—three hundred and fifty such men, so well mounted, so well armed, clothed, and trained, are a proud sight not only to the county, but to the kingdom.

"The Major-General is happy also to have this opportunity to return his thanks in person to this regiment for their zealous and important services, in having assisted with such alacrity in quelling the disturbances which unfortunately broke out in the manufacturing parts of this county, and in Lancashire, in the spring of 1812, and should occasion require he is confident that their intelligence and energy would be found equally efficient in defending the country against external as well as internal danger."

After the review the men were regaled by their Colonel with roast beef and ale, while an excellent band attached to the regiment performed favourite national airs. The line was then formed anew, and the squadrons on the right and left wheeling inwards, enclosed the staff of the regiment within a circle to witness the presentation of a very beautiful vase to Colonel Sir John F. Leicester. The vase being brought from the marquee, where it had been exhibited, into the centre of the circle, Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Leicester presented it, and in a neat and appropriate speech requested the Colonel's acceptance of the same, in token of the sincere attachment and regard of the officers and troops. In reply the Colonel expressed his happiness in their esteem and

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1813 his confidence in their duty to their king and country, and three hearty British cheers announced the conclusion of this gratifying ceremony.

The vase, which is said to have cost four hundred guineas, and to be of excellent workmanship, was manufactured by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, and is thus described :—

"The style is Egyptian. The pedestal of polished silver is quadrilateral, and rests on four recumbent Sphinxes. On the first and third sides are engraved the arms of the House of Tabley ; on the second and fourth the following inscription :—

PRESENTED
BY THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND
PRIVATES
OF THE EARL OF CHESTER'S LEGION,
To Their Colonel,
Sir JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER, Bart.,
IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR GREAT REGARD
AND AS A JUST TRIBUTE
TO HIS ACTIVE AND UNCEASING ZEAL
AND
ATTENTION TOWARD THEM
UPON ALL OCCASIONS.

"Above the pedestal is a tablet on which the vase rests, altogether novel in its form and ornaments. The handles are formed of the head and neck of a snake, and the cover is surmounted by the coronet and plume of the Earl of Chester. The vase, including the pedestal, is nearly three feet high, and the pedestal not less than eight inches in the square." [1]

The General Order of Major-General Dirom, expressing his approbation of the appearance and discipline of the

[1] There is a private plate etched with great spirit in the style of *Piranesi* from this vase ; it was executed by Mr. George Cuit, a Chester artist, and son of the landscape painter of that name.—Carey's Memoirs, 1826, p. 19.

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regiment, was printed, with the following remarks of Colonel Sir John Leicester, and distributed to every man in the regiment :— 1813

"Colonel Sir John Leicester, thinking it but justice to the regiment, is desirous to put every individual in possession of the General's approbation as expressed in orders, and is happy in this opportunity of returning his own particular thanks for their steady and uniform attention whilst assembled, which has so well merited the high encomiums bestowed upon them by the General, and also to assure them that the fresh proof he has received of their esteem and regard for himself, as manifested yesterday in the presentation of a splendid vase, will always be remembered with gratitude."

A circular letter, dated Whitehall, October 29th, from Lord Sidmouth to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, stated "that a due regard to the consideration of economy for giving increased efficiency to that valuable part of our defensive force the Yeomanry Cavalry of Great Britain," makes it "highly desirable to afford every degree of encouragement for the formation of the separate troops and small corps now serving in different counties into regiments consisting of not less than six troops, where there are so many in the county, and that each regiment should perform its annual exercise of twelve days' permanent duty at one and the same period, and be subject at the same time to one inspection." The corps were to receive the same pay and allowances as granted to the regular cavalry. In counties in which there were not six troops, the same regulations were to apply for three troops. Single troops unattached to any regiment, to entitle them to the same benefit, were required to become part of an existing regiment, or to form themselves into new corps of not less than three troops each.

Towards the end of the year there were proposals to establish in connection with the regiment a second troop at Macclesfield and another at Stockport. On November 24th Major-General Dirom wrote to Colonel Sir John Leicester :—

"I have great pleasure in stating my opinion that the addition which you propose to have made to the regiment of Yeomanry

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1813 under your command would be attended with great advantage to the public service by doubling the strength of the troop at Macclesfield, and raising a troop at Stockport. That part of the county is very populous, and, being inhabited chiefly by people in the manufacturing line, must always be the most liable to be disturbed when there is a want of free employment, especially if unfortunately attended, as was the case last year, with a great increase in the price of provisions.

"By the circular letter of the Secretary of State, dated the 29th October, I have been happy to see that His Majesty's Government are desirous of giving increased efficiency to this part of our defensive force, and I should hope that your proposal will be most graciously received by the Prince Regent, if approved and recommended by the Lieutenant of the County."

He also suggested that if a permanent sergeant and trumpeter were allowed to each troop, upon the same footing as the local militia, it would greatly benefit the regiment by enabling the men and horses to be drilled occasionally near their own homes, and would give great facility to the distribution of orders for their assembling in cases of alarm.

On the following day Colonel Sir John Leicester wrote the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, to the effect that, understanding from the letter of Lord Sidmouth it was the intention of the Government to encourage the Yeomanry, he had the honour to propose, for the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to increase the troop at Macclesfield, consisting of fifty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, by a like number, so as to form a squadron, and requesting three years' allowance in advance. He also intimated that "the gentlemen of Stockport, in consequence of the very beneficial advantages that arose from the services of the regiment in the late unfortunate disturbances in that populous and manufacturing neighbourhood, are equally desirous of establishing a troop to consist of a like number," and enclosed the opinion of Major-General Dirom on the proposal. The reply of Lord Sidmouth, dated the 10th of December, was that there would be no objection to this augmentation of the regiment, but that the stipulation for three years' clothing

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allowance in advance could not be acceded to. On the receipt of this letter Colonel Sir John Leicester withdrew the stipulation in regard to the Macclesfield corps, and on the seventeenth he wrote to Captain Daintry :— 1813

"Being fully determined the parsimony of the Government shall not prevent the acquisition of such a troop as I am fully persuaded, from my knowledge of the first, your second will be, I have communicated to the Lord-Lieutenant, for the approbation of the Prince Regent, my proposal to establish the troop at Macclesfield, omitting the stipulation objected to, of three years' advance towards clothing, and will, with great pleasure, advance the sum requisite for this purpose at £18 per man, Baker's charges, taking the chance of repayment from the yearly allowance of £2 per man."

This offer was accepted on the twenty-eighth of December. Meanwhile the negotiations in regard to the Stockport Troop proceeded, and on December 18th Mr. Robert Gee, of Stockport, wrote to Captain John Hollins, of Knutsford :—

"Mr. James Newton has handed to me your letter of yesterday. . . . I don't think the objection of Government to make the allowance proposed by Sir J. F. Leicester at all likely to impede the raising of a troop in this town. I am more doubtful about obtaining fifty-five men, but I have great hope of doing that, and be assured I greatly wish it on many accounts, and not the least for the credit of the town, which, on account of its great population, ought to consider it a duty to furnish a troop to a regiment which is an honour and ornament to our county, and the worthy baronet, its commander, and particularly to a regiment whose almost unprecedentedly prompt exertions in our late riots render'd such signal service ; warm with gratitude for these exertions, I shall have a high gratification if I can add to its numbers."

On the sixth of January, 1814, a meeting of the subscribers to a fund raised in the county of Cheshire for the internal defence of the kingdom was held, at which Colonel Sir John Leicester applied for a grant of one thousand pounds towards the clothing and equipment of the Macclesfield and Stockport Troops. His application was opposed 1814

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1814 by Mr. Leigh, on account of the prospect of peace and the probability of the troops being disbanded. Sir John, however, succeeded in obtaining a grant of six hundred pounds towards providing the clothing and equipment of the Stockport Troop. On the same day Colonel Leicester again made an offer to Lord Sidmouth to raise a troop of fifty-five men at Stockport, omitting the stipulation of an allowance in advance for clothing, and on the eleventh his lordship intimated that the offer had been accepted. In a letter to Mr. Robert Gee, Colonel Sir John Leicester estimated the cost of clothing the Stockport Troop at eleven hundred pounds, and expressed his willingness to advance the difference, to be repaid, as in the case of the Macclesfield Troop, out of the yearly allowance of two pounds per man, for clothing, made by the Government. This offer was agreed to, and on May 28th the names of the officers of the two new troops (their commissions dated March 9th) appeared in the *London Gazette* as follows :—

2ND MACCLESFIELD.

Captain	David Hall.
Lieutenant	James Stone.
Cornet	Robert Turner.

STOCKPORT.

Captain	Robert Gee.
Lieutenant	Richard Roe.
Cornet	James Newton.

Captain David Hall was promoted from the 1st Macclesfield Troop, and Captain Gee and Lieutenant Roe had formerly been Captain and Lieutenant respectively in the old corps of Stockport Independent Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.

On the seventh of March His Royal Highness the Prince Regent signified his permission for the regiment to be named "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry."

Meanwhile the allies had entered Paris. Buonaparte

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had abdicated, the Bourbons had been restored, and peace proclaimed throughout Europe at the end of May. A general disarmament now took place; the infantry volunteers, including the Knutsford infantry of the Legion, and those corps of yeomanry cavalry which had enrolled to serve during the war, were disbanded, and in July the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were again voted to the Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry "for the seasonable and eminent services they have rendered to their king and country," and that they do "highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men, and that the same be communicated to them by their colonels and other commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct." In transmitting the resolutions of the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker Abbot wrote :— 1814

"I have the greatest satisfaction at the same time in bearing testimony to the high sense of the value of those services, by which the regular army has been so largely augmented and enabled to carry on its operations in a manner so glorious to itself, and so beneficent to the interests of all Europe."

Major Wright, the senior officer of the infantry of the Legion, had the resolutions of Parliament printed, with the heading, "Every man has done his duty," and presented a copy to each volunteer in the corps, "with the most sincere thanks for their attention and soldierlike conduct during the time they served in the Knutsford Loyal Volunteer Infantry; and for the alacrity which they always showed when called up for the defence of their king and country." [1]

The yeomanry were not called out for permanent duty this year; but on the twenty-third of November the two new troops belonging to Stockport and Macclesfield were inspected by Colonel Sir John Leicester, who was pleased to express his approbation "of the discipline and soldierlike appearance of the officers and men." [2]

[1] Green's "Knutsford: Its Traditions and History," p. 180.
[2] *Manchester Exchange Herald*, Nov. 29, 1814.

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1814 On November 21st a debate took place in the House of Commons respecting the yeomanry, which induced Colonel Sir John Leicester to write to Viscount Palmerston, then Secretary of War, as follows :—

"TABLEY HOUSE, *Nov.* 26, 1814.

"MY LORD,

"I trust your Lordship will pardon the liberty I take in addressing you on this occasion, but understanding from the debates on the 21st inst. some difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of continuing the Yeomanry, I beg to state to your Lordship that, by the most earnest desire of the principal gentlemen and manufacturers of the towns of Stockport and Macclesfield, two troops, with the approbation of the Secretary of State, have just been completed there, which very far exceeds any allowance granted ; that these troops have, with the rest of the regiment, been just clothed and equipped in the most complete manner, under the confident expectation, from their recent acceptance, that the Government had no intention but to retain them. . . . Allow me, my Lord, further to state that in this populous and manufacturing district, where even the least cause creates an inclination to riot . . . no description of force is considered by the principal gentlemen and manufacturers so efficient, and indeed so peculiarly desirable to be retained.

"On these considerations I have to state to your Lordship, should the House conclude the present trifling allowances an object worth economising, that, from the high importance this force is considered in the neighbourhood, it will, I am sure, be the earnest desire of the corps to remain and offer their services to the Government free of expense to the country.

"I beg to add, your Lordship is fully at liberty to use this letter in any way your Lordship may deem expedient, and with every apology for this intrusion,

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. F. LEICESTER.

"LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON."

In reply, Lord Palmerston assured Sir John that "His Majesty's Government have no intention, under the present circumstances of the country, to discontinue that force, the value and efficiency of which it is impossible for them not to be fully sensible of," and intimating that the resolution which was proposed to the committee on the twenty-first was with-

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drawn "for the purpose of fixing more accurately its proportion to the whole amount of the annual charge," and that it was his intention to submit it again to the House of Commons that evening (the 28th). The amended grant moved by Lord Palmerston was for £55,000 for the maintenance of volunteer corps in Great Britain and Ireland, for the space of one hundred and eighty-two days; a reduction for England from £50,000 to £30,000, and a grant for Ireland of £25,000. The previous year £120,000 had been voted for volunteer service in England alone. Even this met with great opposition. Mr. Addington expressed his surprise that gentlemen should appear so impatient to get rid of "that valuable description of force, the volunteer cavalry, to whose zeal, spirit, and exertions the country owed so much." He contended that the whole of the expense of the yeomanry corps was wholly incommensurate to the services which they had rendered, and that the expense this year amounted to no more than the annual allowances, and the pay of the permanent staff. 1814

Lord Palmerston, in illustrating the impropriety of disbanding the volunteers all at once, referred to the statement of Colonel Sir John Leicester that the regiment would prefer to serve without pay rather than be dismissed, and the vote, after an amendment to reduce it by the amount proposed for England, had been negatived by forty-five to fourteen, was passed.

The "State" of the regiment as returned to Government on December 6th this year was as follows:—

Troops.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Qr.-masters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank & File.
Tabley	1	1	1	1	4	1	55
Mere	1	1	1	1	3	1	51
1st Macclesfield	1	1	1	1	3	1	54
2nd „	1	1	1	1	3	1	53
Knutsford	1	1	1	1	3	1	56
Northwich	1	1	1	1	3	1	31
Ashton Heyes	1	1	1	1	3	1	50
Stockport	1	1	1	1	3	1	49
Total	8	8	8	8	25	8	399

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1815 Notwithstanding the return of peace, the manufacturing districts still remained in a very disturbed state, and at a meeting of the Lieutenancy of the County, held at Chester on March 16th, 1815, in consequence of a letter received by the Lord-Lieutenant from Lord Sidmouth, Colonel Sir John Leicester was requested to take such measures as might appear to him necessary for assembling the several troops of the regiment with the least possible delay in aid of the civil power. Measures were accordingly taken for this purpose, but the troops were not called out.

On the tenth of April, Mr. Strethill Wright, on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the late Knutsford Volunteer Infantry, having made an offer, through Sir John Leicester, to renew their services, Lord Sidmouth intimated that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, whilst "highly sensible of this new proof of their zeal and public spirit," did not "under present circumstances consider it necessary to re-establish that corps."

At the beginning of May, the following requisition was forwarded to Lord Palmerston :—

"To the Right Honourable

Lord Viscount Palmerston.

"We, the undersigned magistrates, gentlemen, manufacturers, and other principal inhabitants of the town of Stockport, beg to return you our most sincere and cordial thanks for your zealous and effective support of a measure for continuing the yeomanry of this kingdom. Independent of the great importance to the general safety and security of the country, which we consider the existence of such a force very greatly to promote and effect—we, who have witnessed the calamitous events which have happened in 1812 by the atrocious conduct of the rioters in these parts of the kingdom, are peculiarly enabled to appreciate its value, with reference to domestic dangers ; and, as illustrative of this opinion, we beg leave to assure your Lordship that the seasonable presence of the Prince Regent's Regiment of Yeomanry in this town, in and about which the rioters had commenced the destruction of property by fire and otherwise, contributed most materially to prevent more extended devastation and outrage ; and we ought

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not to withhold our unqualified praise of that regiment for the extraordinary promptitude and alacrity with which the troops assembled and marched to our relief, upon the first intimation of the wishes of the magistrates. Impressed strongly with these sentiments, permit us to express our hope that the same laudable endeavours which have upon the late occasion been exerted by you in promoting a continuance of the yeomanry will be again employed whenever the question shall be agitated, so long as their services can be considered in any degree likely to be useful in respect either to foreign or domestic enemies, more particularly as to the latter, where (it must be lamented) in these populous and manufacturing parts of the kingdom a very numerous class of people reside who are always ready for rioting from the most trifling cause, as too plainly appeared at the time above mentioned. 1815

"STOCKPORT, 20*th March* 1815.

" J. PHILIPS.	" P. GODDARD.
" THOS. W. TATTON.	" JOHN ROBINSON.
" ROBERT HARRISON.	" JOSEPH LANE.
" CHARLES PRESCOTT.	" APELLES HOWARD.
" WM. SALMONS.	" ABRAHAM HOWARD.
" PETER MARSLAND.	" J. BENTLEY.
" GEO. FERRIS (Mayor).	" J. BRADSHAW ISHERWOOD.
" JOHN JACKSON.	" J. BROWN AND SON.
" THOS. STREET.	" HENRY HINDLEY.
" JAMES KINDER.	" J. WALLERS.
" THOS. ROBINSON.	" JOHN BADDELEY.
" J. A. NEWTON.	" W. B. WORTHINGTON.
" JON. JOULE.	" J. SIMISTER.
" GEO. BENNET.	" CHARLES POTTER.
" W. RADCLIFFE AND SONS.	" JOSEPH CLAYTON.
" T. AND J. STANLEY.	" HENRY HODGKINSON.
" JAMES ADKINSON.	" JESSE HOWARD.
" WM. CROATHER, Jun.	" J. BOYD."

In forwarding the requisition, Sir John Leicester hoped that his Lordship would not think it too great a liberty in submitting to his consideration the expediency of encouraging and keeping up the discipline of such troops by permitting ten or twelve days' permanent duty, with such allowances for that period as might enable them to perform the duty without any great expense to themselves.

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1815 Shortly after, the return of Buonaparte from the island of Elba again threw the country into profound excitement, and preparations were made on all sides for re-forming the volunteers and yeomanry corps that had been disbanded, but the short, sharp, and decisive "Hundred Days" campaign, ending with Waterloo, made it evident that we had nothing to fear in regard to an attack upon our shores.

On July 16th, however, Colonel Sir John Leicester made an offer to the Government, through the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, to undertake duty at Manchester or Liverpool with two troops, making a squadron of one hundred at a time, for a period of two or three months to commence immediately after the harvest, but the offer was declined on the ground that there appeared to be no necessity for employing the regiment on such a service. It was also intimated that it was not deemed expedient to allow yeomanry cavalry to assemble for exercise, except under the provisions of the 46th and ensuing sections of the Volunteer Act. Permission having been obtained, the regiment assembled under these sections of the Act on the twenty-first of October, and marched into Chester on the twenty-third, the following being the "State" of the regiment :—

Troops.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Staff.	Qr.-masters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Tabley	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	51	57
Knutsford	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	51	56
1st Macclesfield	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	50	55
2nd "	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	47	52
Ashton Heyes	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	55	60
Northwich	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	29	34
Mere	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	45	50
Stockport	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	44	49
Present with regiment	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	1	6	6	6	2	8	25	8	372	413
Sick absent	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	28	27
Absent with leave	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	1	1	1	8	8	8	5	8	25	8	400	440

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This was the first time the whole of the regiment had 1815
been assembled since its augmentation by two additional troops from Macclesfield and Stockport, the men comprising the former being chiefly of the tenantry of the Earl of Harrington, in Gawsworth and Bosley. The regiment should have been reviewed on the twenty-seventh, but the inclemency of the weather prevented it, and on the following day the various troops marched for their respective homes. The Knutsford Troop was welcomed home by a merry peal from the church bells, and after dinner the non-commissioned officers and privates were treated to a barrel of "good stout October" by the members of the King and Constitution Club. The Macclesfield Troops were, on their arrival in that town, also greeted by the loud huzzas of their fellow-townsmen, and were dismissed under a peal from the bells of St. Michael's.

Some unpleasantness appears to have arisen about this time in the Stockport Troop, which culminated in a round-robin signed by thirty-five members of the troop, in which they expressed their entire disapproval of the conduct of Captain Gee, and intimating their resolution not to serve under him in future, being presented to Colonel Sir John F. Leicester on the seventeenth of November. On the receipt of this, Sir John communicated with Captain Gee, who, rather than throw any obstacle in the way of that harmony and goodwill which can alone make a service of this kind agreeable, at once placed his resignation in the hands of the Colonel, and at the same time offered the use of his field for the exercise of the troop. The resignation having been accepted, a meeting of the members of the troop was held on December 1st at the Warren Bulkeley Arms, when Cornet James Newton was elected Captain, and Lieutenant Roe also resigning, Mr. Richard Sykes was elected in his place, and Mr. Henry Edward Howard, Cornet.

In February of this year, one-half of the local militia were 1816
ordered to be reduced, and the allowance of the yeomanry cavalry to be diminished to one-fourth, and a small reduction in numbers was expected. This called forth a letter from

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1816 Colonel Sir John F. Leicester to Lord Palmerston, who replied that it was "the intention of the Government to propose to Parliament to maintain the yeomanry force, although with a small reduction in the amount of their annual allowances." Accordingly the noble Lord, on the fifth of April, in proposing that a sum of £110,113 be granted for the charges of the volunteer corps of Great Britain and Ireland for the current year, stated that the allowance of four pounds per man for clothing would be reduced one-half, but in reply to Sir J. C. Hippisley, who hoped that it was not the intention of the Government to further reduce this force, his Lordship declined to pledge himself to anything beyond the vote for the year. The vote was passed, and on the thirtieth a circular was sent out from the War Office intimating that the allowance to the yeomanry cavalry would be reduced to the rate of one pound per man for clothing, and one pound per man for contingencies per annum. This gave rise to the following correspondence:—

"HILL STREET, LONDON, *May* 4, 1816.

"MY LORD,

"Being very desirous to ascertain the wishes of the Government relative to the continuance of the Cheshire Regiment of Yeomanry which I have the honour to command, and fearing that the diminution of allowances, which from economical considerations it has been necessary to carry into effect in regard to this description of force, may have occasioned the opinion to prevail that their services are considered no longer desirable to their country, I have the honour to request that your Lordship will favour me with the sentiments of His Majesty's ministers on the subject, as well for my guidance, as for the information of the corps.

"I have the honour to be,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
"JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER,
"*Col. of H.R.H. The Prince Regent's Regiment*
"*of Cheshire Yeomanry.*

"Right Hon. VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
"Secretary of State for the
"Home Department."

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"WHITEHALL, *May* 6, 1816. 1816

"SIR,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to assure you in reply that the reduction made this year in the allowances of the yeomanry cavalry has arisen solely from economical considerations, and from which it is hoped that no material inconveniences can be felt, as they are not to be called out on duty this year, and as even the number of days of their assembling with a view to exemption will be reduced one-half. The high estimation, however, in which the service of that valuable branch of our domestic Force has ever been held by His Majesty's ministers, remains undiminished, and it would be a matter of great regret if any of those corps, amongst which that under your command has always been distinguished by zeal, activity, and discipline, should infer from the reduction of expense that there is the smallest disposition to discourage a continuance of those services which have been proved on so many occasions to be eminently useful to the country.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"Your obedient humble servant,
"SIDMOUTH.

"Col. Sir J. F. LEICESTER,
"of H.R.H. The Prince Regent's
"Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry."

A printed copy of this correspondence was forwarded to every man in the regiment.

On Thursday the ninth of May, after having gone through their field exercise, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Stockport Troop adjourned to the Warren Bulkeley Arms, where they partook of a substantial collation which had been laid out by the landlord, Mr. Higginson, who had decorated the same with laurel and placed on the centre of the table two barrels of excellent old beer. A number of loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk; and a loyal address, written for the occasion, was in the course of the evening recited by the trumpeter. The following is a copy:—

"Townsmen and comrades, how shall I express
The happy feelings which you now possess!
Our native isle from danger to preserve,
We all will willingly exert each nerve;

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1816

As dauntless troopers ready for the field,
The Cheshire Cavalry to none shall yield;
Ranked always with the foremost of the brave,
Our sires of old a bright example gave,
In battle frequent, from the pow'rful bow,
Their fatal arrows laid the foemen low.
In modern discipline the sword should be
As dreadful to a Briton's enemy:
And this our gallant countrymen proved true,
On the ensanguin'd plains of Waterloo.
Who does not feel the patriot's glowing flame,
At the bare mention of each hero's name?
Who, on that great and memorable day,
Did noblest valour in the fight display?
Brave Picton, Pack, brave Ponsonby and all
The Britons doom'd on honour's field to fall.
And may all those who wear the royal blue,
Still keep the fame of Wellington in view;
Always prepared with loyal heart and hand
Still to maintain the honour of our land.
Obedient still may privates all remain,
And strive their officers' applause to gain;
May harmony throughout each troop prevail,
And ne'er on duty in attention fail;
While to our officers we drink success,
May Heav'n our Corps, our King, and Regent bless;
And while the nation shall enjoy sweet peace,
May Stockport flourish and its trade increase."[1]

On the eighth of August the "State" of the regiment was as follows:—

Troops.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Horses.
1st or Right Squadron — Tabley	1	1	1	1	4	...	56	60
1st or Right Squadron — Knutsford	1	1	1	1	3	1	55	59
2nd or Right Centre — Ashton Heyes	1	1	...	1	3	1	57	61
2nd or Right Centre Squadron — Northwich	1	1	1	1	3	1	31	35
3rd or Left Centre — 1st Macclesfield	1	1	...	1	3	1	55	59
3rd or Left Centre Squadron — 2nd "	1	1	1	1	3	1	55	59
4th or Left — Stockport	1	1	1	1	3	1	44	48
4th or Left Squadron — Mere	1	1	1	1	3	1	47	51
Total	8	8	6	8	25	7	400	432

[1] *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, May 18, 1816.

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In September, Major Edward Venables Townshend became Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Augustus Leicester deceased, Captain Peter Langford Brooke taking his place as Major. 1816

If the Government had ever entertained the idea of disbanding the Yeomanry Force, the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts towards the end of 1816 made them pause, and on the twentieth of October Lord Sidmouth issued an order to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties to direct the yeomanry to hold themselves in readiness to afford immediate support and assistance to the Civil Power. Colonel Sir John Leicester seized this opportunity to convey to Lord Sidmouth some information he had received respecting the mischievous disposition on the part of the turn-outs in the neighbourhood of Manchester and Stockport, which seemed to require the presence of a powerful military force, assuring him at the same time that he would take immediate steps to place his regiment in a proper state of readiness, which brought the following reply :—

"Your opinion of the spirit which exists in the manufacturing parts of the Counties of Chester and Lancaster, in consequence of the malignant and active exertions which have been used to inflame the minds of those who are suffering from want of employment, is too well founded. Every precaution within the means and power of Government to guard against its effects has been and will be taken ; but the great reduction within the last few months of our military force has unquestionably impair'd our internal security. The yeomanry cavalry, however, constitute a most important branch of our domestic strength and resources, and its value, I can assure you, is justly appreciated by the Government, as it is by the whole country . . . and I am confident there is not in the kingdom a corps of yeomanry cavalry in whose loyalty, zeal, and exertions, when necessary, more reliance can be justly placed than in that which has the honour of being under your command."

On the receipt of this letter, Colonel Sir John Leicester immediately forwarded copies to the subscribers to the fund raised in the county for the internal defence of the kingdom, with the intimation that to meet the wishes of the Government it was his desire to put the regiment into

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1816 the most efficient state, which the smallness of its funds rendered it difficult to accomplish, and suggesting that in these circumstances some aid from the Defence Fund would be free from objection, at the same time asking them to join him in a requisition to the Lord-Lieutenant to call a meeting of the subscribers to take the matter into consideration. A requisition to this effect was signed by Egerton Leigh, Esq.; John Glegg, Esq.; Sir J. F. Leicester; D. Davenport, Esq.; George Eaton, Esq.; Henry Tomkinson, Esq.; and Edward Thorneycroft, Esq.; and a meeting was called at the George Inn, in Nether Knutsford, on Wednesday the fourth of December, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at which, after Colonel Sir John Leicester had explained that an additional jacket, cap, and belt for each man, which would cost about £900, would be of the greatest use to the regiment in case of being called out, it was moved by Egerton Leigh, Esq., and seconded by D. Davenport, Esq., "that the whole of the balance of the fund remaining could not be better applied than in assisting the corps, and that in consequence it should be placed at the disposal of Colonel Sir J. F. Leicester for this purpose, in any way he thought fit," and notwithstanding the protest of Colonel Sir John Leicester, who did not wish to have a larger vote than for the articles named, the resolution was carried unanimously. This balance, which was invested in New South Sea Annuities, realised £1248, 10s. after the expenses were paid. This enabled the Colonel to provide each man in the regiment with a scarlet cloth jacket, a belt or girdle with brass buckle, a buff leather strap with plated button and loop, and a blue cloth foraging cap.

1817 The year 1817 was ushered in with rumours of discontent on the part of the lower class. For years we had been engaged in a remorseless war, straining every nerve, and placing the national existence on the hazard of each moment. From this condition of unexampled exertion and excitement the country sank all at once into the lap of peace. The revulsion was so great that none of the blessings of repose, save only that human lives were no longer wasted in bloody contention, ensued immediately on the return of tranquillity.

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With the rage of war the consumption of war also ceased, 1817
and an unbounded speculation helped to prepare the way to bitter disappointment. The Continent was deluged with British manufactures, and the price of labour advanced to an insupportable degree. An opposite extreme was the self-evident consequence, and the immense manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain were thrown into complete stagnation. Almost unlimited distress was the consequence; every class of the community suffered more or less, and the lower and labouring orders were in many districts reduced to absolute starvation. It is true that the rich and powerful came nobly forward with assistance, yet all that could be done served only to alleviate, it could not remove the universal misery to which the scanty harvest in 1816 gave the finishing stroke. As too often happens, the perturbed and discontented spirits, who are never found wanting in any country, took advantage of this melancholy state of affairs to agitate and stir up the people against their rulers. Meetings of the populace were procured under various pretences throughout the kingdom, and the most inflammatory discourses announced. Encouraged by the appearance of multitudes on these occasions, the factions proceeded to organise their plans; delegates with representative powers were nominated, committees were formed, and the threat of insurrection was evidently maturing into execution, whilst that portion of the press controlled by them gave vent to seditious and blasphemous language. In London and about Derby the crisis approached so nearly that actual violence was committed, and the mob was seen in array against the laws. The Prince Regent, when proceeding to open Parliament, was attacked by an infuriated mob, who broke the carriage windows, and had to be dispersed by the Life Guards. Government demanded of Parliament that extension of executive authority which consists in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the novel scene was exhibited of having this bulwark of our personal liberties twice removed within one year. Numbers of the leading demagogues now absconded; many were apprehended under warrants of the Secretary of State

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1817 for the Home Department and incarcerated; others, alarmed at the responsibility they had undertaken, gradually sank into inactivity, and the most notorious ringleaders were brought to trial for high treason. Watson, Thistlewood, and others, tried in the metropolis for the Spa Field Riots, were acquitted; while Brandreth (called the Nottingham Captain), Turner, Ludlow, and others, tried at Derby for rising in that county, were found guilty. The three last mentioned were executed as traitors—a punishment unknown to England for the previous seventy years; and about twenty of their accomplices were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, according to the magnitude of their offences and the nature of their characters.

The manufacturing districts did not escape this agitation. On the thirteenth of January, 1817, a meeting was held at Stockport to protest against the Corn Laws, and the magistrates having reason to apprehend some disturbance of the peace, the Stockport Troop of Yeomanry was called upon to hold itself in readiness to aid the Civil Power, but its services were not required.[1] On the fifteenth Captain Newton presented to each member of the troop a ticket for the theatre, where they appeared in full dress. Another meeting was held at Stockport on the tenth of February, and the troop was again called upon to hold itself in readiness, but the meeting passed off without any disturbance.

Amongst the projects of the agitators was one, originating in Manchester, for the unemployed to march to London for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Prince Regent, praying for His Royal Highness's intervention on their behalf. As each man was enjoined to bring a blanket for protection during the night bivouac, they got the name of "Blanketeers." Besides a blanket and a petition, each man was to carry such other necessaries for the journey as he could collect. They proposed to make their first important halting-place at Derby, expecting to be joined by an important contingent from that town; and also calculated that Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Northampton, and

[1] Burton MS.

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other towns would swell the army by very considerable additions. This wild and extravagant scheme was adopted at a meeting on St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, on Monday the third of March, and it was immediately announced, by posting bills and other means, that the march would commence on the following Monday. It was evident that their means could not carry them beyond the first thirty or forty miles, and as their numbers increased it was not very clear how they were going to exist without resorting to a system of intimidation and plunder. 1817

Even *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*,[1] the Radical organ of the district, in reporting the proceedings gave vent to the following remarks:—

"Upon the subject of Reform our opinions are too well known to require repetition; yet we must express our regret that the cause has here devolved into the hands of those whose station and character afforded, it must be admitted, scarcely sufficient guarantee for the purity and wisdom of their proceedings."

The magistrates grew alarmed at these proposals, and on the eighth the Earl of Stamford, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, issued a warrant authorising Colonel Sir John Leicester to call out the regiment immediately in aid of the Civil Power. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and on the following day five troops—Tabley, Knutsford, Mere, Ashton Heyes, and Northwich—assembled and marched for Manchester, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend (Colonel Sir John Leicester being absent in London), where they joined the King's Dragoon Guards, under Colonel Teasdale, and detachments of the 54th and 85th Regiments of Infantry, the whole under the command of General Sir John Byng, the Macclesfield and Stockport Troops remaining on duty in their respective towns. Early in the morning of the tenth, crowds of persons began to enter Manchester by various roads, many with knapsacks and blankets, and by nine o'clock a great assemblage had been collected on the ground at St. Peter's Fields. The instigators of the meeting

[1] March 15, 1817.

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1817 now appeared on a temporary stage in a cart, and began to harangue the multitude, exhorting the petitioners to resolution for their journey, and claiming from others liberal contributions towards fulfilling their mission. Immense crowds of persons repaired from all parts of the town out of curiosity to witness the departure of the petitioners, and by ten o'clock the number assembled was probably not less than forty thousand. This vast assemblage was contemplated by many people in the town with great apprehension, and when about one thousand withdrew from the meeting to commence their journey, the magistrates, accompanied by the boroughreeve, rode nearly up to the cart and warned the meeting to disperse, with a caution as to consequences in case of refusal. No attention, however, was paid to this, and the Riot Act was read, with the same result, the speakers continuing their loud appeals to the multitude. The moment now arrived when decision became a duty, and the military were resorted to. By a judicious movement of the King's Dragoon Guards the cart was instantly surrounded, and the constables took the whole of the orators into custody. No opposition was offered to the cavalry, and the multitude immediately dispersed, the troops giving them a free passage. *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, in commenting upon the affair, says: "We are not disposed to assert that the military acted otherwise than with moderation."

By this judicious promptitude on behalf of the magistrates all danger was averted from the town for the time being, and it escaped the disturbances which soon afterwards broke out in other parts and terminated in public executions; but the next important object was to check those who had commenced their march. A detachment of the Dragoon Guards and the five troops of Cheshire Yeomanry, accompanied by the magistrates, proceeded towards Stockport on that duty, and arrested several stragglers on the road. Holland Watson, Esq., of Congleton, a magistrate of the two counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, acted with great spirit, in checking a number of the "Blanketeers," at a narrow pass at Heaton Norris, having galloped, with a

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few members of the yeomanry, before the military for that purpose. The "Blanketeers" declared they would not be stopped, and one of them gave the command "Quick march," but the gentleman placed his horse across the pass, and, aided by the few yeomanry who were with him, kept them in parley. As the petitioners, however, were determined to proceed, he was preparing to read the Riot Act, when the King's Dragoon Guards and the remainder of the yeomanry came down the hill, and further resistance was hopeless. The main body of the "Blanketeers," however, arrived at Stockport Bridge, which was defended by the Stockport and First Macclesfield Troops, orders having been received from Major-General Sir John Byng to defend the bridge and passes. A sergeant and twelve men were ordered to defend the bridge, and a corporal and six men to defend the road to Didsbury; but these orders having been countermanded by the magistrates, some hundreds of "Blanketeers" crossed the bridge. The posts were consequently called in, and stationed at the junction of the new road and at different places on the old, Cornet Howard marching with the left division into the town to clear the streets, which had become very crowded. These alterations were scarcely made when the main body of the "Blanketeers" arrived, and Mr. Holland Watson read the Riot Act and warned them to disperse. They were, however, determined to proceed. This was allowed for some little distance, when the troops opened their files, and one hundred and sixty-three "Blanketeers" were marched into the Castle-yard as prisoners, whilst the remainder dispersed, many of them throwing away their blankets and knapsacks to escape detection. A guard of the Macclesfield Troop was placed over the prisoners in the Castle-yard, who were afterwards escorted to Manchester by the Stockport Troop and placed in the New Bayley. During the dispersion a man named John James received a sabre cut on the head, of which he died two days afterwards, and a trooper of the King's Dragoon Guards had a deep indent made in his helmet by a brickbat which was thrown by one of the mob. After all, about five

1817

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1817 hundred of the original body got as far as Macclesfield, but the Second Troop of Yeomanry of that town and the Civil Power were ready to receive them. The magistrates, however, allowed them to disperse peaceably and take up lodgings for the night. A small body, however, eluded the guardians of the peace and proceeded on their journey, but at Leek and Ashbourne fresh discomfiture awaited them, and between twenty and thirty were taken into custody by the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Owing to the humane interference of the Rev. C. Prescott and Mr. Lloyd, a solicitor of Stockport, sixteen of the persons arrested at the narrow pass at Heaton Norris were discharged on their own recognisances to appear at the Assizes, and the remaining five were conveyed to Chester on March 13th, escorted by the Stockport Troop. All the prisoners were afterwards discharged on finding security to keep the peace.

So highly were these vigorous measures for the preservation of order appreciated by the principal inhabitants of Manchester, that a public dinner was given to the magistrates and officers of the town and a piece of plate presented to them on the occasion, and the approbation of the Government was communicated by the Secretary of State; nor were the services of the regiment forgotten, for it was honoured by the thanks of the Prince Regent, of the Government, and of Sir John Byng, the General commanding the district, as well as of the magistrates of Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield. Lord Sidmouth wrote under date March 12, 1817, to Colonel Sir John F. Leicester:—

"Be assured that the conduct on Monday last of the regiment of yeomanry cavalry under your command was such as to afford the officers and privates of whom it consists the strongest claim to the approbation of His Majesty's Government. It is highly gratifying to me to add that the sentiments expressed by Major-General Sir John Byng, as well as by all the civic authorities of Manchester, are honourable in the utmost degree to the services of that public-spirited and truly respectable corps."

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All fears of the immediate disbandment of the yeomanry had now disappeared. Indeed Mr. Addington, in presenting a return of the volunteer and yeomanry corps[1] on the twenty-eighth of February, said that both he and his noble relative at the head of the Home Department were of opinion that the domestic force of the country was the safest, and notwithstanding that through motives of economy there had been a reduction in that force, he should feel it his duty to give every facility towards its immediate increase. Having formed this resolution, the Government were not slow in acting upon it, and on the third of April an offer to raise a Troop of Light Horse at Bridport was accepted. On May 9th a circular was issued from the War Office, signifying that the allowances for clothing and contingencies would be increased to thirty shillings per man from the twenty-fifth of December last, and that an allowance for three years would be issued at once to new corps, or for the augmentation of old corps. Colonel Sir John Leicester, noticing the changed attitude of the Government towards the yeomanry corps, proposed to raise the establishment of the eight troops from fifty-five to sixty rank and file per troop; but not meeting with sufficient encouragement from the landed gentry, and as some of the tradesmen of Stockport who had previously lent horses now positively refused to do so, out of fear of rendering themselves unpopular to the Reformers, the proposal was reluctantly given up. 1817

The members of the various troops forming the regiment had scarcely got settled down at their homes, after the frustration of the "Blanket" expedition, before they were again called upon to aid the Civil Power. On the twenty-fifth of March the authorities of Manchester issued the following alarming notice:—

"The magistrates and police of Manchester deem it their indispensable duty to the public to inform them that information, on which they can rely, has reached them of a most daring and

[1] According to this Return, the Yeomanry Cavalry consisted of 17,818 effective rank and file, out of a total establishment of 20,839.

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1817 traitorous conspiracy, the object of which is nothing less than open insurrection and rebellion. Persons calling themselves deputies, not only from the principal towns in this district, but from others at a considerable distance, are known to be engaged in it. The town of Manchester is one of the first pointed out for attack, and the moment fixed upon for the diabolical enterprise is the night of Sunday next, the 30th instant.

"Every measure of precaution consistent with the secrecy hitherto required has been already resorted to. Means fully adequate, it is hoped, to frustrate these horrid machinations have been adopted, and a large military force is already close at hand."

It was asserted that a plot had been formed for the seizure of the barracks, the prison (from which the prisoners were to be released), the banks, and houses of certain prescribed individuals, which was to be put into execution on the Sunday at midnight by the firing of a rocket from St. Peter's Fields, and that the rising was to be simultaneous in all the appointed towns. The alarm in the manufacturing districts was very great, and in addition to the King's Dragoon Guards, stationed in Manchester, the 15th Light Dragoons and 54th Regiment of Infantry arrived in the town on Saturday, and about seven o'clock in the evening the Knutsford Troop of Yeomanry marched through the town for Ashton-under-Lyne, the remainder of the regiment being held in readiness at Stockport, Macclesfield, Northwich, and Altrincham, and on Sunday morning a numerous body of the 85th Foot arrived by forced marches from Warrington. The authorities acted with decision; the fowling-pieces in the gunsmiths' shops, and the powder in the hands of dealers, were removed to a place of guarded security; large numbers of special constables paraded the streets, the infantry were on guard in different parts of the town, while the cavalry paraded the outlets, and on Sunday evening a number of the so-called delegates were arrested at a public-house in Ardwick while in counsel assembled, and sent off to London.

Whatever the intention of the discontented may have been, these active measures showed that the authorities were on the alert. Sunday night passed over without any serious

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alarm, and the yeomanry were again able to return to their own homes. 1817

At the ensuing New Bayley Sessions, at Manchester, the chairman, the Rev. W. R. Hey, referred to "the effective assistance derived from the Yeomanry Cavalry of the neighbouring county," observing that it was worthy of note "that the districts most liable to disturbance had hitherto derived an efficient military aid from a corps formed in a neighbouring and for the most part tranquil county," and remarked that the Bench would be most happy to further any proposition for the formation of such a corps in the manufacturing districts.

Another little incident occurred about this time, which showed the estimation in which the corps was held by the principal inhabitants of Manchester. At a public dinner held on the 4th of June 1817, in celebration of His Majesty's birthday, amongst the toasts was that of "Sir John Leicester and the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry."[1] This toast was drunk annually, at this celebration, for many years afterwards. On the third of April, Lord Sidmouth again wrote to Colonel Sir John Leicester:—

"Being well convinced that the presence and conduct of the Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, of which you have the command, materially contributed to avert the danger with which the town and neighbourhood of Manchester were recently threatened, I have to request that you will accept and communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, and through him to the officers and privates of your distinguished corps, the approval of the high sense entertained by His Majesty's Government, by the additional proof which they have afforded on this important occasion of their zeal and loyalty, and of their constant readiness and determination when properly called upon, to afford their powerful aid to the civil power in enforcing obedience to the laws and in maintaining the public tranquillity."

On the fourth of April, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent expressed to Colonel Sir John F. Leicester his "highest approbation of the zeal and loyal conduct of the regiment";

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, June 17, 1817.

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1817 and Lord Sidmouth, writing to Major-General Sir John Byng, said: "Although I have expressed to Sir John Leicester . . . the sense entertained by the Government of the services of that corps upon the late occasion, I cannot be silent upon this subject when writing to you, who have witnessed and rendered full justice to their public-spirited and most exemplary conduct." In forwarding this extract to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, Sir John Byng wrote: "I send you this that the corps, as well as yourself, may know that I have not failed in my desire to do you full justice, for I really entertain the greatest respect for them, not only for their readiness in coming out at this, to them, most important period of the year, but their assembling in such numbers;" adding "the casualties, by the return you favoured me with, appear less than I should have probably found in any regular regiment." Major-General Sir John Byng wrote to Colonel Sir John Leicester on the eleventh of April, 1817, as follows:—

"I have not said one word in praise of your corps but what I think they fully merit. They have upon each occasion assembled without any loss of time, and with the greatest alacrity, although it was out of their county that their services were required. . . . I received from them collectively, and from some individually, offers to go anywhere, or to perform any duty I required. The directions I had to give were complied with with all possible attention and correctness, and it gave me real pleasure to witness the uniform and good appearance of those troops which came into Manchester after a very long march. . . . I have this day been gratified in the receipt of a letter from the regiment conveying to me their acknowledgments for my conduct towards them, and assuring me of their readiness again to place themselves at my disposal, should circumstances require it. I have only to add that they cannot place greater confidence in me than I do in them."

Meanwhile the Government was again moving in favour of the yeomanry cavalry. On the initiative of Colonel Sir John Leicester several meetings of officers commanding yeomanry corps were held at the Thatched House, London, to consider whether some suggestions could not be laid

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before Lord Sidmouth for the improvement of this auxiliary force; and Colonel Sir John Leicester and Colonel Lord Grantham, commanding the Yorkshire Hussars, having waited upon the Secretary of State, he expressed his willingness to consider any recommendations submitted by the officers of the force with a view of maintaining it on an efficient footing. In the House of Commons, on the tenth of June, Mr. Addington obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Volunteer Act by the addition of three clauses. The first gave mayors and constables the power to grant billets to yeomanry cavalry, when called out to prevent or suppress riots, in aid of the civil authorities; the second allowed half-pay officers to hold commissions in the yeomanry service without forfeiting their half-pay; and the third exempted members of yeomanry cavalry from serving as parish officers. On the following day (June 11th) an order was issued by Lord Sidmouth to the yeomanry corps throughout the country to insure their immediate attention for assistance to the civil authorities in case of necessity, in consequence of meetings called in various parts, and the violent scenes enacted, and Colonel Sir John Leicester took means to put each troop of the regiment in readiness to turn out at the shortest notice. 1817

This year we find mention of a band in connection with the regiment. The bandsmen, who were provided with a uniform, were thirteen in number; and in consideration of Colonel Sir John F. Leicester purchasing a portion of the instruments, and employing a person to instruct them, the bandsmen signed an agreement to attend practice, and to play whenever required by the regiment, for the space of three years, at five shillings per man per day. This agreement is signed the nineteenth of July.

On Monday the twenty-fifth of August, Major Brooke entertained the officers of the regiment at his seat, Mere Hall, near Knutsford,[1] when it was resolved that, owing to the lateness of the harvest, the regiment should not assemble this year.

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Sept. 8, 1817.

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1817 The event which of all others most distinguished this era was the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Wales. On the fifth of November the Princess, after tedious suffering, was delivered of a still-born son, whose death she only survived a few hours, and the knell of departed grandeur sank fearfully into every soul, preparing for gratulation and festival. History cannot exaggerate the sympathy which overspread the land. The date of the funeral solemnity was fixed for the nineteenth, and Colonel Sir John Leicester issued a circular to each member of the Tabley and Knutsford Troops, hoping that every trooper would attend divine service at Knutsford Church on that day: "To meet at the market-place on foot, at nine o'clock, in dress jackets and caps, with overalls, side-arms, and cross-belts, and previously to call at Mr. Siddeley's to have crape put upon their arms."

It having been decided to raise a cenotaph to the memory of the lamented Princess, a public subscription was opened for this purpose, and the regiment contributed £63, 7s. 6d. to the fund, made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Col. Sir J. F. Leicester, Bart.	1	1	0
Lieut.-Col. E. V. Townshend	1	1	0
Major Peter Langford Brooke	1	1	0
Tabley Troop	7	9	0
Knutsford Troop	6	3	6
Ashton Heyes Troop	4	16	0
Northwich Troop	4	16	0
1st Macclesfield Troop	9	13	6
2nd Macclesfield Troop	9	11	0
Mere Troop	9	7	6
Stockport Troop	7	3	0
Staff	1	5	0
	£63	7	6

1818 On the twenty-fifth of April, 1818, in accordance with a resolution passed on the twenty-fourth of March in the previous year, the anniversary dinner of the officers of the

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Yeomanry Cavalry was held at the Thatched House, London, Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester being one of the stewards, and amongst those present were Major P. L. Brooke and Captain Brooke. Colonel Sir John Leicester was absent on account of ill-health, and Lord Grantham proposed his health as the founder of the feast. 1818

The regiment assembled this year for permanent duty at Liverpool on the twenty-fifth of May, Colonel Sir John Leicester pointing out to the captains of troops that the allowance while on duty had been advanced by the Government from the former rate of three shillings and fourpence to the sum of five shillings per day, to each member, for man and horse. Out of the whole of the eight troops not a single officer or man was absent, except from indisposition. Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend was in command, the Colonel being prevented by illness from attending. On the twenty-eighth the Mayor of Liverpool gave a dinner to the officers and a number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, at the Town Hall. The regiment was inspected by General Dirom, who made a most favourable report. The following is a "Return" of the troops assembled:—

Troops.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Staff.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Field Officers and Staff	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tabley Troop	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	50	55
Knutsford Troop . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	48	53
Ashton Heyes Troop .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	38	43
Northwich Troop . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	46	51
1st Macclesfield Troop	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	49	54
2nd Macclesfield Troop	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	54	58
Stockport Troop . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	41	46
Mere Troop	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	52	56
Absent	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	22	24
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	1	1	1	8	8	8	4	8	24	8	400	440

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1818 On the fourteenth of July a disturbance broke out at Stockport, consequent on Mr. Garside, of Hope Mills, having brought a number of workpeople from Burton to take the place of others who had struck work for an increase of wages. The Riot Act was read, and the Stockport Troop, under the command of Quartermaster Howard, in the absence of his superior officers, was called upon to aid the civic authorities; but such was the unrestrainable fury of the mob that this officer and several other members of the troop were wounded by stones and brickbats. A troop of the 13th Light Dragoons, from Manchester, however, came to their aid, and the mob was dispersed, but not before a sergeant of the dragoons had been seriously hurt. They were strengthened on the seventeenth by the arrival of the Mere, Knutsford, and Tabley Troops, who remained on duty until the nineteenth, when the peace of the town enabled them to return home, though the Stockport Troop was not dismissed until the twenty-third. Twenty prisoners were arrested, sixteen of whom were committed to Chester; and at the Assizes, in the following month, two of the ringleaders, Joseph Hinchcliffe and Joseph Baker, were sentenced to three years' and one year's imprisonment respectively.

An unfortunate incident connected with this affair was a charge made against Sergeant Brownhill, of the Stockport Troop, of having fired a pistol through the window of a house, which was magnified tenfold in the organ of the agitators, the *Manchester Observer*, by a writer, who signed himself "J. B." He cast ridicule on the yeomanry, exulted in their injuries from brickbats, asserted that a number of them were dismounted, and even charged one of them with flying "up Hillgate with the quickness of lightning, shouting 'Murder! murder!'" The troop was evidently under the impression that Sergeant Brownhill was to be dismissed, for a petition was presented to Colonel Sir John Leicester, signed by thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates of the troop, desiring that "Sergeant Brownhill should not at present be dismissed from the troop, but that he may

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be suspended until the return of Captain Newton from the Continent, when we trust that there will be a proper and impartial investigation of his late conduct," and pledging themselves to abide by the result of the inquiry. A warrant was, however, issued against Sergeant Brownhill for felony, under Lord Ellenborough's Act, when the charge was found to be most malicious and unfounded. Colonel Sir John Leicester, writing to Lord Sidmouth on the ninth of August, and enclosing a copy of the letter from the *Manchester Observer* alluded to above, says that if the charge against Brownhill had succeeded "it would at once have had the effect aimed at, that of dissolving the troop, who would have felt too strongly the risk of submitting themselves to a chance of being sent to gaol when in the discharge of their duty, by any false accusation, to have been induced to continue their services under such circumstances. This has been followed by a charge of murder against another of the troop, which has been by the coroner's inquest fully rejected. These attempts, my Lord, are, however, most injurious, as tending to depress the spirits and fossilise the exertions of the well-intentioned by holding up their services in an odious light." 1818

Lord Sidmouth in reply said: "The failure of the attempts which have been made to stigmatise and to injure respectable individuals belonging to the yeomanry corps under your command give me the greatest pleasure. The hostility of the disaffected and turbulent to such a corps is a strong proof of its loyalty and public spirit, and an acknowledgment of its importance and efficiency." The services of the regiment were acknowledged by the magistrates of Stockport in the following terms:—

"STOCKPORT, 19*th July* 1818.

"The magistrates for the Stockport Division have to acknowledge the important services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Tabley, Knutsford, Mere, and Stockport Troops of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captains Hollins, Dudley, William Hollins, Lieutenant Okell, and

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1818 Quartermaster Howard, rendered to the town by their promptitude in marching upon a sudden call to aid the Civil Power in preserving the King's Peace and quelling the disgraceful tumults that have taken place in the town within these few days, and to thank Colonel Sir John F. Leicester for his ready attention to the communication conveyed to him.

"CHARLES PRESCOTT.
"THOMAS WILLIAM TATTON.
"ROBERT HARRISON."

This duty was very harassing to the members of the corps, and on the twenty-sixth of July, Colonel Sir John Leicester having received an intimation from Adjutant Dudley that he had heard it was the intention of the magistrates to again call upon the regiment to hold themselves in readiness to aid the Civil Power in consequence of a meeting of the disaffected to be held on Ashton Moss, wrote to Lord Sidmouth as follows:—

"I think it my duty to lay before your Lordship the heavy injury and inconvenience that has already happened, and is likely to again arise, from the farmers being called upon at a moment's warning from their most pressing avocations to a most remote part of the county at Stockport in consequence of a most inefficient force for the protection of an immensely populous district of cotton manufacturers, amongst whom there is great reason to suspect a general combination of the most dangerous tendency.

"A great part of the regiment was called upon last week and marched at a moment's warning, leaving their hay abroad, to them a most distressing circumstance. The Stockport Troop, my Lord, has been ten days on duty, night and day, suffering the greatest ill-usage from the mob; one of the most respectable members having his arm broken, and others seriously injured. Your Lordship will observe from the enclosed that an immense numerous assemblage is to take place to-morrow of a number of disorderly persons who, at this time, will not go to work, and who expect to be joined by great multitudes from other districts. Under these circumstances, and considering the uncertainty how long this state of alarm may continue, your Lordship will, I trust, excuse my calling your Lordship's consideration to the difficulties I am placed under in keeping up the regiment in this protracted state of readiness, and the injurious consequences that must result."

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Lord Sidmouth replied: 1818

"I mean this day to address letters to the Horse Guards, and to Major-General Sir John Byng, strongly urging all practical arrangements which may be sufficient for the support of the Civil Power without subjecting the regiment of yeomanry, which is under your command, or any part of it, to more inconvenience than is absolutely and indispensably necessary for that purpose. I well know the merits of that corps, and the important services which they have rendered. There is an equally strong impression upon the mind of Sir John Byng, and I am confident that no endeavours will be wanting on his part so to distribute the force under his command, as to make the pressure upon your regiment as little inconvenient as possible to the officers and to the other respectable individuals of whom it consists."

A suggestion was made by the magistrates of Stockport that a few companies of infantry should be quartered in the town, but Major-General Sir John Byng declared his inability to comply with their wishes, and intimated that the disputes between masters and workmen must be arranged by the Civil Power. The year, however, passed without any part of the regiment, except the Stockport Troop, being again called upon. The latter were called out in consequence of a meeting called by some of the leaders of the disaffected on the twenty-fourth of August, but on the appearance of the yeomanry, with a troop of the 13th Light Dragoons, the meeting dispersed.

On the twenty-seventh of August, Colonel Sir John Leicester, not satisfied with the assistance the Stockport Troop was receiving from the manufacturers and gentry of that town, wrote the Stockport magistrates thus:—

"With the view solely of the advantage likely to accrue to the town and manufacturers of Stockport in case of any sudden emergency by having a troop of yeomanry there, and in compliance with the wishes of a number of respectable gentlemen of that town, I was induced in 1814 to propose to Government, and received His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation to such a force being formed as part of the regiment I have the honour to command. In the present unfortunate state of things I

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1818 regret, however, to find that the duty of such gentlemen as have so handsomely come forward in defence of the properties of their fellow-townsmen has been extremely arduous, from the troop being entirely unsupported by a great part of those gentlemen who have the greatest property at stake, and, of course, being so very incomplete. It has become, therefore, imperative for me to consult through your means, those gentlemen, how far they consider the existence of this force to be such an object as to determine them to come forward and support such a state of strength as to render it efficient, in which case, as heretofore, my best endeavours shall not be wanting, aided by that zealous officer, Captain Newton, to render it every assistance; or, on the other hand, the painful necessity is only left for me to state, in direct terms, I have every reason to believe the establishment must be given up. I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will have the goodness to take such steps as you may deem expedient to ascertain and acquaint me with the wishes of the gentlemen, for my guidance in communicating with Lord Sidmouth upon the subject."

In consequence of this letter, a meeting was called of the principal inhabitants of Stockport and the neighbourhood, at the Warren Bulkeley Arms, on the seventeenth of October, in order to take the matter into consideration. At this meeting it was stated that out of forty-four men (which was sixteen short of the regimental number forming the troop) only about ten resided and mounted their horses in the town and its vicinity, which rendered it almost impossible at an emergency to collect more than this number, the distance of the residences of the riders and the owners of the horses generally precluding the opportunity of giving them immediate notice. Colonel Sir John Leicester wrote that he was so well satisfied of the sentiments of the Government in regard to the great utility of this description of force, that he believed an allowance of three pounds per man per annum for clothing and equipment would be advanced for three years, which was not the case when the troop was formed, and that he had no objection to take upon himself the excess of expenditure towards the completion of their equipment. The meeting was adjourned to the nineteenth, when a committee was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen of the town, and on

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the second of November they reported that eleven additional men and nineteen additional horses had been promised towards the support of the troop. Several donations of money were also promised, but these Colonel Sir John Leicester declined on the ground that efficiency in men and horses was all that was needed. 1818

In October the troops were supplied with blue overalls, the cloth being given out to the captains, who employed their own tailors to make them. In the same month Captain Dudley intimated his intention of resigning the adjutancy of the corps on account of the illness of his wife, and recommended Captain Barra, of the 16th Lancers, as his successor. This gentleman was also highly recommended by Captain Clement Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, who had served in the same regiment, and who stated that he stood high in the character of an officer and soldier, had on several times distinguished himself on the field before the enemy, and was the most active adjutant he had ever seen. Captain Barra received the appointment on December 18th. He had been adjutant of the 16th Lancers for nearly twelve years, having previously served upwards of seven years in the 11th Light Dragoons, and more than two years in the Warwick Fencible Cavalry. He had seen six years' service with the 16th Lancers in Spain and Portugal, during which he was wounded, and got his troop at Waterloo, in the place of Captain Buchanan, who was killed.

During the early part of the year 1819, the unsettled disposition of the lower classes in the manufacturing districts again manifested itself. Numerous meetings were held, at which violent and uneducated orators, and such as were ambitious of popular applause, descanted with unlicensed freedom of speech on such subjects as were calculated to inflame and irritate those who felt the pressure of taxes or the want of employment. On the fifteenth of February a large and disorderly meeting was held at Sandy Brow, Stockport, ostensibly for presenting a petition of remonstrance to the King, but, according to the *Manchester Observer*,[1] 1819

[1] Feb. 20, 1819.

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1819 the organ of the agitators, "for the purpose of sympathising with and raising subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the trials of Messrs. Baguley, Drummond, and Johnson." On the platform a pole bearing the French revolutionary symbol of the Cap of Liberty was displayed. Some of the more loyal of the crowd attempted to seize this under a tremendous shower of stones and other missiles. That worthy magistrate, the Rev. C. Prescott, repaired to the spot, with a few constables and a small detachment of the 80th Regiment of Infantry; and the troop of yeomanry belonging to the town was called out. The mob now retired, but part of it assembled outside a schoolroom in which a dinner had been prepared for the orators. Here some of the mob, screened by the women and children, threw stones and brickbats, and one of the military was wounded in the face.[1] Mr. Prescott now appealed to the orators to use their influence to induce the mob to retire, as it was not the desire of the magistrates to take any one into custody, on which one of the speakers addressed the multitude, desiring them to disperse peaceably. This they refused to do,[2] when the Riot Act was read and the military were ordered to disperse the refractory. This was soon accomplished, but many of the crowd congregating in the market-place and attacking the military, the Riot Act was again read and the mob finally scattered. "During the greater part of the evening" (according to the *Manchester Observer*) the dinner party "were protected by the military, outside the building, with fixed bayonets." Some of the mob, after being dispersed, committed the most cruel and cowardly assaults, even a helpless and unoffending boy, because he was recognised as the son of a magistrate, was knocked down and severely kicked. Outrages of this kind were what the organ of the agitators called "giving their opponents such a drubbing as they would remember to the latest morning of their existence."[3] This meeting was celebrated in doggerel verses called "Sandy Brow."[4]

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Feb. 20. 1819.
[2] *Manchester Observer*, Feb. 20, 1819.
[3] Ibid., Feb. 20, 1819.
[4] Burton MS., v. 777.

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Colonel Sir John Leicester forwarded Captain Newton's report of the part taken by the Stockport Troop on the occasion to the Secretary of State, and received the following reply :— 1819

"WHITEHALL, *Feb.* 19, 1819.

"SIR,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yesterday enclosing Captain Newton's statement of the part taken by his troop of the Prince Regent's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry in the dispersion of an unlawful assembly at Stockport on Monday last; and I am happy in having this occasion for renewing my assurance of the high sense entertained by His Majesty's confidential servants, of the zeal and alacrity which has on all occasions actuated the regiment under your command.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"SIDMOUTH."

With a view to consult the general convenience of the regiment, as well as in conformity with the opinion of several of the captains, the colonel recommended the different troops to take their six days' drill successively this year, and as far as possible in squadrons. The Macclesfield and Stockport Troops assembled on May 17th and the following days in the grounds of Captain Daintry,[1] and the other troops proposed to take their drills later.

The numerous meetings held in the adjacent county of Lancashire, and the language used at them, had now attracted the serious attention of the Government, and on the eleventh of July Colonel Sir John Leicester received orders to hold the regiment in readiness at a moment's notice to aid the Civil Power. On the fifteenth Major-General Sir John Byng informed the colonel that "from the representations he had received of the alarm prevalent throughout the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire," he felt it a duty incumbent upon him "to be as fully prepared as possible to afford every assistance to the civil authorities, should military aid unfortunately be required";

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, May 22, 1819.

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1819 and continued, "if the assembling of your regiment is called for, I feel confident that they will be found ready and willing, and that they will again do me the honour to place themselves at my disposal, and I reckon with as much certainty upon them, as upon any of the force entrusted to my charge." He then desired to know what points would be the most convenient for the different troops to assemble upon, and suggested Knutsford, Altrincham, and Macclesfield, promising that if these places suited to keep them clear of the regular force, so as not to interfere with their accommodation. Colonel Sir John Leicester, in reply, suggested that the Tabley, Mere, and Knutsford Troops should assemble at Knutsford, the Macclesfield Squadron in their own town, the Ashton Heyes and Northwich Troops at Altrincham, and trusted that the major-general would allow the Stockport Troop to remain in its own town as a force in aid. Major-General Sir John Byng, in consenting to this arrangement, promised to keep Knutsford and Altrincham clear of troops; but, as Stockport and Macclesfield were not places well adapted for cavalry, he intimated his intention to send some infantry as a support. As Lady Leicester was proceeding to the seaside on account of her health, he informed the colonel that he did not anticipate any commotion, as he had such a large force in and near Manchester, besides which the civil authorities were much strengthened, and that, as the regiment possessed such an excellent lieutenant-colonel, it was unnecessary to debar him from accompanying his lady.

On the eighteenth of July, the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"Colonel Sir John Leicester deems it expedient, in the present state of the country, in consequence of a letter received from Lord Sidmouth, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State, . . . thus to express his entire confidence in the loyalty and zeal of every member of the regiment, and his thorough conviction that should it be found expedient to assemble the regiment, in consequence of any attempt on the part of those who have lately taken so much pains to mature and carry into effect their wicked designs, in promoting rebellion, with a view to destroy the happy constitution

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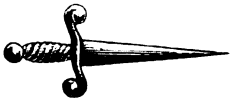
under which we live (in order to enrich themselves in the general confusion, covering their diabolical designs, as they deceive themselves in imagining they are doing, under the specious pretext of Parliamentary reform), an equal degree of alertness and promptitude will be shown, which has been evinced on all former occasions, when their services have been called for." 1819

Before proceeding, let us look back a little. The pressure of the old war still hung like a heavy nightmare upon the industry of England. With the close of the war, speculation had outrun all reasonable bounds. Firm after firm went down like card-houses in 1818 and 1819. The cotton spinners, who had traded at high prices, were ruined, and their work-people suffered with them. The operatives, restless under their distress, began to organise to support each other during the strikes, and to choose delegates, whose inflammatory language taught the people to regard their employers with hatred and distrust. They did not stop at this, and their meetings sometimes led to dangerous collisions. In the autumn of 1818, in attempting to turn out the work-people of a cotton manufactory in Ancoats, Manchester, by force, the inmates fired upon them, when several of the mob were dangerously wounded, and the remainder had to be dispersed by the dragoons. A portion of the press poured forth an overwhelming torrent of sedition, one of the most favoured of the agitators' organs even going as far as to advocate assassination.[1]

During the year several irritating events occurred. In January, Orator Hunt, at one time an enthusiastic yeoman

[1] "It becomes our duty to caution the public against a horde of vile incendiaries which, under the employ of the *black-faced* COLONEL—many of whom are discharged men from the army . . . professing to teach the use of arms, &c.; . . . however, should a second OLIVER be discovered, it is most devoutedly to be wished that no time should be given for Bills of Indemnity, but that a *noble* BRUTUS will be found upon the spot, to place in such a miscreant's heart a  !!!" . . . —*Manchester Observer*, July 24, 1819.

The writer of this—Mr. Saxton, the sub-editor—was one of those who rode with Hunt in the carriage on the 16th of August.

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1819 in the Wiltshire ranks,[1] until dismissed and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, a fine of one hundred pounds, and bail in two thousand pounds for his good behaviour for three years, in consequence of threatening his commanding officer, but who had now become famous as an agitator, had been forcibly expelled from his box at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, by some officers of the 7th Hussars, on the allegation that he had hissed when the national anthem of "God save the King!" was called for; and a constable named Buck had been shot by some workmen at Stockport in their efforts to release an agitator who was in his custody. The so-called Reformers were growing violent and seditious, and they had also begun to practise systematic drilling—a regular and well-organised system of military training being carried out with the greatest perseverance.

It has been necessary to thus briefly refer to these matters, because previous writers, in dealing with the events which we are about to relate, have mostly dealt with them from a partisan standpoint—the laws of the period, the manners and state of the times have been entirely ignored, and the discontent of the working classes of the manufacturing districts has either been passed over in silence, or placed to other reasons than the scarcity of employment and lowness of wages; the work of the agitators has been persistently ignored, and the truth has been lost sight of in an attempt to make political capital out of the proceedings. It is easy to be wise after an event, but it must be remembered that the authorities had to deal with matters on the evidence before them, and not on what transpired afterwards. Nor would it be fair to judge them from the experience of our own days. The people have become more enlightened, and the well-drilled and active police of our large towns are able to cope with the most disorderly meetings; but in those days the safety of our large towns was entrusted to the protection of special constables who were sworn in on emergencies, and these, being unable to cope with large mobs, had to rely upon the assistance of the military.

[1] See *Wilts Yeomanry Records.*

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The Manchester agitators, wishing to appoint Orator Hunt their "legislative attorney," called a meeting of their friends at St. Peter's Fields in that town, on the second of August. The magistrates, acting on evidence they had before them, at once pronounced the meeting illegal, and warned the citizens at their peril to abstain from attending it. Special constables were sworn in, and orders were given to Colonel Sir John Leicester to assemble the regiment. These orders, however, were immediately countermanded on account of the agitators having given up the meeting, proposing to substitute a town's meeting in favour of Reform on the following Monday, and the troops which were assembling were stopped, and the members sent home. During the week Tabley House, the residence of Colonel Sir John Leicester, was set on fire, it was thought by incendiaries, and much damage done. The whole of the spacious offices of every description were burnt to the ground, and the house itself was only saved by the exertions of his tenantry. The magistrates of Manchester declined to call the town's meeting on the ninth, and made preparations for its dispersion should it be held. The regiment was again called out, and ordered to assemble under Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend at ten o'clock on the morning of the meeting, on the Altrincham Road, within a mile from Manchester; but, as in the previous week, the agitators decided not to hold the meeting, and announced their intention of holding a great open-air demonstration on St. Peter's Fields, on the sixteenth, with Orator Hunt in the chair. Messengers had, therefore, to be again sent in all directions by Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend to stop the assembling of the troops, which caused much annoyance and irritation. 1819

It was soon evident that the agitators were making preparations throughout the adjoining towns for a formidable display on the sixteenth of August; the most alarming reports were given upon oath that Manchester was to be attacked, and that large bodies of pikemen were assembling near Middleton, Oldham, and other towns. The authorities, however, were on the alert, and Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend,

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1819 on account of the indisposition of Colonel Sir John Leicester, again placed himself at the head of the regiment to proceed to Manchester. Though the greatest consternation prevailed, and many members of the corps are said to have made their wills before starting, the order for assembling was obeyed with alacrity. At nine o'clock on the morning of that eventful day, the whole of the regiment assembled at Sale Moor, and arrived at Manchester about two hours later, just as the magistrates had assembled at a gentleman's house in Mount Street, which commanded an uninterrupted view of the ground on which the meeting was to be held. Soon a numerous body of special constables—many of them men of the first consideration—assembled on the ground, and the military, consisting of the Prince Regent's Cheshire Yeomanry; the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry—a comparatively new regiment, consisting of two troops—under Major Trafford; the 15th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple; a detachment of the 88th Foot, under Colonel McGregor; two pieces of Royal Artillery, under Major Dyneley; and a detachment of the 31st Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L'Estrange, an able and intelligent officer who commanded the whole, in the absence of Major-General Sir John Byng, the general of the district, who was at Pontefract, marched to various assigned stations some distance from the ground.

The so-called Reformers now began to arrive by different routes in regular military array, the result of midnight drills. Each battalion had its leader, sub-leaders, buglers, and banners; the latter bearing such inscriptions as "Let us die like men and not be sold as slaves," "Liberty or Death," "Equal Representation or Death," and other insignia, most of the poles being surmounted by the Cap of Liberty. The banner containing the last motto consisted of a black ground with white letters, and appeared to attract general attention. As the streets became filled by the gathering crowds from the surrounding towns, many of whom carried large sticks, the business people became alarmed, the warehouses and shops were invariably closed, and all business suspended

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for the remainder of the day. The crowd now probably numbered sixty thousand—the Reformers' organ placed it as high as one hundred and fifty thousand, but this is preposterous, as the ground only measured one hundred and sixty yards in length and averaged one hundred yards in breadth. 1819

A short consultation now took place amongst the magistrates, who decided to arrest the leaders, and Mr. Nadin, the deputy-constable of the town, was appointed to execute it. At the commencement of the proceedings, a lane was formed by two lines of special constables from the house in which the magistrates were assembled to the cart or hustings on which the speakers had taken up their position; but the leaders of the meeting, who evidently saw the meaning of this lane, removed the cart further back, with the result that the crowd closed in and cut off the lane from the orators. This lane now rested on a compact mass of people, through which Mr. Nadin refused to proceed without the aid of the military. The magistrates, now thoroughly alarmed, sent for the troops, and the first to arrive, from the mere accident of its station being the nearest to the ground, was a troop of the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry, consisting of about sixty men, under the command of Captain Birley, who was ordered to assist the deputy-constable in the arrest of the ringleaders. Before the yeomanry advanced, Mr. Nadin, fearing mischief, withdrew as many of the special constables as he was able, with the result that the lane was completely destroyed.

At the time the yeomanry advanced, Hunt was addressing the meeting, and had just used the words, "I hope, gentlemen, that if your enemies attempt to interrupt the proceedings, or cause a riot or disturbance, that there are some amongst you who possess courage enough to put them down, quieten them, and keep them down." The influence which such advice was calculated to have upon the mob was shown by one of them shouting, "Why, that's killing them."

The yeomanry were now seen advancing, and were met with a shout of defiance—stones, brickbats, and other missiles were flung at them from all directions, and sticks were freely

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1819 used. As the yeomanry neared the cart on which the orators had taken up their position, orders were given to the mob to stand firm, and those who surrounded the hustings linked themselves together arm in arm. The yeomanry, however, persevered in their onward course until they reached and surrounded the cart, when the civil authorities seized the leaders of the meeting. Up to this time not a blow had been struck by the yeomanry; but now the confusion became so great that the little band was hemmed in by the dense crowd—overpowered, overwhelmed, and broken up into small knots of twos and threes, they were entirely at the mercy of the mob, and it was clear that without assistance they would be annihilated.

Up to this time there had been no question of dispersing the meeting, but only of arresting the leaders. The question of dispersing the meeting only came in when the danger of the yeomanry from the mob's resistance to the execution of the warrant, under which they acted, was perceived. At this moment the Prince Regent's Cheshire Yeomanry and the 15th Hussars, with Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange, arrived upon the scene, and Mr. Hulton, the chairman of the magistrates, immediately ordered them to disperse the meeting. The order was obeyed, and the mob, seeing the two regiments advancing, scampered away in every direction, in their terror and confusion pressing one another down, and the ground was cleared as if by magic.

The utmost exertion of the authorities, however, was required for the rest of the day and the whole of the evening till midnight in many parts of the town, but more especially at New Cross. Between seven and eight o'clock the Riot Act was read, and three or four persons were wounded by a few shots fired by the infantry of the line, whom the mob defied. One of them had his leg amputated at the infirmary, and another was so severely wounded that he afterwards died. Strong bodies of the yeomanry and regular cavalry patrolled the streets of the town, and it was not till the early hours of Tuesday morning that quiet was restored.

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Many people were led into a hostile attitude against the yeomanry cavalry on account of alleged cruelty in this arduous and unpleasant duty. The affair became known as "Peterloo," a parody on Waterloo, which had been fought four years before. The most shameful animadversions were uttered against the corps by a section of the press throughout the country. It was audaciously and in violation of the truth asserted that its members cut down the Reformers in the most cruel manner. It would be impossible to disperse a meeting of this kind, where many of the mob had come prepared for resistance, without casualties, and, as a matter of fact, on the sixteenth of August six were killed and many were hurt—how many it is impossible to say, for the most exaggerated accounts were given, the number being variously estimated from sixty to six hundred. Of the six killed, one was shot by the infantry at New Cross, another was a constable in the execution of his duty, two—a woman and a child—were killed by the pressure of the crowd, one died in the infirmary from a sabre cut, and the other was a man found on St. Peter's Fields, the verdict of the jury in this case being, "Found dead, but how deceased came by his death, no satisfactory evidence has been produced." The official statement of the infirmary authorities of all persons admittted to the benefit of that hospital, both as "in" and "out" patients, in consequence of the legal interference with the meeting, gives but four as having received sabre wounds, the others being bruises, contusions, fractures, &c. We would wish to call the attention of the candid reader to this single point, and ask him whether it is possible to imagine a stronger proof of the extreme moderation of the military employed on the occasion, than that of such a numerous meeting being dispersed with so few casualties arising from the use of arms? 1819

There is another side to this question, which has been generally overlooked. It has been the fashion to represent this meeting as composed of quiet law-abiding citizens, and yet the 15th Hussars had two officers, two non-commissioned officers and privates, and seven horses forcibly

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1819 struck with stones and brickbats, and also four horses cut with sharp instruments. One of these horses was seen to be cut by a man with a crooked instrument fastened to a long pole, and one of the others received a deep stab. One of the privates also received a severe blow on the head and had his arm broken. Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange, the commander of the troops, received a tremendous blow on the forehead from a brick, which for a moment deprived him of sense. Of the one hundred and sixteen members of the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry who were on duty two officers, forty-one non-commissioned officers and privates, and nine horses were struck with stones or sticks, and one officer and two horses were cut with sharp instruments. The Prince Regent's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry had three men hurt and one horse killed. One of the men was cut desperately by a brick thrown at him in Deansgate; he was knocked from his horse, received a cut in the head, and his helmet was kicked through the streets, and held up in derision by the mob, who finally kept possession of it.

Whence came the stones thrown at the military? At a subsequent trial[1] at Lancaster, the assistant-surveyor of Manchester swore that, acting under orders from the boroughreeve, he had previous to the meeting cleared the ground of all stones, brickbats, and other missiles, and that after the people were dispersed he collected some scores of sticks and a cartload of stones, brickbats, &c. Then, again, the pressure of the crowd would totally prevent any one gathering the stones from off the ground for the purpose of offensive weapons. How came they then to be used? *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*,[2] in a very impartial account of the proceedings, says: "It was scarcely to be anticipated that great numbers of the reformers would come to the meeting prepared with offensive weapons, but such was the case. A class of them were dressed as brewers' servants

[1] Redford *v.* Birley for assault, April 1822.
[2] August 21, 1819.

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usually are, with long brats that contain pockets. These 1819
pockets were filled with stones. Therefore it is manifest that if the law found occasion to interpose, a regular system of prevention had been arranged to defeat its object." Let it be remembered that this was written in the account of the proceedings at the time, and not afterwards for ulterior purposes. It may be right or wrong, but the fact remains that the presence of the stones has never been otherwise accounted for. Whether the magistrates lost that presence of mind which they had previously evinced—it is ridiculous to suppose that they met for the purpose of massacre and death—or whether they committed a mistake in utilising a handful of local yeomen instead of waiting for the arrival of an imposing military force, it is not our intention to inquire. What we are concerned with is, that the yeomanry were but carrying out their orders, and would have failed lamentably in their military duty had they paused to "reason why"; and that the odium which they incurred for their share in this day's proceedings was unjustly placed upon their shoulders. At the trial to which we have previously alluded, and which lasted five days, the conduct of the yeomanry was completely vindicated, a result which was fully sustained on appeal, by the Lord Chief-Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Best.

By incendiary publications, by street ballads and other means, the irritation was kept alive. No matter how ignorantly these compositions were framed, or how low the phraseology, the vindictive purpose was answered. For instance, one of the songs sung in the streets concluded thus :—

"As for Squire Hunt, that pillar bright,
The father of the poor,
Kind Heaven will protect
And from ruffians keep secure.

"From the hands of bloody bands,
They'd swear that ink was snow,
To sacrifice the champion brave
On the plains of Peterloo.

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1819

"So to conclude and finish,
May vengeance now pursue,
All those inhuman monsters,
Who slew the poor at Peterloo.

"The Scripture cries out life for life,
And God ordained it so;
We'll ne'er forget to pay our debt
On the plains of Peterloo."

The minds of men were variously agitated by this unfortunate transaction; by some the prisoners were lauded as champions in the cause of liberty, while others looked at their conduct as a prelude to a revolution. After an imprisonment of ten days they were liberated on bail, and the public attention was then directed to the charges of murder which were brought against certain members of the yeomanry; the grand jury, however, in every instance threw out the bills; and at length it was decreed that the ringleaders should take their trial at the York Assizes. After a long and patient investigation of the charges, five of the defendants were found guilty of attending an illegal meeting, for which Hunt, as the principal, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol, and the others were confined in different prisons for shorter periods. It was subsequently enacted that these multitudinous meetings should be henceforth considered illegal, unless convened by the proper authorities. Several other restrictive Acts were passed, such as the Training and Arming Bill, the Libel Bill, &c.; and the ministers carried their measures by large majorities.

To return to the regiment which we left at Manchester, it remained under arms the whole of Tuesday, the seventeenth, and was kept constantly on the alert, the mob being so disorderly that the Riot Act was read several times in the neighbourhood of New Cross.

About 1 P.M. an express arrived at Manchester from Macclesfield with the information that the town was in an uproar. The mob, taking advantage of the absence of the yeomanry, and a detachment of the 31st Regiment of the line (which had been stationed there, but was ordered to

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Stockport), had done much damage, and had broken the windows of the house of Mr. Thomas Grimsditch, a solicitor, holding a commission in the Macclesfield Squadron. This squadron was at once despatched to the aid of the authorities, but before they could arrive the detachment of the 31st had returned from Stockport, the rioters had been routed, and quietness restored. The remainder of the regiment left Manchester about half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the eighteenth, for their respective homes. The Northwich Troop marched home, a distance of twenty miles, without halting. On their arrival they were received by a great concourse of the respectable inhabitants, and hailed with reiterated shouts of applause. A handsome refreshment was instantly provided and distributed amongst the members of the troop. The evening passed off in a truly loyal and convivial manner, "which," says the chronicler,[1] "did honour to the sound constitutional principles of the inhabitants." The Stockport Troop paraded on the following day, but all remaining quiet they were dismissed. Two of the Reformers' flags, one of them bearing the inscription "Let us die like men and not be sold as slaves," were captured by the Stockport Troop, and appointed to be publicly burnt in the market-place of that town.[2] 1819

On the nineteenth of August the following Regimental Order was issued:—

> Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend requests the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Prince Regent's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry will accept his most sincere thanks for their soldierlike conduct during the last three days in Manchester, and for their alacrity in assembling, such a muster, he will venture to say, unparalleled in any service, there being only sixteen absent out of a regiment consisting of 440 men.

For their services on this occasion the regiment received the thanks of the Magistrates of the Counties of Chester and Lancaster, the inhabitants of Manchester, and the Grand Jury of the County Palatine of Chester. Lord

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Sept. 4, 1819. [2] Ibid., Aug. 21, 1819.

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1819 Sidmouth, writing to the Earl of Stamford on the twenty-first of August, says:—

"Having laid before the Prince Regent the accounts transmitted to me from Manchester, of the proceedings at that place on Monday last, I have been commanded by His Royal Highness to request that your Lordship will signify to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend His Royal Highness's high approbation of the support and assistance to the Civil Power afforded on that occasion by himself and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps serving under his command."

On the twenty-second, Major-General Sir John Byng, writing to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, says, "All the military speak in the highest terms of the soldierlike conduct of the regiment; the Manchester Yeomanry get all the blame from the Whigs—what your regiment did was gentle and right."

The Stockport Troop having offered their services at any place, or for any period, the general of the district might think proper, Lord Sidmouth, in a letter dated August 24th, declined the offer on the ground that there should be no difference in the conditions of service of the several troops composing the regiment. On the sixth of September, Colonel Sir John Leicester received a confidential communication from Lord Sidmouth intimating that if he was enabled to offer the services of a corps of volunteer infantry, more particularly if attached to the cavalry, he would not fail to recommend His Royal Highness to accept the same. With his accustomed zeal, Sir John immediately set about effecting this object. Probably remembering the hint of Major-General Sir John Byng that Macclesfield was more suitable for infantry than cavalry, and remembering the rioting there during the absence of the Macclesfield Troop at Manchester, he turned his attention to that town, but failed on account of Mr. Ryle, an influential townsman, not sharing his opinion that there was further danger to be anticipated. He was more successful at Knutsford, where he received the assistance of Mr. Egerton, Mr. Brooke, Mr.

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Leycester, Sir H. Mainwaring, and Mr. Legh, of Booths, 1819
and in the second week in September a meeting was held at the Court Room, of the late members of the Loyal Knutsford Volunteer Infantry who were willing to be again embodied as part of the Prince Regent's Cheshire Volunteer Legion, under the command of their old officers, and of other young men who were desirous of joining, with the result that four companies were immediately formed and accepted, with the following commissioned officers, their commissions being dated September 29, 1819:—

Major-Commandant—Strethill Wright.
Captains—John Holland, Joshua Cragg, James Potter, John Dumville.
Lieutenants—Samuel Hardy, William Okell, William Dean, Robert Brown.
Ensigns—Thomas Hooley, William Wright, Joshua Hulme, John Done.
Surgeon—William Billingham.

On the first of October the "State" of the Legion was given as follows:—

Cheshire Legion.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Staff.	Qr.-masters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Rank & File.	Horses.
Cavalry, 8 Troops .	1	1	1	8	8	8	5	8	24	8	396	436
„ Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	1	1	1	8	8	8	5	8	24	8	400	440
Infantry, 4 Companies	...	...	1	4	4	4	1	...	13	4	240	...
Total	1	1	2	12	12	12	6	8	37	12	640	440

Colonel Sir John Leicester, however, was not yet satisfied. On the second of October he suggested to Lord Sidmouth an addition of two troops to the yeomanry cavalry of the Legion, and this meeting with his Lordship's approbation,

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1819 who promised the usual three years' allowances in advance, Sir John, on October 7th, laid the matter before a numerous meeting of gentlemen belonging to the county, who had met to consider the disturbed state of affairs, offering to furnish one of the troops himself. The result was that a meeting of the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county was held at the Crown Inn, Nantwich, on Friday the fifteenth of October 1819, John Smith Barry, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, in the chair, to consider the best mode of raising an additional armed force for preserving the peace of the county, at which it was resolved, on the motion of Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., seconded by Sir Harry Mainwaring, to raise an additional armed force in the county, that a subscription be entered into in aid of the same, and that a committee be appointed to apply such subscriptions and to forward through the proper channels for the approbation of the Government whatever offers of service might be transmitted to it.[1] Nearly four thousand pounds were subscribed at this meeting. Another meeting was held at Stockport on the tenth of November, Peter Marsland, Esq., in the chair, at which it was resolved to open a subscription in connection with the county fund, for the purpose of increasing the numbers of the Stockport Troop.[2]

On the formation of this committee for raising an additional armed force, Colonel Sir John Leicester suggested that the most expeditious and economical way of doing this would be to raise the number of men in each troop of his regiment to eighty, and to augment the strength of the infantry; but the committee decided to dedicate the fund to the raising of a new regiment. A continual contest now took place between the friends of the old and the friends of the new regiment, the latter of whom possessed a majority on the committee. The formation of the two new troops which Lord Sidmouth had sanctioned was proceeded with by Colonel Sir John Leicester, and accepted as part of the Legion. Their first

[1] *Chester Courant*, Oct. 27, 1819.
[2] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Nov. 20, 1819.

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officers, whose commissions bore date November 19, 1819, were :— 1819

DUNHAM MASSEY TROOP.

Captain	. . .	Wilbraham Egerton.
Lieutenant	. .	Thomas Hibbert.
Cornet	. . .	James Davenport, jun.

ALTRINCHAM TROOP.

Captain	. . .	Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart.
Lieutenant	. .	Richard Leigh Trafford.
Cornet	. . .	Peter Davenport Finney.

The committee ultimately consented to allow ten pounds per man, over the Government allowance, towards the equipment of these two troops; and ten pounds per man for the augmentation of each of the other eight troops by five men, thus making ten troops of sixty men each. They also agreed to allow one hundred pounds towards the expense of drilling the new members. A proposition was made that the committee should provide the cavalry of the Legion with new saddles, but the friends of the new regiment turned up in force and it was rejected. The total subscriptions amounted to upwards of nine thousand six hundred pounds. Colonel Sir John Leicester felt this treatment keenly. He was inclined to refuse the one hundred pounds towards the expenses of drilling, and at one time thought of withdrawing his services from the regiment, but Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend prevailed upon him to give up both ideas. Writing to Captain Hollins (to whom about this time he presented a handsome sword), under date January 21, 1820, and referring to a statement that had been made, Sir John wrote :—

"It is most true that I received, in 1817, £1260 from the old fund; but what of that? being a very small proportion of the extra expenditure. The clothing and equipment of the Stockport and Macclesfield Troops . . . amounted at that time to £1900, towards which Government did not advance one shilling, not to

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1819 mention the Northwich and Ashton Heyes Troops found with new clothing for the recruits, and the rest of the regiment twice consecutively clothed and equipped with caps, boots, &c., making a very large sum beyond the annual allowances, had they been exclusively retained for this purpose, but which have unfortunately been in great part annually expended on other unavoidable expenses."

The new regiment took the name of the Prince Regent's Second Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and was to consist of six troops. Mr. Thomas Cholmondeley, Captain Clement Swetenham, and Mr. Richard Edensor Heathcote, having made offers, without reference to each other, for three independent squadrons, the committee wished them to be consolidated, in consequence of which Captain Swetenham and Mr. Heathcote gave way to Mr. Cholmondeley, who was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. Dissensions and jealousies soon broke out, and on November 16, 1819, the committee informed Mr. Heathcote, who had almost completed the squadron he had undertaken to raise, that in compliance with "the sentiments of Mr. Cholmondeley," they thought proper to decline his services on the ground that his property not being in Cheshire was "a strong objection to his taking the command of a troop in the regiment," though two or three weeks before they had recommended him to the Government for a majority in the new corps. Mr. Heathcote, who wrote from Combermere Abbey, in a spirited reply, which was printed and circulated throughout the county, said he thought that in "any hour of civil danger or embarrassment, a gentleman's residence was precisely the place where, either in a military or civil capacity, his personal exertions could be made with the best effect," especially in what he "ignorantly supposed to be the *common cause of Englishmen and not of Cheshire men exclusively*."

On the suggestion of Captain Barra, the uniforms for the Dunham Massey Squadron, composed of the Dunham Massey and Altrincham Troops, and for the augmentation, was made under his superintendence at Altrincham, the materials being purchased, and at one time he had thirty-four

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tailors employed on the work. In November, Mr. Thomas Edwards, who had been recommended to Colonel Sir John Leicester by General Heron, was appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the regiment. 1819

On the twenty-eighth of October, the Ashton Heyes Troop, for which it was found rather difficult to obtain recruits, dined at the expense of Colonel Sir John Leicester, at the house of Quartermaster Lewis, Cote Brook, when a pleasant evening was spent. "The wines were of the choicest sort, the dessert excellent, and the dinner did great credit to the host." Captain Newton, of the Stockport Troop, Captain Barra, wearing his Waterloo medal, and several other persons of distinction in the neighbourhood were present. A number of toasts were drunk, and several songs were sung by Captain Thomas Marshall, Sergeant Briscoe, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Witter.[1]

On the third of November the Stockport Troop were sumptuously entertained by Captain Newton, at the Angel Inn, in Stockport, where it was honoured by the company of a respectable party of friends. The conviviality of the evening was much heightened by several delightful songs of Mr. West and Mr. Gifford, and the loyal and patriotic toasts of the worthy chairman.[2]

Orders had been issued on October 28th, by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, in pursuance of instructions received from Lord Sidmouth, for the regiment to hold itself in readiness to march at the shortest notice to assist the Civil Power, but its services were not required until the thirteenth of December, when they were again called upon to aid the Manchester authorities. Major-General Sir James Lyon wished very much for the regiment to march into the town, but, on the representations of Captain Barra, as to the experience of the regiment on the last occasion of its being quartered there, he consented to its being cantoned in Stockport, and the villages near at hand. Accordingly the Macclesfield Squadron marched to Stockport, the troop of that town being also assembled; the Mere Troop to Cheadle; the

[1] *Macclesfield Courier.* [2] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Nov. 20, 1819.

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1819 Tabley and Knutsford Troops to Stretford and Cross Street;[1] and the Ashton Heyes and Northwich Troops to Altrincham, the headquarters. The reason of the regiment being thus concentrated in the neighbourhood of Manchester, was that information on oath had been communicated to the magistracy of that town of an intended simultaneous rising in Scotland, Nottingham, and elsewhere, as well as in that neighbourhood. The day passed over quietly, however; and on Wednesday, the fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, who was in command (Colonel Sir John Leicester being still indisposed), received the following order from Major-General Sir James Lyon :—

"Things appearing perfectly tranquil here, the civil authorities are in accord with myself, that the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry may return home. I request of you to give your orders accordingly; and to do me the honour to convey to the corps my acknowledgments and thanks for the readiness with which they came forward on Monday last, as I understand they always do, whenever their services are called for."

The troops accordingly returned home on the following day. The Macclesfield Squadron, on arriving at their own town, were assembled in the market-place and respectively addressed by Captains Daintry and Smith; the latter, according to his instructions, reading the letter of Major-General Sir James Lyon to the troops, and intimating, from authority, that the call for their services had not only been necessary, but most urgent.[2]

At a meeting of the magistrates of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, held at the New Bailey Court House, Manchester, on December 19th, the following resolution was passed :—

"The Select Committee of the Magistrates of the two Counties of Lancaster and Chester request Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend will accept their cordial thanks for the repetition of zeal and alacrity manifested by the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry, when called upon to maintain the public tranquillity on the thirteenth instant.

[1] Now known as Sale. [2] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1819.

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The magistrates entreat Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend to assure the officers and privates under his command how sensible they are of the support rendered by his corps on so trying and harassing an occasion." 1819

On the same day Major-General Sir James Lyon wrote as follows to Colonel Sir John Leicester :—

"SIR,

"I am anxious to convey to you my thanks for the honour you have done me in expressing your readiness to render me every assistance in your power at the head of the Prince Regent's Cheshire Volunteer Legion when called out on the late occasion, but accompanied with my personal regrets that personal indisposition should have been the cause which forbade you from assuming the immediate command of it. The zeal and alacrity with which your corps assembled at a very short notice is considered by me as an earnest that, should events hereafter arise again to call them forth, they would display that loyalty and patriotism for which the Cheshire Yeomanry have, I understand, ever been distinguished. The merits of Captain Barra are not unknown to me, and I am fully aware that he is entirely deserving of the encomiums which you have bestowed upon him."

On Monday, December 27th, a dinner was given at the White Lion Inn, Stockport, by the troop of that town to Captain Newton, their commander. Lieutenant Howard, in the name of the troop, presented to Captain Newton an elegant sabre of the value of fifty-five guineas, ornamented in basso-relievo with military devices, the blade embossed with the Prince's feathers and Captain Newton's arms, with the following inscription thereon: "Presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Stockport Troop of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry to Captain Newton, as a mark of respect and esteem for his character as a gentleman, for his ability as a soldier, and for the zeal he has always manifested for the welfare of his troop." The chairman addressed Captain Newton in an impressive speech, in which he pointed out his peculiar services and the great sacrifices he had made to promote the interest and welfare of the troop. Captain Newton,

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1819 in the course of his reply, said: "Lieutenant Howard and brother soldiers, I feel very inadequate to express in suitable terms my sense of your kindness. I accept this sword as a pledge to increase my zeal for your honour and your welfare. It shall be my constant endeavour to merit your good opinion, and, if my conduct meets with the testimony of your approval, I shall feel honourably rewarded."[1]

1820 On the first day of January, 1820, the infantry of the Legion received their colours, on which occasion the Knutsford Troop of Cavalry were out, and on the third, Colonel Sir John Leicester issued the following circular to every member of the regiment:—

"LONDON, *January 3rd*, 1820.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The state of my health having, unfortunately, deprived me of the honour of accompanying you in person at the recent momentous crisis, I avail myself of this method of expressing my sentiments briefly to you.

"The important good which you have effected has proved you have not forgotten that the regiment was formed to preserve the public peace and protect the lives and property of your fellow-subjects, as well from internal enemies as foreign foes. Even if you had not been subordinate as soldiers to military command, your duty as Englishmen, however painful, was imperative; you have discharged it with loyalty and spirit; and, while applauding your zeal, I mingle my regrets with yours for the unhappy occasion.

"Many of the gentlemen, early volunteers with myself, will remember that, from the first formation of the corps in 1803, I have never spared any personal trouble that could contribute to your welfare or efficiency as a regiment. To such, I trust it is not necessary to say that these objects are still dear to me; but I have not had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with those members who have recently entered your ranks, and I am solicitous to take the earliest opportunity of conveying to them my earnest wish to participate in maintaining order and the laws, without which there can be no public confidence, no safety, for either rich or poor. Although I am at present unequal to place myself at your head, I do not abandon the hope of being able to do so; and I shall not fail to take the first opportunity to testify to you, in person, my high sense of your manly conduct.

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Jan. 25, 1820.

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"The hazards, from which you have so nobly contributed to save your country, joined to your former long and meritorious services; the thanks of the Government and of the established authorities in your own county, which you have repeatedly received; and the signal notice with which you have been honoured by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, have more than repaid me for my constant endeavours to bring the regiment to that high reputation which it has so justly obtained. 1820

"Be assured I shall ever remember, with pride and pleasure, the uninterrupted regard with which you have at all times met me as your colonel.

"JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER,
"*Colonel*
"*His Royal Highness The Prince Regent's*
"*Cheshire Volunteer Legion.*"

According to a return sent to Lord Sidmouth, dated January 17th, the "State" of the Legion at this time stood as follows:—

COUNTY OF CHESTER.	No. of Troops.	No. of Companies.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets & Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Vet. Surgeon.	Quartermaster.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trmprs. and Drmrs.	Privates, including Farriers.	Horses.	Total, including N.-C. Officers.	Remarks.
Cavalry . .	...	...	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	2	1	10	...	30	30	10	520	600	600	Augmentation 40, or 5 per Troop, accepted Dec. 24, 1819 Enrolled Jan. 1820.
Infantry . .	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	12	12	4	228	...	257	
No. serving	...	...	1	1	2	14	14	14	1	3	1	10	1	42	42	14	748	600	857	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total . .	...	...	1	1	2	14	14	14	1	3	1	10	1	42	42	14	748	600	857	

At the commencement of the year, Richard Legh, Esq., of Adlington, made an offer to the committee for raising an additional armed force, to raise a troop of Lancers of twenty-four or thirty men, to be commanded by his son, Richard Townley Crosse, and to be attached to the Macclesfield Squadron. This offer was accepted, the Government making

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1820 the usual allowance of nine pounds per man, and the committee an allowance of ten pounds per man, provided the number of the troop was increased to forty-five members, which was accomplished. The Board of Ordnance supplied the pistols, sabres, belts, and knots for the new troop, but refused to provide the lances, though Mr. Legh offered to pay for them, and they had to be ordered privately. The dress of the Lancers was the same as that of the other troops, with the exception of the cap, and the skirt of the dress jacket being cut a little smaller. As in the case of the Dunham Massey Squadron, the clothing of the troop was made under the superintendence of Captain Barra. Cornet Grimsditch was transferred from the Macclesfield Squadron to the Lancers as Lieutenant, and Mr. Peter Legh became Cornet in the troop. The whole of the eight old troops were provided with new boots during the year, and the jackets of the men were altered and furnished with new facings.

In the meantime dissatisfaction arose amongst the members of the regiment on account of its continuing to bear the old title, namely, the Prince Regent's Regiment. The King had passed away on the twenty-ninth of January, and two days later the Prince Regent was publicly proclaimed as George the Fourth. Colonel Leicester consulted Lord Stamford on the subject of a new title, who suggested "The King's Cheshire Volunteer Legion," remarking, "I conceive they must be 'Royal,' or you will not be entitled to your blue facings." On the third of February Colonel Leicester solicited permission for the Legion to style itself "The King's Own Cheshire Volunteer Legion." This request was refused, which called forth the following letter to Lord Sidmouth :—

"HILL STREET, 9 *March* 1820.

"MY LORD,

"The more I reflect on the conversation which I had the honour of having with your Lordship yesterday morning, the more I am apprehensive of the consequences, which must inevitably ensue, should any doubt be thrown over the spirit of the Yeomanry at a moment like this, and situated on such an important post as they occupy. I deem it my duty to express my conviction that

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their solicitation respecting the change of the regimental title being so unfortunately objected to, will be productive of the most discouraging and detrimental effects. 1820

"Your Lordship is aware of the pride with which the name of the Prince Regent has ever been appreciated by the regiment, and you may judge of the additional pride with which they have daily indulged for some time in the expectation of being gratified by the high honour of bearing the name of The King's Own. If this expectation had not been founded in the natural consequences of the Prince Regent's elevation to the throne, there would have been some grounds on which they might recommend themselves to so mortifying a refusal, but under existing circumstances the question presents itself to them either as a continuance of the Royal favours or an abandonment of them to a name which can no longer have a real existence.

"Your Lordship will have the goodness to admit that the instance of the Princess Charlotte's Regiment, which you noticed to me yesterday, materially differs. They could by no possibility entertain a wounded feeling from their retaining her late Royal Highness's name unchanged; on the contrary, it would have been considered a disrespect to the illustrious dead, if it had been laid aside. The Prince fortunately survives in the King, and the regiment retains its place in His Majesty's affections. I have the authority of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, that the King always speaks of the regiment as his own, and notices its services in the most flattering terms. Even at the last levée His Majesty honoured the regiment by mentioning it to me as *his*, and was pleased to express himself in terms of high regard as to its active exertions.

"Your Lordship is sensible how much I would regret giving your Lordship any unnecessary trouble; nothing but the feelings of the regiment, and the importance of the subject to the public service, could induce me to trespass on you in the present instance. If the title of 'The King's,' omitting the 'own,' would meet your Lordship's approbation, I think the regiment could not complain; but according to your Lordship's desire, I shall not communicate a word on the subject, until I am honoured with your Lordship's pleasure.

"I have the honour, &c.,

"JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER."

This letter was so far successful that Lord Sidmouth undertook to submit the title suggested by Lord Stamford

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1820 for His Majesty's approbation, and on the eleventh of March he wrote to the latter, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County :—

"Having duly considered the particular circumstances in which the Volunteer Legion under the command of Sir John Fleming Leicester is now placed, I have thought myself fully warranted in recommending to the King to bestow the distinction which they are desirous of obtaining, and I have now the satisfaction of communicating to your Lordship His Majesty's most gracious pleasure that the corps in question should in future be denominated the King's Cheshire Volunteer Legion."

On the seventh of February, the Ashton Heyes Troop attended the Proclamation of the King, on which occasion "Captain Marshall commanded as fine a troop of yeomanry as was ever under arms, and astonished the new officers not a little."[1] On the eighth, the Macclesfield Squadron was out for the same purpose, and "looked very well in their new facings."[2] The Knutsford Troop and the infantry of the Legion attended the Proclamation at Knutsford on the same day, on which occasion an ox was roasted; and at Stockport there was a procession in honour of the occasion, most of the people taking part in it wearing white favours. The procession was led by a detachment of the Stockport Troop, another detachment bringing up the rear. About one hundred gentlemen afterwards dined at the Warren Bulkeley Arms, and, amongst other toasts, that of "Sir John Leicester and the King's Cheshire Legion" was drunk.[3] On the tenth, the Dunham Massey Squadron was inspected by Lord Stamford and Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, both of whom were "highly gratified with the military appearance and movements" of the men, "which far exceeded anything they expected," and highly complimented Captain Barra on the proficiency they had made in so short a time.[4]

Another gratifying circumstance about this time was that

[1] Lieut.-Col. Townshend to Sir John Leicester, Feb. 10, 1820.
[2] Captain Daintry to Sir John Leicester, Feb. 14, 1820.
[3] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, March 4, 1820.
[4] Lord Stamford to Sir John Leicester, Feb. 10, 1820; and Lieut.-Col. Townshend, ditto.

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the Boroughreeve of Manchester invited the officers of the Legion to a public dinner and ball held at the Exchange, Manchester, on the twenty-fourth of April, in honour of the King's birthday. One of the toasts was "Colonel Sir John Leicester and the officers of the King's Volunteer Legion," which was drunk with "three times three." Mr. Philips, in referring to the regiment, said, "Our gratitude is due to the yeomanry cavalry of the adjoining county of Chester, whose conduct would be recorded in the pages of history as an example of public spirit. Had it not been for the Lord-Lieutenant of that county, he had no hesitation in saying that the towns of Manchester and Salford would have been in worse than a state of jeopardy." Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend returned thanks on behalf of the corps.[1] The toast was drunk annually in Manchester, both at the celebration in honour of the King's birthday and at the Pitt Club anniversary dinner, until the death of Colonel Sir John Leicester. 1820

On the thirtieth of August, 1819, after the troops had returned home from Manchester, Colonel Sir John Leicester forwarded a copy of the following letter to each of the captains of the eight troops that had been engaged there :—

"TABLEY, 30*th Aug.* 1819.

"DEAR CAPTAIN,

"Impressed with the greatest remembrance of your great kindness, as well as that of your troop, in having so handsomely contributed to present me with so signal a mark of your respect in 1813, I feel confident you will cheerfully join me in again coming forward to express to the Lieutenant-Colonel those sentiments of gratitude and esteem so justly due to him from the regiment for his uniform and continued exertions since my state of health has unfortunately prevented me giving that attendance which for a period of upwards of twelve years was to me a great source of pride and pleasure, and which, however deeply I deplore, has been rendered far less painful from the certainty of the corps being so ably conducted under his care and guidance.

"I beg, therefore, to propose the purchase of a piece of plate to

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, April 20, 1820.

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1820 be presented, with a suitable inscription, to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend. Pray let me have your answer as soon as you have an opportunity of consulting your troop, and believe me,

"Yours ever most truly,

"JOHN F. LEICESTER."

The proposal was at once taken up, and contributions subscribed to the fund as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Colonel Sir John F. Leicester. . .	52	10	0
Major Brooke	26	5	0
Captains, £2, 2s. each	16	16	0
Lieutenants and Cornets, £1, 1s. each .	16	16	0
24 Sergeants, 3s. each	3	12	0
24 Corporals, 2s. each	2	8	0
Privates, 8 Troops of 50 men, 1s. each .	20	0	0
	138	7	0

On Monday, the seventeenth of April, the officers of the eight troops gave a dinner to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend and the officers of the new troops at Hoo Green, on which occasion the Lieutenant-Colonel was presented with a piece of plate as a mark of friendship and approval of his conduct as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. This handsome testimonial was in the form of a candelabra, convertible at pleasure into an epergne, and bore the following inscription :—

"Presented by Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, as a token of their great regard, and of the high sense they entertain of his important services to the regiment for a long series of years."

The elegance of the design was due to the well-known taste of Colonel Sir John Leicester, who was unavoidably absent, but sent the following address, which was read to the meeting :—

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"HILL STREET, 12*th April* 1820. 1820

"Colonel Sir John Leicester extremely regrets his unavoidable absence this day, when it would have afforded him the greatest pleasure to have presented in person, to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, that mark of regard which the regiment, with a just sense of his services, have unanimously determined to offer for his acceptance.

"Sir John cannot, however, refuse himself the gratification of thus briefly expressing his most cordial good wishes upon this occasion. In the present unfortunate state of the country, nothing can more effectually tend to encourage a spirit of loyalty, or to abash or confound those who would disseminate an opposite principle, than an ardent and vigilant co-operation among the yeomanry of England. And the Colonel has the highest satisfaction in considering that this salutary end is nowhere more fully exemplified than in the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Legion.

"He gladly avails himself also of this communication to congratulate the Legion on the recent token of regard which His Majesty has been pleased to confer on them, in addition to the repeated thanks and approbation which their services have so often elicited from Government and the civil authorities of the country.

"Sir John, in justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, requests he will be assured how sensible he is of his powerful assistance during the long period of seventeen years, and more particularly since his own unfortunate illness has prevented him from giving his constant attendance, which it ever was his pride and delight to afford.

"J. F. LEICESTER,
"*Colonel of the*
"*King's Cheshire Volunteer Legion.*"

Major Brooke being also absent from indisposition, Captain Hollins addressed the Lieutenant-Colonel :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, I have the honour and pleasure of addressing you upon the present occasion in compliance with the desire of my senior officer, Captain Daintry, although I am truly aware it would be far better in his hands than in mine.

"Allow me, sir, to assure you that by enrolling your name in the corps in 1803, you not only added to its respectability, but also tended to increase its efficiency, and that on every occasion

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1820 on which the services of the regiment have been required, you have proved yourself deserving of the rank you hold in it.

"You have, sir, fully supplied the place of our excellent and worthy colonel during the time he has been separated from us by indisposition, and you have upon all occasions so conducted yourself as to secure in the hearts of the officers and men the strongest attachment and regard.

"It is, sir, from these considerations, and with these feelings, that they have been desirous of evincing their sentiments towards you, and I have, therefore, the honour to request your acceptance of this piece of plate, as a proof of their unalterable attachment, and the high sense they entertain of your merits."

Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend made a most animated reply, in which he assured his brother officers that they would always find him at his post, and of his entire devotion to a service so essential to the welfare and peace of the country. In the course of the evening it was decided that the cavalry portion of the Legion should march for Liverpool on permanent duty at the end of May or beginning of June; and that a cavalry cup should be given as usual, to be run for at the next Knutsford races.[1]

The cavalry of the Legion accordingly assembled on June 10, 1820, at Liverpool, for six days' drill; and the Adlington Lancers came in for great praise, both for their expertness with the lance and the docility of their horses. The regiment was reviewed on the fifteenth by Major-General Sir John Byng, Major-General Sir James Lyon being also present.

Addressing the officers after the review, Sir John Byng said "that although he had previously the highest opinion of the regiment, what he had seen that day far exceeded his highest expectations," and desired that every trooper on the field might be informed of his feelings and sentiments, regretting that the corps was much too large to enable him to express them personally himself. Writing to Lord Stamford, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Sir John Byng said:—

[1] *Macclesfield Courier*, April 26, 1820.

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"I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that I have 1820
this day reviewed here the Cavalry Regiment of the King's Cheshire Volunteer Legion, of which Sir John Leicester is Colonel, but whose unavoidable absence, from ill-health, occasioned its being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend.

"I had the satisfaction to see six hundred and fourteen present out of six hundred and forty-five—of the thirty-one absent, fifteen were so from illness and sixteen with leave. The regiment is extremely well mounted, the appearance and exercising of it highly creditable, the clothing and equipment uniform and good; and I assure your Lordship, that I have been very much gratified in seeing a corps so respectable in its composition, so zealous in the discharge of every duty, and animated with so laudable a spirit."

Major-General Sir James Lyon wrote to Colonel Sir John Leicester:—

"In compliance with the desire which you expressed to me some time ago, I had the pleasure to attend Sir John Byng in his inspection of the cavalry of the King's Cheshire Legion, and I have now great satisfaction in fulfilling the instructions with which you honoured me by reporting on them. The general appearance of the King's Cheshire in the field was most creditable to them. The men were clean, steady, and soldierlike, and their horses in excellent condition. The troop of Lancers in particular are deserving of every encomium, for it was evident from their expertness with the lance exercise that each individual must have taken more than common pains to perfect himself previous to, and independent of the opportunity afforded by the assembly of the corps. The movements of the corps collectively, although not rapid, were performed with precision upon correct principles, and it is evident from the system of instruction that practice alone is wanting to render the King's Cheshire Legion perfect in every branch of discipline. I can at this moment (from the proficiency which they have already acquired from the increasing attention of both officers and men) pronounce them fit to act with regular cavalry, and I do further consider the corps which you command as competent for any service demanded of it."

The Report of Sir John Byng having been laid before His Majesty, he "was pleased to express himself much

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1820 gratified by a report so highly creditable both to the officers and privates of that excellent corps."[1]

The "State" of the regiment as reviewed by Sir John Byng was:—

LIVERPOOL.	No. of Troops.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Staff.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Horses.
Present on duty . . .	...	...	1	1	10	11	9	2	11	30	11	562	614
Sick	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	15
Absent { with leave . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	15	16
Absent { without leave .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	11	1	1	1	11	11	11	5	11	32	11	591	645

Major Wright suggested that the infantry of the Legion should be called out for duty for four or six days, but as the Government refused to make any allowance, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Tatton, agreed to join Colonel Sir John Leicester in defraying the expense for four days' permanent duty, and accordingly the infantry were called out on the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first of June. It had been intended to have continued the exercise on the twenty-second, but Barnaby Fair at Macclesfield being held on this date, and as this affected the muster on the twenty-first, it was resolved to abandon the exercise on the twenty-second.

1821 At the beginning of 1821 the judges decided, upon a case submitted to them, that a member of a troop of yeomanry was not exempt from the assessed tax duty on his horse unless he attended the muster of the corps for six days at intervals agreeable to the Act of Parliament, or five days successively, and that leave of absence or sickness was not sufficient excuse for non-attendance, but that in such a case the number of days' attendance must be afterwards completed.[2]

[1] Sir B. Bloomfield to Col. Sir John Leicester, June 19, 1820.

[2] *British Volunteer*, Manchester, March 10, 1821.

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By Capt. S. Jones, R.A. 1824. Swan Electric Engraving Co.

The King's Chesshire Yeomanry Cavalry on the sands near Liverpool

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At the anniversary dinner of the Stockport Loyal Wellington Club, held on June 18th, the toasts "Sir John Fleming Leicester and the King's Cheshire Legion," and "Captain Newton and the Stockport Troop," were drunk. An officer of the Legion returned thanks for the first, and Captain Newton for the second.[1] 1821

This year the regiment did not assemble for permanent duty, the various troops taking their five days' drill in their own neighbourhoods at different periods of the year, and were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend. The Dunham Massey Squadron assembled for exercise in Dunham Park on the twelfth of February, and after going through their field movements to the satisfaction of the officers, the men were regaled with strong ale by Captain Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. They again assembled on the twenty-sixth at Dunham, to contest for two handsome swords presented by Captain Egerton and Lieutenant Leigh Trafford to the best and most expert swordsman in each troop.[2]

In 1822 the troops again assembled in their own neighbourhoods for five days' drill, in order that the members might claim the exemption allowed by Act of Parliament; and on the twenty-third of April the Stockport Troop assembled to celebrate the King's birthday. In December an order was issued to the commanders of yeomanry cavalry that in future the number of days' training in a year were to be extended from fourteen to twenty-eight, namely, eight days' permanent duty, eight days' field duty, and twelve division drills.[3] 1822

This year the regiment assembled at Liverpool, on Saturday the thirty-first of May, for eight days' permanent duty, and was inspected by Colonel Freeth at Bootle, on Friday the sixth of June.[4] On the same day Colonel Sir John Leicester issued the following Regimental Order:— 1823

"Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester takes this opportunity of making known to the regiment the very high satisfaction he has had in seeing them this morning. To commend any particular

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, June 23, 1821.
[2] *Chester Guardian*, Feb. 1821.
[3] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Dec. 28, 1822.
[4] Ibid., June 21, 1823.

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1823 part of the regiment where all are so good would be invidious; but, it being the first time he has seen the Adlington Troop of Lancers, he cannot withhold his thanks to Captain Crosse for the great pains he has taken in bringing them to such a perfect state of discipline. He also wishes Captain Howard and the gentlemen of the Stockport Troop to be assured how sensible he is of the excellence of that troop, and the completeness of their new equipments. To the Dunham Massey Squadron, which he has not had the pleasure of seeing before this day, he begs Captain Sir Harry Mainwaring to have the goodness to report the great satisfaction he has received from their soldierlike appearance and excellent muster. It has been a source of the greatest regret to the Colonel that the state of his health has not allowed him to attend the regiment daily, but, by the kind consent of Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, and the invaluable aid of their adjutant, Captain Barra, he is assured it can have felt no loss, and the Colonel still cherishes the hope that the next time they meet he may be able to put himself at their head."

Colonel Sir John Leicester's mention of the new equipments of the Stockport Troop referred to their having become Hussars, and wearing the pelisse.

On the first of October, Captain Humphreys, R.N., accompanied by a deputation of respectable inhabitants of Stockport, waited upon Captain Newton by appointment, and presented to him two silver wine-coolers of exquisite workmanship, of the value of one hundred guineas, bearing the following inscription :—

"Presented to James Newton, Esq., by the gentlemen of Stockport, in testimony of the important services rendered by him to that town whilst Captain of the Stockport Troop of the King's Cheshire Legion; also as a memorial of gratitude for his indefatigable exertions in the cause of loyalty and good order. A.D. 1823."[1]

1824 On the third of April, a circular was issued from Whitehall to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties intimating that the Government had determined that a general inspection of yeomanry should take place during the ensuing spring by a field officer of His Majesty's regular forces, for the purpose

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Oct. 11, 1823.

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of ascertaining the actual state of the force, with a view of putting it, where found necessary, into an efficient condition, for which purpose the country would be divided into districts, and a field officer appointed to examine the corps in each district. 1824

At the beginning of April, a turn-out of workmen took place at Macclesfield, in consequence of the employers wishing to make the number of labouring hours, per day, the same as at Congleton and Stockport. On Monday the fifth, large parties of these turn-outs assembled, and attacked Mr. Powell's factory at Sutton. The civil authorities being unable to cope with the mob, the Macclesfield Squadron of the regiment was called to their aid, and the turn-outs retreated to the churchyard and fastened the gates. From this point they assailed the troops with stones, and Captain Daintry, Lieutenant Grimsditch, and other members of the corps were severely hurt. The Stockport Hussars and the Adlington Lancers were called out, and an express sent to Manchester for the aid of the dragoons quartered there, before peace could be restored. For the services of the yeomanry on this occasion, Colonel Sir John Leicester received the particular thanks of Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department. The mayor and magistrates of Macclesfield also returned their warm thanks for the despatch with which, by his orders, the Stockport and Adlington Troops were assembled by Captain Barra, in aid of the Macclesfield Squadron; whilst their thanks were also conveyed to Captain Barra, Captain Howard, and the officers and members of the Stockport, Adlington, and Macclesfield Troops, for their individual exertions on the same occasion.

In accordance with the circular issued from Whitehall on the third of April, mentioned above, the regiment was inspected on Knutsford Raceground on Monday, May 31st, by Major Watts, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

In the following year it assembled at Liverpool for eight days' permanent duty, at the end of May, and was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, on the sands, on the third of June, when upwards of six hundred men and horses 1825

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1825 appeared on parade. The Lieutenant-General was pleased to express to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend and the whole of the officers the high sense entertained by him of their zeal and attention, as exemplified by so strong a muster, the serviceable state of the equipment, and the very creditable manner in which the corps acquitted itself on the field.[1]

1826 In April, discontented mobs went throughout the manufacturing districts destroying machinery, by which not only a great loss of property was sustained, but several lives, and, at length, the disturbance extended to Manchester. On the twenty-seventh, a meeting was held on St. Peter's Fields, at which the speakers urged upon those who were present the necessity of standing firmly to each other, to destroy the power-looms, which they said were the cause of their being unemployed, and assured them that no military force could withstand them, if they would only assert their rights like men. The regiment was again called upon to aid the Civil Power, and proceeded to Manchester under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend. The same evening rioting took place in the neighbourhood of Ancoats, a factory was set on fire, the machinery completely destroyed, and the place pillaged. Other mills were attacked, and some of the people who were working in them were thrown into the canal, but fortunately rescued. About 10 P.M. the Riot Act was read, and the streets cleared by the Queen's Bays. On the following morning the mob again gathered in the neighbourhood of New Cross, Manchester; shops were pillaged, and pedestrians robbed. About two o'clock the Queen's Bays, headed by Captain Eckersley, and accompanied by the magistrates, stationed themselves at New Cross, but the mob continued to increase, and completely hemmed in the military. A company of the 60th Rifles, then stationed in Manchester, were sent forward, but as the mob still continued to increase, orders were given to despatch another company. As the evening came on, numerous depredations were committed, blackmail was levied upon the shopkeepers, and foot-passengers were robbed. One of those so treated was Mr.

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, June 11, 1825.

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Sowler, editor of the *Manchester Courier*, whose spectacles were taken off his nose, and his pockets turned inside out. At eight o'clock the Riot Act was read, but as fast as the multitude was dispersed in one neighbourhood they congregated in another, and whenever opportunity offered stones were showered upon the military and police. It was not till ten o'clock that quietness was restored, but the magistrates still thought it necessary to use precaution, and a portion of the Queen's Bays were stationed at the top of Mosley Street, with orders to remain there all night, whilst another portion patrolled the streets, which duty had up to this been performed by the yeomanry, who were now ordered to hold themselves in readiness. 1826

On the following morning the mob again congregated in great numbers in the neighbourhood of New Cross, with the usual aptitude for mischief, and as the special constables were assailed with showers of stones, it became necessary to send for the military to aid them. The regiment was now ordered to patrol the streets, and whilst obeying these orders the men had stones thrown at them from all directions. This treatment was borne with the greatest forbearance, and several of the men received nasty blows. At one o'clock the mob commenced to break the windows of the manufactories, and having evinced a disposition to further violence, the Riot Act was again read, and the streets cleared. During the remainder of the day the regiment and the Queen's Bays paraded the streets, and further disturbances were suppressed. Stones, however, continued to be thrown, and one of the Northwich Troop, named Arrowsmith, was struck on the back, his bridle-rein broke, his horse fell upon him, and he was taken to quarters. The mob, however, finding themselves checked in every direction, began to disperse, and quietness being at length restored, the regiment was allowed to return home.

On this occasion Sir John Byng wrote :—

"I cannot allow the King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry to return to their county, without expressing to the officers and men my best thanks for the alacrity with which they repaired to Man-

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1826 chester, upon the first intimation made by the magistrates to their Colonel, Sir J. F. Leicester, of their presence being required, as well as for their orderly conduct in quarters, and the great forbearance shown by them towards the populace in the performance of their duty. It will afford me much satisfaction to make known my sentiments, as above expressed, to His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, as well as His Majesty's Government, and to Colonel Sir John Leicester."

Colonel Sir John F. Leicester also received the following letter of thanks from the magistrates of Manchester :—

"*May* 12, 1826.

"SIR,

"At a meeting of the magistrates acting for the Division of Manchester, held at the New Bailey Court House, this day, I have been requested to communicate to you, as Colonel of the King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, their unanimous and most grateful acknowledgments for their valuable services rendered to this town and neighbourhood, in the hour of peculiar danger and anxiety, as respects the peace and property of its inhabitants, on the late occasion of riot and disturbance.

"The alacrity and cheerfulness with which both the officers and privates of the regiment assembled and marched to our assistance within about twelve hours of the magistrates' call for it, cannot be too highly appreciated, or sufficiently acknowledged.

"It is peculiarly gratifying to me to allude to the steadiness and forbearance manifested by the corps when called out to preserve peace and order in our streets, on several occasions during the late disturbances, and which excited universal feelings of admiration from the inhabitants. I beg to assure you that the magistrates would not have called for the assistance of this valuable corps had not an imperious necessity demanded it, and we are, therefore, more deeply indebted to you for the protection and defence which, under such circumstances, were so instantly supplied.

"I request you will have the kindness to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, and the officers and privates of the King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, our deep sense of the important services rendered to this town and neighbourhood on the late most anxious occasion.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. NORRIS.

"To Col. Sir J. F. LEICESTER, Bart."

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The various troops assembled at different periods during 1826
the year in their own immediate neighbourhoods to complete their annual exercise and training, and on the twenty-seventh of May, after the duties of the day, the men of the Dunham Massey Squadron were entertained to a good dinner "and plenty of ale," at the Dog Inn, Dunham, and at the Griffin and Stamford Arms Inns, Bowden, at the expense of Lord Stamford, and Captains Egerton and Mainwaring.[1]

On June 12th, the officers of the regiment assembled at Knutsford, to present to Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend a beautiful sabre as a mark of their attachment and regard, and as a testimonial of the high sense entertained of his important services, and his unwearied attention to the regiment for a period of between twenty and thirty years. The sabre, which cost one hundred and twenty-five guineas, was of the most beautiful workmanship, with numerous curiously embossed devices upon the scabbard, amongst others, the Townshend Arms and those of the County of Chester. The sabre was presented to him at the house of Captain Hollins, by Major Brooke, in the name of himself and brother officers. After this ceremony the party proceeded to the Angel Inn, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner. Upon the health of the Lieutenant-Colonel being given, he addressed his brother officers in feeling terms, expressive of his gratitude for their kindness. He said the merit they had been pleased to assign to him was rather due to them than to himself, for he owed them much for their active and efficient support on all occasions; but he declared that this mark of their attachment and good opinion was to him a treasure of the highest value; he could not find words to give expression in adequate terms to his feelings, but he assured them that he should ever contemplate, with the most lively pleasure, this much valued tribute of their esteem.[2]

An event of some importance to the regiment occurred about this time. This was the elevation of Colonel Sir John Fleming Leicester to the peerage by the title of Baron de Tabley, of Tabley House, which was the occasion of a series

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, July 1, 1826. [2] Ibid., June 24, 1826.

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1826 of festivities at his lordship's seat and in the neighbouring towns. On Monday, June 19th, twenty-one rounds of cannon were fired in front of Tabley House, when "plenty of good ale" was distributed and the national anthem sung by all present. During the week his lordship's tenantry were entertained at the Crown Inn, Northwich; at the Windmill, Tabley; at the Smoker, Plumbley; and at the Crown, Peover.[1]

On July 3rd, the Wellington Bridge at Stockport was opened with a procession which is said to have reached a mile in length, in which the Stockport Hussars took part.[2] The infantry of the Legion appears to have been disbanded by this time, as the name of "The King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry" appears in the *London Gazette* in place of "The King's Cheshire Legion."

1827 On May 28, Mr. Francis Philips, in proposing the health of "Lord de Tabley and the King's Cheshire Yeomanry," at the Pitt Club anniversary dinner at Manchester, remarked: "The body of men who enrolled themselves under Lord de Tabley, has shown an example worthy of imitation in coming forward on all occasions in support of our liberties, and in the protection of the peace of the country. I wish I could add that the health of the worthy commander of that force was restored: but all that we can do is to express our wishes, which I am sure we shall do with the greatest sincerity, that he may soon be better." Alas! it was not to be; on the eighteenth of the following month, Colonel Lord de Tabley breathed his last at Tabley House, and the regiment sustained an almost irreparable loss. A short sketch may here be given of this remarkable man, who entertained the highest opinion of the benefits likely to accrue to the country from the establishment of yeomanry corps, and who by his exertions brought the regiment to that state of efficiency by which it gained so much credit.

John Fleming Leicester, first Baron de Tabley, was born

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 24, 1826.
[2] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, July 8, 1826.

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By J. M. W. Turner R.A. 1824.

Swan Electric Engraving Co.

Col. Sir John Fenwick Bart.

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at Tabley House, on the fourth of April 1762. He was the fourth, but eldest surviving son of Sir Peter Byrne, an Irish baronet who assumed the name of Leicester (that of his mother Meriel, only child of Sir Francis Leicester) in 1744, by Catherine, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, baronet. He succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1770, when not eight years of age, and lost his mother in 1786. His education was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1784. In early life he visited Italy, where he met Sir R. Colt Hoare, and they spent some time together in sketching and visiting the chief galleries of art on the Continent. On returning to England, Sir John Leicester determined to devote his fortune and energy to the promotion of an English school of painting and sculpture, and gradually collected many fine examples of British art in the gallery of his London house in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, to which the public were frequently admitted. In 1805–6 he aided Sir Thomas Bernard in the formation of the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, which was an exhibition exclusively confined to the productions of artists of, or resident in, the United Kingdom. In 1819 the Annals of Fine Arts was dedicated to him. Lord de Tabley was also interested in music and in natural history, and shortly before his death he projected, with William Jerden, an elaborate British Ichthyology. About twelve months before his death he presented to the Natural History Society in Manchester[1] a splendid copy of Wilson's American Ornithology. He was elected M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in 1791; for Heytesbury, Wiltshire, in 1796; and for Stockbridge, Hampshire, in 1807. In Parliament he supported the Prince Regent, and soon became one of the Prince's most intimate friends. Before he raised the regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry he acted as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cheshire Militia for fourteen years. A descriptive catalogue of his collection of pictures of the English school was

1827

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, July 15, 1826.

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1827 published by Carey in 1810. The pictures were dispersed after his death by Christie for seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six pounds. Sir John married on the tenth of October, 1810, Georgiana Maria, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cottin, whose portrait in the character of Hope, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is well known, and has been many times engraved. The Prince Regent conferred on Lord de Tabley a distinguished mark of his personal regard by becoming the godfather of the first-fruit of this union, who was named George, after the Prince. This son became captain of the Tabley Troop in 1827, and assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Warren in 1832.[1] The first lord was an exceedingly lenient landlord, and his tenantry purchased and presented him with a handsome piece of plate, bearing an inscription expressive of the strong sense they entertained of his generous liberality.[2]

George Harry, Lord Grey of Groby, at the request of the officers, succeeded Lord de Tabley as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the regiment.

Permission having been obtained from the Secretary of State to assemble the corps in three divisions for five days' permanent duty, they met as follows: Northwich and Forest Troops at Sandiway Head, on the twenty-second of July; Mere and Stockport Troops, and Dunham Massey Squadron, at Hoo Green, on the twenty-third; and the Tabley, Knutsford and Adlington Troops, and the Macclesfield Squadron, at Knutsford, on the sixth of August.[3] Whilst at Hoo Green the officers and members of the Stockport Troop of Hussars exhibited a grand display of fireworks for the gratification of a number of ladies and gentlemen present,[4] and on their return home Thomas Worthington, Esq., of Sharston Hall, regaled the officers and men "with wine and ale," for which purpose they halted opposite his house.[5] On the third

[1] Carey's Memoirs; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1827, ii. 273; Dictionary of National Biography.

[2] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, June 16, 1821.

[3] Ibid., July 7 and 28, 1827.

[4] Ibid., July 28, 1827.

[5] Ibid., Aug. 4, 1827.

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By Samuel Spode. 1833.

Swan Electric Engraving Co.

Captain Sir R. Howard
1st Queens Regt of Lancers

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of August a dinner was given to John Howard, Esq., captain of the troop, by its independent supporters and members, on which occasion an elegant piece of plate, purchased by them for that purpose, was presented to him as a mark of respect. The plate consisted of a tripod silver epergne, ornamented with festoons of grapes and vine-leaves, most beautifully executed in frost work, mounted on a large silver plinth, the whole chased and embossed in the finest manner; it weighed upwards of one hundred and fifty-four ounces, and was valued at one hundred and fifty pounds. The plinth bore the following inscription: "From the members and independent supporters of the Stockport Troop of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry, to their Captain, John Howard, 1827;" also a vase-shaped silver cup with chased handles and vine-leaves, gilt inside, the crest of Captain Howard elegantly engraved on one side, and an inscription on the other; the whole finished to correspond with the epergne. The cup was valued at fifty guineas.[1] 1827

On the twenty-eighth of December, Captain Howard, in return for the very handsome compliment paid to him, entertained the independent supporters and members of the troop to dinner at the Warren Bulkeley Arms, at Stockport. Captain Howard took the chair, and by the urbanity of his manners, and the true English hospitality with which he received his numerous guests, added considerably to the pleasure of the evening.[2]

On December 24th, an order was promulgated to the effect that all corps of yeomanry cavalry that had seldom or never been called upon to act in aid of the Civil Power, during the previous ten years, should be discontinued. This considerably reduced the strength of the yeomanry cavalry. His Majesty, however, was pleased to retain the Cheshire regiment in his service.

On December 31st, great rejoicings took place at Tatton and Knutsford, on the coming of age of William Tatton

[1] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Aug. 4, 1827.
[2] *Stockport Advertiser*, Jan. 4, 1828.

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1827 Egerton, Esq., who had become captain of the Knutsford Troop in February of this year.

1828 On August 4, the regiment assembled at Mere, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, for five days' permanent duty. They mustered six hundred and seven in the field.[1]

1829 In April Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend resigned, and Major Peter Langford Brooke was appointed to the vacancy, Captain John Marshall taking his place as major.

On May 16th, Rowland Eyles Egerton Warburton, Esq., of Arley, became captain of the Northwich Troop *vice* Marshall, and the troop soon afterwards took the name of the Arley Troop, and was nicknamed "Saucy Arley," on account of the white forehead straps with which the bridles were furnished.

The regiment assembled this year for permanent duty at Liverpool, on June 15th, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Lord Grey, and mustered about seven hundred and forty strong. On the nineteenth the regiment was reviewed by General Jordan, who was pleased to pass some handsome encomiums on the military attainments and general appearance of its members.[2]

1830 On the twenty-second of May, the regiment again assembled at Liverpool for eight days' permanent duty, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Lord Grey; and on the 28th they were reviewed on the north shore by Colonel Kearney, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards; returning home on the following day.[3]

On the sixth of July the accession of William the Fourth was proclaimed at Congleton by the deputy-sheriff. After the proclamation had been read from the colonnade of the Town Hall, a procession was formed, headed by the local troop of the regiment and two bands of music.[4]

In the autumn there were, in various parts of the kingdom, symptoms of discontent. In the agricultural provinces

[1] *Manchester Courier*, Aug. 16, 1828. [2] Ibid., June 27, 1829.
[3] Ibid., May 29, 1830.
[4] "Congleton, Past and Present," R. Head, 1887, p. 123.

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incendiarism was frequent, and in the manufacturing towns mills and machinery were destroyed by the malcontents. Matters appeared so threatening in the metropolis that the visit of the King to the Mansion-House on the ninth of November was postponed. In December, affairs seemed so menacing, on account of the action of the "turn-outs," that the Dunham Massey Squadron, and the Stockport Troop of Hussars, were sent to Hyde to assist the Civil Power, but fortunately their services were not required. As the disaffection spread throughout the country, the Government was glad to re-embody some of the regiments disbanded in 1827, and on the rejection of the Reform Bill in 1831, riots broke out in different towns, when the yeomanry of the disaffected districts were assembled, although peace was restored without their being actually employed. 1830

On the eighth of September, in this year, the coronation of William the Fourth was celebrated in Stockport with the utmost enthusiasm. The Stockport Troop of Hussars took part in the procession, which passed through the various parts of the town. In the evening the magistrates and clergy, with the officers of the 51st Regiment of Infantry, the Stockport Troop of Hussars, and about sixty gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, sat down to dinner at the Bulkeley Arms, the mayor presiding; whilst the members of the Stockport Troop of Hussars dined together at the Red Lion Hotel, Heaton Norris.[1] 1831

In November, Captain Wilbraham Egerton became Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Peter Langford Brooke, resigned; and Captain Henry Brooke became Major, *vice* Marshall, resigned.

In consequence of its having been officially announced by the Mayor of Liverpool to the commanding officer of the regiment that the cholera had made its appearance in that town, a meeting of some of the principal officers took place at Knutsford on the thirty-first of May, to consider the best means to be adopted, as it was intended that the 1832

[1] *Stockport Advertiser*, Sept. 10, 1831.

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1832 regiment should assemble on the second of June; when it was decided that it would be highly improper to subject the corps to the danger of contagion by assembling it in that town. The same difficulty presented itself at Chester, where the disease had also manifested itself, and as the officers were unable to find any other place where men and horses could be suitably accommodated, and that possessed convenient ground for exercise, it was finally resolved that it would be most advisable to defer the assembly of the regiment until the danger had passed.[1]

On May 1st, Humphrey Trafford, Esq., was appointed captain of the Mere Troop, *vice* Brooke, promoted; the name of the troop was changed to the Morley Troop, and the men were mounted on grey horses.

1833 In June the regiment assembled at Liverpool, for the usual permanent duty, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, and was reviewed on the sands near Bootle, on Friday the seventh, by Major Barton of the 12th Lancers, who expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and drill of the corps.[2]

1834 During the year 1834 the various troops were called out at different periods for the necessary training, in their own immediate neighbourhoods. On the seventeenth of September, a public dinner was given to Captain Lord Warren de Tabley by the gentlemen, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Knutsford and neighbourhood, on his return home from abroad.[3]

1835 On the twenty-fourth of September, 1835, Lord de Tabley entertained his troop to dinner at the Royal George Hotel, Knutsford.[4] On the first of December Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham Egerton was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lord Grey of Groby, deceased.

1836 On January 12th following, Captain Lord de Tabley succeeded Lt.-Col. W. Egerton as Lieutenant-Colonel, second in command, and on the eleventh of July Captain Henry Hill

[1] *Macclesfield Courier*, June 2, 1832.
[2] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, June 15, 1833.
[3] *Manchester Courier*, Sept. 30, 1834.
[4] *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, Sept. 26, 1835.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GREY OF GROBY

Painted by [illegible] C. Ross, *and Engraved*
[illegible] 1809

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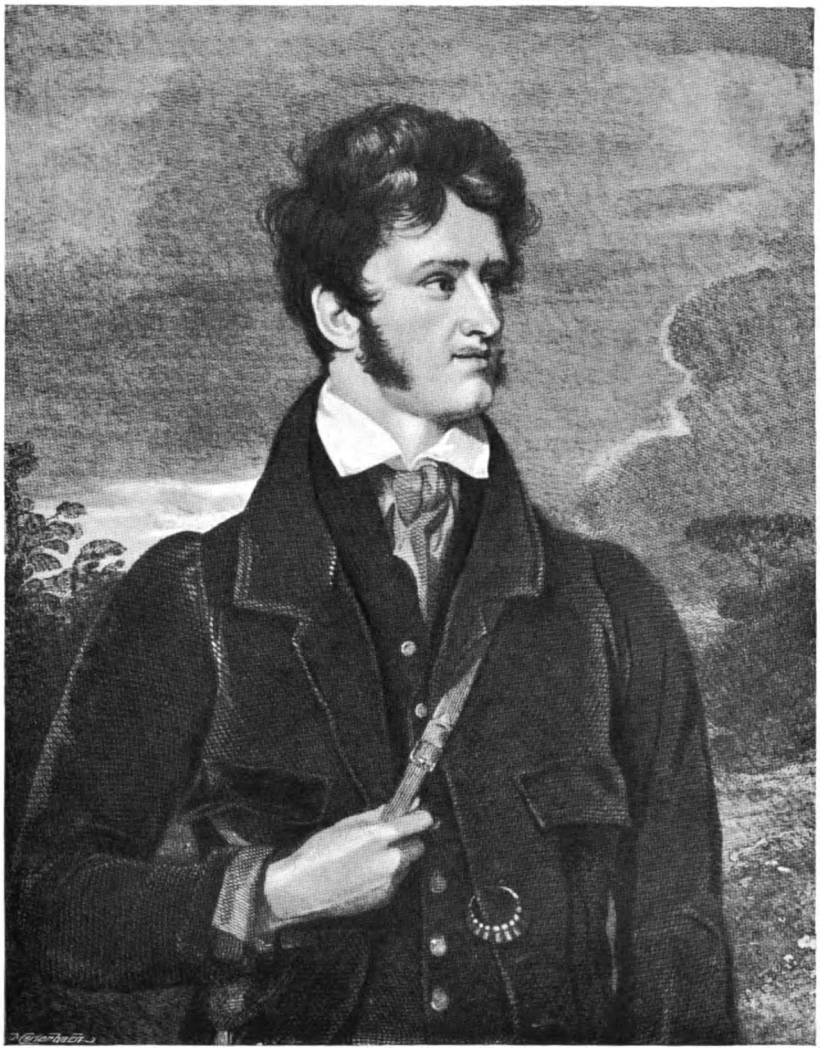

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GREY OF GROBY

Painted by W. C. Ross, *and Engraved by* W. H. Worthington, 1829

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was appointed adjutant, *vice* Barra, resigned. Captain Hill had served with the 11th Light Dragoons in the Peninsular War, and was present at the battle of Waterloo; but at the time of his appointment he was a captain unattached 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The regiment assembled at Liverpool for permanent duty under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton on the twenty-third of September, and returned home on the first of October.[1] 1836

The regiment assembled again at Liverpool for permanent duty in June, and was inspected by Colonel Chatterton of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, who had been appointed Inspector of Yeomanry for Lancashire and Cheshire. In consequence of a communication from the Mayor of Stockport, the Morley Troop was assembled at Stretford on July 26th and 27th, in readiness to assist the Civil Power at the nomination and election at Stockport, the Lord-Lieutenant not considering it desirable that the troop belonging to the town should be employed on this duty. Its services, however, were not required. 1837

In March, 1838, the following circular was issued by the Government[2]:— 1838

"WHITEHALL, *March* 3.

"MY LORD,

"Her Majesty's Government thinking it right to effect every possible reduction in the public expenditure which may be found consistent with the tranquillity of the country, and it appearing to them that, to a certain extent, such reduction may be effected on the Volunteer Cavalry of Great Britain, I have Her Majesty's commands to acquaint your lordship that it has been resolved to reduce a proportion of that force, and that amongst other corps it is intended to release from their present military engagements the corps serving in the county of ——.

"Your lordship will therefore lose no time in acquainting the commandants and officers of the said corps, that no allowances will be issued for their maintenance after the 31st instant. I am further commanded by Her Majesty to desire that your lordship will assure the commanding officers, and request them to com-

[1] *Manchester Courier*, Oct. 8, 1836.

[2] Doncaster Tracts—"Yeomanry," No. 4.

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1838 municate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of their respective corps, that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and loyalty uniformly displayed by them from the time of their being first called into action down to the present moment, on all occasions when their services have been required; and it is Her Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of her royal approbation, that the officers should retain their rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions.

"With reference to the arms and accoutrements, which are the property of the public, your lordship will give directions to the commanding officers of the corps to collect them at the usual headquarters, under the charge of the adjutant or the sergeant-major, who will receive directions from the Board of Ordnance as to the manner in which they will hereafter be disposed of.

"I have, &c.,
"J. RUSSELL.

"To the LORD-LIEUTENANT OF ——."

The result of this Government economy was that the establishment of the regiment was fixed at ten troops of sixty men each, and the Adlington Troop of Lancers was disbanded. About the same time the names of the Knutsford and the 2nd Macclesfield Troops were changed to the Tatton and the Congleton Troops respectively. The regiment was supplied during the year with new blue undress jackets and caps.

The corps assembled at Liverpool for permanent duty from the twenty-fifth of May to the second of June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, and was inspected by Colonel Chatterton, on the first of June, who expressed himself in strong terms of approbation as to its martial appearance.[1]

In consequence of Mr. Edwards' ill-health at the time of permanent duty, Mr. James Fagan, veterinary surgeon, was appointed to act in his place. Mr. Edwards died in August.

1839 The regiment again assembled for permanent duty, at Liverpool, on the thirty-first of May, 1839. This year the

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 9, 1838.

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War Office granted permission for the Forest Troop (late Ashton Heyes), when returning from permanent duty, instead of making two days' march *viâ* Warrington, to be conveyed across the Mersey from Liverpool to Eastham, thus enabling the members to reach their respective homes in one day, provided that no expense to the public was incurred beyond that which would be chargeable if the officers and men proceeded the whole distance by land, and that no claims for compensation would be entertained for any loss or damage in effecting the passage by water. 1839

The attitude assumed by the Chartists during this year gave rise to anxiety on the part of the authorities. At the beginning of May, Lord John Russell authorised the Major-General commanding the Northern District to call out the yeomanry in his district whenever it appeared necessary; orders were accordingly issued to the commanding officer of the regiment to hold the corps in readiness to assemble as quickly as possible, in aid of the Civil Power, in case of emergency. In consequence of a public notice being given of a Chartist meeting to be held at Macclesfield on July 22nd, at which it was expected a numerous body of turn-out colliers would attend, the magistrates of that borough considered it their duty to apply to the Lord-Lieutenant for military aid, and the Tabley and Tatton Troops were ordered to Macclesfield, and remained on duty on the 22nd and 23rd; but their services were not required. They received the thanks of the magistrates of the borough for their "prompt attention on so short notice."

In August, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton applied for and obtained from the Board of Ordnance twelve light cavalry carbines for each of nine troops (the Stockport Troop being already in possession of them), in accordance with the Yeomanry Regulations of 1837, as he thought they would be found more effective than pistols for dismounted service, or other detached duties the troops might be called upon to perform in aid of the Civil Power. The Chartists had resolved to hold simultaneous meetings throughout the country on the twelfth of August, and a report was spread

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1839 that it was their intention to march on Chester for the purpose of rescuing a number of prisoners who were awaiting their trial at the Assizes at that city, which were to be opened on that day. On the tenth, the following communication was forwarded from Whitehall to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton :—

"SIR,

"I am directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you that it is his Lordship's wish that the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry should be ordered to assemble to assist the Civil Power in case of necessity, and to be posted in the neighbourhood of Chester, and that a communication to this effect has been addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Chester.

J. M. PHILLIPPS."

In accordance with this request, orders were given for the regiment to march on the twelfth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton informed the Home Office that he would be in or near the city with the regiment under his command in the course of the day. The whole of the regiment was on its way to Chester, when a communication was received from the magistrates of that city stating that they thought one squadron would be sufficient, on which eight of the troops were ordered back, and the Forest and Arley Troops alone proceeded to Chester, and remained there until the seventeenth.

In the meantime application had been received from Macclesfield and Hyde for troops in aid of the Civil Power, and as the Macclesfield and Congleton Troops had reached Northwich on their way to Chester, before their orders could be countermanded, and could not return the same evening, the Altrincham and Dunham Massey Troops were sent. This squadron had left home at four o'clock in the morning and marched eight miles towards Chester before they received counter-orders, and returned to Altrincham, a distance of sixteen miles. This, with their march to Macclesfield, another distance of sixteen miles, made a total of thirty-two

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miles; and shortly after arriving in the latter town they were called out in aid of the civil authorities, and employed for two hours in clearing the streets, the same evening. They were reinforced on the following day by the Tatton and Tabley Troops, who had been turned back at the Smoker Inn, after a march of four miles. On the thirteenth the Morley and Stockport Troops were sent to Hyde, Stockport being in charge of a troop of the 6th Dragoon Guards. The whole of the regiment (with the exception of the Macclesfield and Congleton Troops, which reached home on the evening of the thirteenth) remained on duty until the seventeenth, when they were allowed to proceed to their respective homes. 1839

In forwarding their thanks for the services rendered on this occasion, the magistrates of Macclesfield wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton:—

"The magistrates think it right to state that the benefit of a yeomanry force, in times of popular commotion, was shown on the present occasion. They had applied for the aid of a regular troop without effect, the services of the latter being required elsewhere, and had it not been for the yeomanry they must have been left without military assistance."

On the twenty-fifth of September the Congleton Troop took part in the proceedings connected with laying the foundation-stone of what was intended to be an immense viaduct, intended to cross the town in connection with the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. The promoters, however, on discovering the cost was likely to exceed the estimate, gave up the undertaking.[1]

On June 6, the regiment assembled for the usual permanent drill at Liverpool; and in the following year on the fourth of June, at the same place. On the ninth, two silver cups, manufactured by Messrs. Hatfield and Hall, of Manchester, were presented by the non-commissioned officers 1840 1841

[1] "Congleton: Past and Present," R. Head, 1887, p. 124.

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1841 and privates of the regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, the corps having been drawn into a circle on the Bootle Sands for the purpose. The articles, which were of a very chaste and beautiful design, weighed about one hundred and fifty ounces, and the value of them was about one hundred guineas.[1]

The first and present Bishop of Liverpool, who was captain of the Macclesfield Troop from 1836 to 1841, and is the only surviving officer who served with the regiment at this time, has forwarded some interesting reminiscences of the period. He writes :—

"We were mustered and marched to Liverpool once every year for ten days' training, and were daily exercised on Crosby sands. Our troop mustered every morning on the north side of the present Town Hall, sometimes at 5 A.M. on account of the tide. On the last day of training, the whole regiment of 600 were inspected by a colonel of cavalry appointed by the Government, and each captain was required to put his troop through a few simple movements.

"On one exceptional occasion our regiment was inspected by the famous General Sir Charles Napier. Passing through Liverpool, he was struck with the appearance of our men in the streets, and asked permission to inspect us on the sands. He had us drawn up in close column of squadrons, and addressed us in a speech which we could all hear.

"During our stay in Liverpool, the officers were all quartered in a large hotel in Castle Street, where the Bank of England now stands. The men were billeted in small parties all over Liverpool, and the daily inspection of these by the captains, in order to see that they were steady and kept their accoutrements clean, was a very wearisome business."

About the beginning of July, Messrs. Daintry and Ryle, bankers, in whose hands the regimental funds to the extent of upwards of £2492 were deposited, stopped payment, and as it was Government money Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton lost no time in informing the Treasury of the same, before

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 12, 1841.

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the issue of a commission of bankruptcy. The Treasury at once issued an "extent," and recovered the money for the regiment, less £215, 14s. 6d. for law costs. 1841

During the parliamentary election for South Cheshire a large mob collected in High Street, Congleton, and commenced rioting. Special constables were hastily sworn in, and one of them received severe injuries in the scuffle. The Riot Act was read by the mayor, and much disorder prevailed, until the Congleton Troop, under Captain Antrobus, finally dispersed the crowd.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Liverpool, from the twenty-seventh of May to the third of June. New saddles and holsters were provided this year. 1842

The distress at this time was deep and universal. From the agricultural as well as from the manufacturing districts, from all the great centres of trade—Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Leeds—there came forth one great cry of agony. Merchants and manufacturers in great numbers succumbed to the pressure, and were driven into bankruptcy. Hundreds of thousands of industrious men were thrown out of employment, and subsisted either by private charity or out of the poor rates, which had swollen to oppressive dimensions. No wonder, among this horde of daring and desperate men, the Chartists found willing hearers and numerous proselytes. A cessation of labour was advocated until the Charter became the law of the land, and the cry went forth, "No Charter, no work." These ravings did not fall unheeded on the ears of destitute and ignorant men. Two or three days' employment per week, at scanty wages, afforded so bare a pittance that it seemed a small sacrifice to throw it up on the chance of securing the Charter and the general abundance which it was guaranteed to insure. The headquarters of the movement were at this time in Manchester. The Potteries were in a very disturbed state, and on the fifteenth of July, about one thousand colliers from that district passed through Congleton, towards Poynton, on their way to attend a meeting at Manchester, and their return was expected in no very good humour. The

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1842 magistrates of Staffordshire solicited the aid of the regiment to assist the civil authorities, and the Congleton Troop, under Captain Antrobus, marched to the Red Bull, on the borders of the county, where it was met by an express from the magistrates requiring it to march immediately to Newcastle-under-Lyme, and here it remained on duty, with the Uttoxeter Troop of Staffordshire Yeomanry, until the eighteenth. On the twenty-second and twenty-third the troop was again called out, together with the Tatton Troop, under Captain Egerton, to aid the Civil Power at Congleton, for which they received the thanks of the magistrates for the County of Chester and for the Borough of Congleton.

On the fifth of August, the factory operatives of Ashton-under-Lyne turned out, and at a meeting held on Mottram Moor, on the seventh, it was resolved that they would not resume work until the Charter became the law of the land. This resolution was followed by all the hands in the mills of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and Staleybridge—twenty-three thousand in number—turning out on Monday, August 8th. Several thousands proceeded to Manchester and other neighbouring towns, and turned out all the hands employed at the various works; plugs were withdrawn from the boilers of steam-engines, so that work could not be resumed for some time; and in the course of a few days, the Chartists could boast that for fifty miles round Manchester every industry, except those connected with the supply of food for the people, was arrested.

The whole of the regiment was now called out, and the following tables will show the services of the corps during this trying period :—

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1842

Troop.	Called out.	Sent Home.	By whom Ordered out.
Tabley	Aug. 10	Aug. 26	Lord Stamford, in consequence of a Requisition from the Mayor of Stockport.
„	Sept. 3	Sept. 8	
Stockport	Aug. 10	Aug. 27	
Dunham	„ 10	„ 26	
„	Sept. 3	Sept. 8	
Altrincham	Aug. 10	Aug. 30	
Congleton	„ 12	„ 27	Mayor and Magistrates of Congleton.
Macclesfield	„ 12	Sept. 3	Special request of the Magistrates of Macclesfield to Captain Leycester.
Tatton	„ 12	Aug. 24	Lord Stamford, at the request of the Magistrates of Macclesfield.
„	„ 26	„ 30	
Arley	„ 12	„ 31	
Morley	„ 12	Sept. 3	Lord Stamford, at the request of the Magistrates of Staleybridge.
Forest	„ 16	Sept. 1	Major-General Sir Wm. Warre.

List of Exchanges at Stockport.

Troops.	Relieved by	Date.	Remarks.
Tabley and Dunham.	Tatton and Morley.	Aug. 26.	...
Morley and Macclesfield.	Tabley and Dunham.	Sept. 3.	Relieved by 1st Royal Dragoons, Sept. 8.

The magistrates of Staleybridge, after consulting the military authorities at Manchester, did not consider it prudent to introduce the yeomanry into their town without the assistance of a detachment of infantry, which it was impossible to obtain, so the Morley Troop marched from Stretford to Northwich, where the mob was expected to turn out the workmen from the salt-pits; and on the eighteenth to Middlewich, in expectation of rioters from Sandbach, and was then called upon to aid the Civil Power at Stockport.

On the eleventh of August ten thousand persons marched into Stockport, and, after stopping the mills, they broke into the Union Workhouse and took the provisions of the paupers. The magistrates and constables, supported by the

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1842 military, charged the mob and took about sixty prisoners, fourteen of whom were committed to Chester Castle for felony, and the remainder, on promise of amendment, were discharged on their own recognisances to appear when called upon. In the neighbourhood of Macclesfield and Congleton, after closing the mills, mobs, armed with sticks, went about levying contributions on small farmers and poor cottagers, and many outrages were committed. Similar scenes of lawlessness took place in other manufacturing and mining districts in Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Wales, and Scotland. At Preston the mob stoned the soldiers, who, in return, fired and killed seven persons; but in all these places delusive hopes soon vanished before stern realities. No work meant no wages, no wages meant no food, and by the end of August all the turn-outs who could find work resumed it.

On the twenty-sixth the "State" of the regiment was as follows:—

Troops.	Where Stationed.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Horses.	Total N.-C. Officers and Privates.
Dunham . .	Stockport . .	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	28	35	
Altrincham .	„ . .	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	37	45	
Tabley . . .	„ . .	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	46	54	
Macclesfield .	„ . .	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	42	49	183
Stockport . .	Macclesfield .	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	40	48	
Arley . . .	„ .	...	1	1	1	3	3	1	43	51	
Congleton .	„ .	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	46	54	153
Morley . .	Knutsford .	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	50	55	55
Forest . . .	Congleton .	...	1	1	1	3	3	1	45	53	53
Tatton . .	On the march for Stockport.	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	45	52	52

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1842

Where Stationed.	Number of Troops.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Privates.
Stockport	4	10	183
Macclesfield	3	6	153
Knutsford	1	2	55
Congleton	1	2	53
On the march for Stockport . .	1	2	52
Total	10	22	496

In connection with these services a Regimental Order was issued on the eleventh of September, containing copies of letters of thanks from Sir James Graham, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State; the Right Honourable the Earl of Stamford, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County; Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District; the County Magistrates for the division of Stockport; and the Mayors and Magistrates of Stockport and Macclesfield.

Sir James Graham wrote to the Earl of Stamford:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 8th instant, informing me that Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot has released the Queen's [*sic*] Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry from their long and arduous duties in aid of the Civil Power, for the preservation of the peace, and tranquillity of the County of Chester; I desire to express to your Lordship the satisfaction with which I learn that the state of the county of which your Lordship is Her Majesty's Lieutenant, is such as to allow the return of the Queen's [*sic*] Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry to those peaceful occupations which have been unhappily interrupted by the late disturbances, and I request that your Lordship will make known to the Lieut.-Colonel, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men composing the Queen's [*sic*] Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, my sense of the zeal and loyalty, as well as of their high discipline, which has marked their conduct when called upon to aid the Civil Power in the restoration of order and tranquillity in the County of Chester."

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1842 Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot wrote:—

"The Cheshire Yeomanry having now all returned home, after having been kept out for an unusual length of time on permanent duty, for the preservation of the peace, during the late disturbances in this county, I trust your Lordship will allow me to express how sensible I am of the cheerful and efficient manner in which both officers and men performed their duties, in concert with the Troops of the Line, and remained out during a season of the year when their presence at home was so much required; it would be gratifying to me to know that your Lordship was pleased to make a communication on this subject to Lieut.-Col. Egerton, and all those of the Yeomanry Corps under his command."

On the seventeenth of October the following Regimental Order was issued:—

"TATTON PARK, *17th October* 1842.

"Lieut.-Colonel Egerton has very great satisfaction in communicating to the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, copies of the following most flattering letters from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and orders issued by His Grace, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief. . . . He also congratulates the regiment on the high compliments thus paid to the corps, for its zealous services during the late disturbances, and he has ordered a printed copy to be furnished to each member of the regiment.

"(By Order) H. HILL,
"*Captain and Adjutant*
"*King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry.*"

[*Copy.*] "HEAD QUARTERS, MANCHESTER, *14th October* 1842.

"Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot has great satisfaction in forwarding to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington the accompanying General Order, of the 8th instant, expressive of Her Majesty's most gracious approbation of the services performed by the Yeomanry during the late disturbances, with a request that a copy may be sent to the officer commanding the King's Cheshire Yeomanry, in order that it may be promulgated to the officers and yeomen under his command.

"The Right Honourable
"The EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, &c., &c.
"Dunham Massey."

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"GENERAL ORDER. 1842

"No. 563.

"HORSE GUARDS, *8th October* 1842.

"The Corps of Yeomanry which, during the late disturbances in the Northern District, were employed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in co-operation with the regular forces, in aid of the Civil Authorities, having been relieved from permanent duty, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington has discharged a duty, the most gratifying to himself, by reporting to the Queen, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, His Grace's sense of the promptitude and alacrity with which these corps assembled for the preservation of the public peace, regardless of the inconvenience to which a separation from their private avocations and pursuits at that season of the year must have exposed them.

"The Duke of Wellington did not fail to report to the Secretary of State for the information of the Queen, at the time, His Grace's deep sense of the Gallantry, Discipline, Activity, and Forbearance evinced by the Yeomanry, in the performance of the delicate and important duties with which it became necessary to entrust them, for the support of the Magistracy, in the restoration and maintenance of the Public Peace, the Protection of Private Property, and the preservation to every individual of the community of the right to work as he might himself be inclined, according to the terms of his agreement with his employer.

"The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in publishing the expression conveyed to him by the Secretary of State of Her Majesty's most gracious approbation of the services performed, as well by the Yeomanry as by Her Majesty's troops."

[*Copy.*] "WHITEHALL, *23rd September* 1842.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I have the honour to inform your Grace that I have received the Queen's commands to express Her Majesty's high approval of the good conduct, exemplary forbearance, and steadiness of the Military Force employed in support of the Civil Authorities, during the disturbances which have unhappily prevailed in many of the Northern and Midland Counties.

"I am further commanded to request your Grace to communicate to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Commanding-in-Chief in those counties; to Major-General Sir William Warre,

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1842 Major-General Bretherton, and Colonel Thorn; to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, the expression of Her Majesty's approval.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) J. R. GRAHAM.

"His Grace
"The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF."

[*Copy.*] "WHITEHALL, *26th September* 1842.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I have the honour of laying before the Queen your Grace's letter of the 23rd instant, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to communicate to your Grace Her Majesty's approval of the readiness with which the several corps of Yeomanry Cavalry acting under the General Officers of the Districts, where the Public Peace has been disturbed, have assembled for the service of their country, at a period of the year which must have been productive of great inconvenience to them.

"I am further commanded to express to your Grace Her Majesty's high approval of the Gallantry, Discipline, and Forbearance, with which these several corps of Yeomanry Cavalry have performed the duty which was entrusted to them, of supporting the Civil Authorities, and of enabling them, by their active and successful assistance, to restore and maintain the public peace, to protect property, and to preserve to all the right of pursuing their lawful occupations without molestation.

"I am therefore to communicate to your Grace Her Majesty's commands, that your Grace, at whose disposal the Yeomanry Cavalry on active service was placed during the late disturbances, will communicate to them Her Majesty's approval of their conduct, and her confident reliance on their zeal, loyalty, and devotion, whenever it may be necessary to call upon them for their assistance.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) J. R. GRAHAM.

"His Grace
"The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF."

"The Field-Marshal desires that a copy of this Order may be sent by the Adjutant-General to the Commanding Officer of each of the Corps of Yeomanry, lately called out and employed under His Grace's command, to the Commanding Officers of the several

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Corps of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, employed in the Northern District on the service to which it relates, as well to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern District. 1842

"By command of His Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

"JOHN MACDONALD,

"*Adjutant-General.*"

The regiment also received the thanks of the General Quarter Sessions held at Knutsford on the seventeenth of October, and of the Mayor and Magistrates of Congleton, both of which appeared in the Regimental Order.

The regiment still bore the title of The King's Cheshire Yeomanry, which had now little or no meaning, and this was probably thought a good opportunity of asking for the resumption of its old title, but the application was refused by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the ground that he could not "advise Her Majesty to confer an especial mark of favour, when all the corps of yeomanry cavalry employed there merited equal commendation."

As an acknowledgment of the services of the regiment during these disturbances, a number of the respectable inhabitants of Macclesfield, Stockport, and that neighbourhood set on foot a subscription for the purpose of presenting it with a new set of standards and a silver trumpet, as a testimony of respect both to the officers and men for the protection they had afforded in that part of the country, and it was determined that the presentation should take place whilst the regiment was on duty at Liverpool, the fifth of June, 1843, being the day appointed for the ceremony. The following particulars of this interesting event are quoted from the columns of the *Macclesfield Courier*[1]:— 1843

"In our last paper we announced that the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry had assembled at Liverpool, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Egerton, for their annual training and exercise. The regiment arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday, 31st of May, and numbered upwards of six hundred strong. The men were generally well mounted, their equipments complete, the comple-

[1] June 10, 1843.

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1843 ment of officers almost perfect, and the regiment presented a soldierlike appearance, which was exceedingly gratifying to those more immediately interested in the preservation of that high character which the corps has ever maintained in comparison with similar bodies in other parts of the country.

"Local prejudice may be supposed to have some influence in our estimate of their appearance and discipline; to complete our description, therefore, we are glad to call in the aid of a Liverpool contemporary, who, having no local partiality, is not liable to similar suspicion. Speaking of the regiment, it says: 'We have noticed them on former occasions as a fine, orderly, and well-appointed corps, and in the present instance we can but add to the commendations we have hitherto bestowed, inasmuch as they appear to have increased if possible in the requisites of good soldiership, giving fair promise of ability should their services, which have recently been most valuable, be required even more actively than heretofore.' To this high meed of praise, from a perfectly unbiassed witness, we can add nothing but a hope that in future years a similar tribute may be as well merited as it is now.

"We mentioned in a former paper that the opportunity of the regiment assembling at Liverpool would be taken to present the new standards, which have been purchased by the contributions of the inhabitants of the County of Chester as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained of their valuable and efficient services in time of danger to the peaceable part of the community, and more especially during the unfortunate disturbances in the manufacturing districts in the summer of last year. It cannot be forgotten by the inhabitants of this district that at a period of the year the most inconvenient to the men, when, as was well observed, they had to exchange the sickle for the sword, and regardless of all other considerations than the safety of their country, the Cheshire Yeomanry had to turn out at a moment's notice, to aid the Civil Power in putting down an insurrection which, at one time, threatened to convulse the nation to its centre, and it is beyond doubt that it was mainly owing to their prompt and active services that the fearful turbulence which prevailed in the manufacturing districts was checked, and ultimately quelled without any material destruction of property; while to their steadiness and discipline, under circumstances of trying provocation, it is no less certain that this great object was attained without the sacrifice of life or limb amongst the infuriated crowds against whom they were called upon to act.

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"To commemorate and acknowledge the services thus 1843
rendered, it was resolved by a few of the inhabitants of this town to offer to the regiment a tribute of public approval in such a form as would not only attain the object, but would serve also as an incentive to future exertion should similar services be again required. No sooner was the design made known than subscriptions poured in from various parts of the county, and the committee were enabled to provide the splendid standards that were recently offered for the inspection and admiration of the subscribers and the public, and in addition to these a handsome silver trumpet, ornamented with a costly banner embroidered with the Royal Arms, was purchased, and formed part of the presentation.

"The principal or Royal Standard is of rich crimson damask silk, of exquisite design and superior workmanship. In the centre it bears the Royal Arms, richly embroidered in gold; and in the corners, also richly embroidered, are the letters K.C.Y., surrounded by a wreath, and the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle enclosed in a similar wreath. The border is of massive gold fringe, and all other appointments of a corresponding character. The four Squadron Standards are of scarlet silk of similar style and quality to that of the Royal Standard, in the centre of which are the initials V.R. in cipher, worked in gold, surmounted by a crown, and underneath a label with the inscription, 'King's Cheshire Yeomanry,' and a wreath of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle beautifully embroidered. The corner ornaments consist of the letters K.C.Y., surrounded by a wreath and the Arms of the Earl of Chester—party per pale, the dexter half of coat of England, gules three lions passant guardant or; and the sinister half of the coat of Blundeville, Earl of Chester, azure three garbs or. These also were embroidered with real gold fringe. The trumpet is of silver, and the banner attached to it is the Royal Arms embroidered in the same style as the standards.

"Each of the standard staves is encircled with a broad silver collar bearing the following inscription: 'These standards were purchased by subscriptions raised in the County of Chester, and presented to the Regiment of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry in grateful remembrance of their valuable services, particularly during the disturbances in the manufacturing districts in the year 1842.'

"Amongst the arrangements for the occasion the managing committee resolved to invite the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, to present the standards to

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1843 the Regiment, but the indisposition of his Lordship prevented his complying with their request. The following characteristic letter from that venerable nobleman was received by the Mayor of Macclesfield in reply to the resolution of the Committee conveyed through his worship :—

"'LONDON, 20*th May* 1843.

"'DEAR SIR,

"'I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by this morning's post. I can assure you I feel much gratified by the wish of the Committee of Subscribers that I should have the honour of presenting the new standards to the King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, and it would have afforded me infinite satisfaction, if my health would have permitted me, to have complied with the request, so congenial with my own feelings.

"'I have the honour to be,

"'Dear Sir,

"'Your faithful humble servant,

"'STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON,

"'*Lieut.*

"'E. PROCTER, Esq., Mayor,
"'Macclesfield.'

"It was also arranged that, in the event of the Lord-Lieutenant declining to present the standards, the subscription having originated in the town of Macclesfield, the Mayor of that Borough should be requested to undertake the duty, accompanied by a deputation from the several local committees of Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, and Sandbach. In compliance with this resolution, the gentlemen appointed assembled at Liverpool on Monday morning last, and proceeded, in three carriages-and-four, to the Bootle Sands, where the regiment was assembled. The first contained the Mayor of Macclesfield and his chaplain, the Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, the Mayor of Stockport, and F. Ford, Esq., of Abbeyfield, Sandbach ; the other carriages contained the rest of the members of the deputation. The morning was beautifully fine, the sun shone brilliantly, and the novel and interesting spectacle having drawn together a huge concourse of spectators in vehicles of all kinds, on horseback and on foot, the scene was of the most animating and exhilarating description. On the arrival of the carriages at the well-known Bootle landmarks the standards were unfurled, and the deputation approached the regiment, which was drawn up in line to receive them. The ceremony of burying the old regimental colours was first performed by their being slowly conveyed from

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the front to the rear of the line and there deposited, the band playing the air of 'Auld Lang Syne.' The mournful part of the ceremony being completed and the regiment in pentagon, the five squadron officers, with their respective quartermasters and coverers, took ground in front of the centre squadron, Colonel Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, and Major Brooke in advance. 1843

"The Mayor of Macclesfield, E. Procter, Esq., then rose, and from his carriage addressed the Colonel to the following effect:—

"'Colonel Egerton, I must confess that it is with more than ordinary feelings of diffidence that I approach the very onerous, though pleasing duty, which this day devolves upon me. Sensible, however, of the honour, at the same time that I recognise the importance of the office, I will, at least, endeavour to give such expression as I may to the sentiments I am deputed by a very respectable body of gentlemen to convey to you, and through you, to the other officers and men of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry. As far as my own personal feelings are concerned, I would that the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Chester stood in the position which I have now the honour to occupy. His Lordship has been requested to take the part which I am about to perform, and I embrace the opportunity of informing you, in his Lordship's own words, that it would have afforded him infinite satisfaction, if his health would have permitted him, to have complied with the request, so congenial with his own feelings. It is scarcely necessary for me to refer very minutely to the object for which we are now assembled. It is to afford the gentlemen I represent an opportunity of offering substantial evidence of the feelings that influence them in consequence of favours received. It is that they may present what they hope may be regarded as a valuable proof of the sense of obligation they feel in return for protection afforded. In a word, it is the consummation of that deep and lively gratitude which they have all cherished, in the first instance to an overruling Providence, and in the next to the agents He was pleased to employ for their deliverance from those alarming riots and disturbances so prevalent in the manufacturing districts during the course of the last year. I rejoice to be enabled to add that those disturbances were repressed in our district owing to the promptitude and decision, as well as to the discipline and forbearance of your troops, without any of those severities and collisions which too frequently, in cases of this description, leave us even in the hour of victory so much to regret. It is to such

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1843 scenes as these, we may anticipate, that the standards which I am about to present to the regiment under your command will hereafter, as occasion may require, be conveyed. Though I doubt not, should stern necessity demand, there would be found among your ranks many a brave spirit, who, like that noble soldier in the disastrous retreat from Cabool, would bind them round his body and part with them but with his heart's best blood—yet, I am quite assured that I speak quite in unison with the feelings of the contributors I represent, when I express a hope that they may never be required to appear, at least at home, in any but those exhibitions of military force which are intended to prevent and not to irritate, to defend and not to destroy. With these hopes and aspirations I do now, in the name of the subscribers, present these standards and this silver trumpet with the Royal Banner to the Regiment of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in grateful remembrance of their valuable services; particularly during the late unhappy disturbance in the manufacturing districts. And looking once more upon these colours before they leave my hands, I cannot help expressing my firm confidence, that their honour, as identical with that of the Corps to which they now belong, will always be sustained by the brave, loyal, and devoted body of soldiers by which they will hereafter be encircled and protected.'

"The squadron officers, with their respective quartermasters and coverers, then advanced and, saluting, received from the mayor the several standards. The first, or Royal Standard, was received by Captain Tatton Egerton; the others respectively by Captain Sir P. Egerton, Captain Lloyd, Captain Antrobus, and Captain Sir H. de Trafford, who immediately took their positions in front of their squadrons. The mayor also presented to Trumpet-Major Worthington the silver trumpet with its banner.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton then proceeded to address the mayor. As commanding officer of the regiment he begged, on behalf of himself, his brother officers and soldiers, to offer his warmest thanks for the splendid token of approval that had that day been presented to them. It was extremely gratifying to learn that their services were so handsomely appreciated by the county. They had previously received, from the several towns in which the troops had been stationed during the disturbances of the last year, addresses so honourable and complimentary that they had considered themselves amply repaid for any services they had been able to render, but the very handsome mark of respect that day conferred upon them by the County of Chester called for the expression of their warmest gratitude. It was a source of pride

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to himself that he had the honour to command a regiment whose conduct was deemed worthy of so high a mark of approbation, and he felt confident that whenever they beheld the standards that had been presented to them, they would be animated with increased determination, under every circumstance, to come forward with alacrity and zeal in the service of their country—to show themselves worthy of the distinguished honour conferred upon them, and especially ready to aid in the preservation of the peace and the protection of property thoughout their native county. 1843

"The band then struck up the national anthem, and the regiment gave three hearty cheers, adding an extra one for the Mayor of Macclesfield and the gentlemen of the deputation. The regiment having reformed into line, afterwards passed in review order, and then went through a field day, performing their various evolutions in a manner highly creditable to them. On their return to Liverpool, a guard of honour accompanied the new standards to headquarters at the Adelphi Hotel. In the evening the gentlemen forming the deputation were entertained at dinner by Col. Egerton at the mess-table, where the Mayor of Liverpool was one of the guests, and on the following evening the officers of the regiment, with the members of the deputation who remained, partook of the splendid hospitality of the Mayor of Liverpool at the Town Hall."

At the dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton introduced two fat bucks from Tatton. Speaking of the presentation, the *Manchester Courier*[1] observes that amongst those present were Colonel Faulkner and his adjutant in full uniform, and "Captain Hill (one of the heroes of Waterloo), under whose active superintendence, we learn, the regiment has attained its superiority and discipline as a yeomanry corps." The old standards are still preserved at Tatton Hall.

On Wednesday the seventh of June, the regiment was reviewed on Bootle Sands by Lieutenant-Colonel St. Quintin of the 17th Lancers, who was attended by his aide-de-camp. "The movements and word of command in the field exercise of the day were exceedingly interesting, and many of them intricate. Many of the movements were performed with a

[1] June 10, 1843.

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1843 precision which could scarcely have been anticipated from a body not in regular practice; the whole regiment earned the praise of a fine-looking and expert body of men. They arrived on the sands about half-past ten o'clock, and retired from the field in excellent order about two." "A vast concourse of persons were on the sands, many in carriages and on horseback. The ground on the east and south sides was densely crowded." "The day was on the whole fine, though cloudy—threatening rain, and during the review only a passing shower fell, which, however, did not induce more than a sprinkling of the numerous spectators to leave the ground for the time, so anxious were all to witness the movements of a corps which deservedly stands in high estimation amongst our 'domestic' troops." "The following Regimental Order was read to each division on the same evening; it is highly commendatory of the good discipline and orderly conduct of the whole corps :—

"'LIVERPOOL, *7th June* 1843.

"'Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton cannot leave without expressing to the regiment how highly satisfied he has been with the good conduct, cleanliness, and orderly behaviour, as well as with the attention they have paid in the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton has much pleasure in stating to them, that Lieutenant-Colonel St. Quintin expressed himself highly satisfied with their movements, and everything he saw during his inspection. Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton begs to return his best thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, for all their exertions during the last week; and also for their excellent conduct, under most trying and distressing circumstances, during the period they were out last year in aid of the civil service.'"[1]

On the following day the regiment, having completed their period of training, marched to their respective homes.

1844 On the thirtieth of May, the regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty, for the first time since 1815, and was inspected on the fifth of June by Colonel Stowell, of the 12th Royal Lancers.

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 10, 1843.

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On the 28th of May the regiment marched for perma- 1845
nent duty at Chester, and on the second of June it was reviewed by Major-General Sir William Warre, commandant of the Northern District, who was attended by Brigade-Major Gordon, and by his aide-de-camp, Captain Mundy. Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas and other officers of the 47th Regiment were also present on horseback. The review occupied two hours and a half, and at the close the troops formed into a solid square, when Sir William Warre addressed them in terms of warm commendation. On the third, a sumptuous banquet was given by the Mayor and Town Council of the City of Chester to the officers of the regiment, and those of the Chester garrison, consisting of the 47th Regiment of Infantry and the Royal Artillery, at the Albion Hotel. On the following day the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable J. Yorke Scarlett, of the 5th Dragoon Guards. At the close Lieutenant-Colonel Scarlett addressed the regiment in terms of high commendation, which were also reiterated by Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton. In the evening the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding gave a grand banquet at the Royal Hotel, at which covers were laid for seventy.[1] The following Regimental Order was issued the same day :—

"It gives Lieut.-Col. Scarlett great satisfaction to record, in the regimental orders of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, the high opinion impressed on his mind of their merits by their soldier-like appearance and steady movements in the field this day. Adverting to the short period allowed for drill, the state of discipline and equipment in which he finds the corps reflects the highest credit on every individual, from the commanding officer to the private, and proves what zeal on the part of officers and those under their command may effect. Lieut.-Col. Scarlett will consider it his duty to make a most favourable report of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry to the Adjutant-General."

The regiment marched for home on the sixth. The number of men, exclusive of commissioned officers, on duty

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 7, 1845.

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1845 during the week, was five hundred and fifty-seven. In consequence of the death of Acting Veterinary Surgeon Fagan, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton appointed Mr. Daniel Herbert, of Chester, to succeed him.

1846 This year the regiment assembled for permanent duty on Wednesday, June 10th, and marched into Chester on the following day, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton. On Friday and Saturday the usual field exercises took place on the Roodeye. On Tuesday the regiment was inspected in review order by Major-General Sir W. Warre, commandant of the Northern District, who was attended by Brigade-Major Gordon, Captain Turner, aide-de-camp to the general, and several officers of the Chester garrison. The various evolutions having been concluded, Sir W. Warre addressed the troops in warm commendation of their soldier-like conduct, and the admirable manner in which the regiment had maintained the high character which it was then his pleasure for the third time to bestow upon their efficiency and discipline. Should he not have the opportunity of meeting them again, for his period of service in this part was uncertain, he should always take an anxious interest in their welfare. The close of the gallant general's address was greeted with three hearty cheers. Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton then briefly addressed his officers, thanking them for the active co-operation and zealous services by which the efficiency and character of their troops had been promoted; and assuring them that it was a great gratification to him to hold the command of a regiment which had been so highly commended as they had by Sir W. Warre.[1] On Wednesday the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Parlby, of the 4th Light Dragoons, who wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton :—

"I trust I am not taking too great a liberty in begging you to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry my thanks for the soldierlike manner in which they conducted themselves at the inspection this morning.

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 20, 1846.

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"Though fully aware I should meet a well-disciplined corps, yet I was not prepared to find the men (having the advantage of only a few days' drill annually) acquit themselves in so very efficient a manner. 1846

"The sword exercise was performed by the whole regiment most correctly and in excellent time.

"All the parade movements, the changes of front, and position by echelon and by threes, and the attack by squadrons and in line, were extremely well executed.

"The arms and accoutrements, and particularly the saddlery and appointments, are in the most excellent order, and the condition of the horses and the manner in which the appointments were put on throughout the regiment gave me the highest satisfaction.

"It is my grateful duty to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the high state of discipline and the efficiency of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which reflects such credit on the zeal and attention of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of this distinguished regiment."

On the evening of the inspection the officers of the regiment gave a grand banquet to the officers of the garrison, and the mayor and magistrates of the city, at the Albion Hotel;[1] and on the following day the troops marched for home.

On the tenth of September a public breakfast was held at the Assembly Room, Congleton, Randle Wilbraham, Esq., in the chair, when a full-length portrait of G. C. Antrobus, Esq., Captain of the Congleton Troop, by H. Pickersgill, R.A., was presented to him by members of his troop and other friends.

New caps, undress jackets with scarlet facings, and cloaks were supplied to members of the corps this year.

In the following year, the regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on the third of June. On the eighth it was reviewed by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., commander of the Northern and Midland District; and on the following day it was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the King's Dragoon 1847

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 20.

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1847 Guards. On the ninth, the following appeared in Regimental Orders :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton cannot allow the regiment he has the high satisfaction of commanding to return home without expressing to them the gratification he feels in having again to thank them for their steady and orderly conduct in quarters, and the very efficient manner in which they have acquitted themselves in the field. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's praises, coupled with the high compliment paid to the corps by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, the Inspecting Officer, prove how well the regiment acted in the field, as well as the excellence of their general appearance in every other respect."

In consequence of the resignation of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, a meeting of the officers of the regiment was called at the George Hotel, Knutsford, on the ninth of November, for the purpose of entering on arrangements in connection with his retirement. The Lord-Lieutenant of the County having offered the command of the regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, it was unanimously resolved that he should be requested to accept it, to which he assented. It was also resolved that the following address should be presented to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant :—

"We, the officers of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry present at a meeting held at the George Inn in Knutsford, November 9, 1847, beg in our own names, as also on behalf of our brother officers who are prevented on the present occasion, to express to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, our respected Commandant, the deep and sincere regret we feel at the step which he finds it necessary to take in retiring from the post held for the last twelve years with so much credit to himself and so much advantage to the regiment. More particularly we deplore the sad causes which led to that resignation, and we respectfully beg Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton will accept this expression of our most cordial sympathy.

"We shall ever remember with gratitude the many personal kindnesses we have one and all received at his hands. We think with pride on the high state of discipline to which he has brought

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WILBRAHAM EGERTON, Esq., OF TATTON PARK

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WILBRAHAM EGERTON, Esq., OF TATTON PARK

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the regiment whilst under his command, and we beg that he will accept, together with our most grateful thanks for his past services, our deep regret at his retirement from the regiment. 1847

"In conclusion, we desire to offer our most heartfelt wishes for his health and happiness.

"WARREN DE TABLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
"*Chairman, on behalf of the Officers.*

"KNUTSFORD, *Nov.* 9, 1847."

It was further resolved that a subscription be entered into among the officers of the regiment for the purpose of presenting to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton some testimonial of their gratitude for the many and great services rendered to the corps during the time it had been under his command, and the following officers were named as a committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions—Major Brooke, Captain Townshend, Captain Hill, and Lieutenant Richmond.

The address was forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, in the name of the officers, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, and was most feelingly acknowledged. In order still further to mark the respect and regard in which that excellent officer was held by the whole corps, the subject was taken up by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, who were represented in the form of a deputation by the Quartermasters and Sergeant-Majors of their respective troops, who proceeded to Tatton Park on Tuesday, the fourteenth of November, headed by Captain Hill, the worthy and efficient adjutant of the regiment. The Colonel received the deputation with his usual urbanity, and Quartermaster Pass, the senior quartermaster, read the following address from the quartermasters, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment:—

"TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EGERTON.

"Having understood that you have resigned the command of the regiment, we desire to express our regret for the causes which have led you to come to such a determination; being fully convinced that nothing but a deep conviction of the propriety of such a step could possibly have induced you to adopt it.

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1847 We also beg to congratulate you, that during the protracted series of years through which you have so honourably and efficiently held a commission in the regiment, no accident has happened to you, through which you might have been prevented from vigorously attending to the important duties which have thereby required your attention. And we beg to express to you our sincere regard for the many and signal marks of your kindness, and solicitude for our comfort and efficiency, and which have been the means of enabling us to perform the duties required from us in the various stations in which we have been placed, whether in the field, in quarters, or sometimes in more difficult and trying situations. It is a pleasure to us to assure you that during the whole of the time that we have been acting under your directions, we have always considered you a strict disciplinarian; and we have obeyed your commands from the best and purest motives which can operate on the mind of man, namely, that of affection for your person, not only as an officer, but as a gentleman in every sense of the word.

"And now, sir, we further beg to assure you, that it is our earnest and sincere prayer that you, and your excellent and benevolent lady, may be long spared to enjoy the comfort of domestic retirement, in the bosom of your very much and deservedly respected family."

To which the Colonel replied in the following appropriate terms:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I feel most grateful to you, for your very kind and feeling address; I assure you it was with great reluctance I came to the determination of giving up a command I have held with such satisfaction to myself, from the kindness I have received from all under my orders as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry. I have, however, felt that from age and domestic afflictions I was no longer able to discharge the many duties required from me, and therefore retired whilst I felt the regiment was in such a high state of discipline. To your able and unremitted assistance I am deeply indebted for this; had I not been so zealously supported by all ranks in the regiment, we should not have had the high compliments paid to us that have been, whenever we have been inspected.

"Gentlemen, I owe a deep debt of gratitude for the support you have on all occasions given me; and I am truly glad the regiment has now so able and active a commander, and, under his

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anxious care, I have no doubt it will maintain its high character. 1847
I have now only to add, in return for all your kind good wishes towards myself and family, that I cordially wish you and your families health and happiness."

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant then invited the deputation to dinner, when the ancient hospitality of the "Fine old English Gentleman" was fully displayed. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drank and acknowledged in the most patriotic manner. We need scarcely add that the good wishes of every man and officer in the regiment followed Mr. Egerton in his retirement; for never, perhaps, did any gentleman enjoy, in a more eminent degree, the respect of all with whom he was connected, in every relation of domestic and social life; and the whole county must have felt grateful to him for the many important services he rendered in a military and civil capacity.[1]

December 3rd: from the *London Gazette*:—

Lieut.-Colonel George Warren, Lord de Tabley, to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Wilbraham Egerton, resigned.
Captain Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Baron de Tabley, promoted.
Cornet the Hon. Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., to be Captain, *vice* Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, promoted.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant gave a parting dinner to each troop, allowing six shillings per head for every person present, the officers' bill to be a separate one; and in the following June he was presented by the regiment with a piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription.

The outbreak of the French Revolution in February, 1848, 1848
gave a great impulse to the Chartist movement. On March 17th, a great gathering took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and this was followed by meetings in all parts of the country, at which the most intemperate language and the strongest incitements to insurrection were received with enthusiastic shouts, while the speakers who counselled

[1] *Manchester Courier*, November 18, 1847.

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1848 prudence and moderation could not obtain a hearing. On the tenth a monster meeting was announced to be held in London, which excited great and very general alarm; four thousand three hundred military were under arms, the approach to Westminster Bridge was commanded by cannon, and one hundred and fifty thousand special constables, amongst whom was Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, afterwards Emperor of the French, paraded the streets. On the same day a Chartist meeting was called at Macclesfield, and, owing to the general alarm throughout the country, the mayor of that town requested that two troops of the regiment should be in readiness to aid the Civil Power in case of disturbance. Accordingly, the Tatton and Congleton Troops marched to Monk's Heath, where they waited orders to proceed should their services be required. All passed off quietly, however, and the troops were not called upon. The whole of the regiment, however, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to assist the Civil Power.

In March, Captain de Trafford resigned the command of the Morley Troop. He was succeeded by Charles Banastre Legh, Esq., and shortly afterwards the troop took the name of Adlington. Thus after a lapse of ten years the name of the old troop of Lancers (disbanded in 1838) was revived in the original Mere Troop.

The regiment marched into Chester for permanent duty on the eighth of June, and was inspected on the fourteenth by Lieutenant-Colonel Chatterton, of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

The subject of providing a regimental band having been brought before the notice of the officers by Lieutenant-Colonel de Tabley, at the Royal Hotel, Chester, on June 13th, it was unanimously resolved to form a band, and the following rules were drawn up for the purpose:—

1. The Band of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry shall consist of the regimental trumpeters, and one private from each troop. The private so taken shall only act as part of the band on occasions when the regiment shall be out on permanent duty. On all occasions of his troop being called out in aid of the Civil

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Power, or other emergency (at the discretion of his commanding officer), he shall serve in the ranks, and for this reason it is necessary that he should be perfectly drilled in the same way as the rest of the privates belonging to the same troop. 1848

"2. For the purpose of providing instruments for this band, every officer shall subscribe three days' pay, and in order to keep such instruments in repair, and to meet other incidental expenses, they shall further contribute a certain amount annually, not exceeding three days' pay from each officer, such amount to be decided, according to the exigencies of the case, by the Band Committee.

"3. Every new officer from this date shall also on his appointment subscribe three days' pay, and in case of promotion, the difference of three days' pay between the rank attained and that previously held.

"4. The proportion of annual subscription for the current year, on the occasion of the officer's appointment or promotion, is to be regulated by the Band Committee, according to the period of the year at which his appointment or promotion may have taken place.

"5. The instruments belonging to the band shall all be engraved with the name of the K. C. Y. C. in order to mark them as regimental property, and it is strictly forbidden that they be used (except for the necessary private practice) on any other than regimental occasions without the sanction of the officer commanding the troop."

The following instruments were presented to the regiment:—

Drums.—By Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. (late Lieut.-Colonel Commandant).
Two Trombones.—By Lieut.-Colonel Sir Philip de M. Egerton.
Bombardon.—By Captain the Earl of Stamford.
Sax-Horn.—By Captain William Tatton Egerton.
Cornopean.—By Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Lord de Tabley.
Cornopean.—By Captain, Earl Grosvenor.
Cornopean.—By Captain Leycester.
Three Cornopeans.—By the Officers of the Altrincham Troop.

Other instruments to the value of eighty pounds were also purchased from John Kohler of London. Mr. C.

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1848 Wright was appointed bandmaster, at a salary of fifteen pounds per annum.

On the fourteenth of August the Arley Troop assembled at Appleton in full marching order. Captain Hill, the adjutant of the regiment, stated the object for which the troop had been called together, namely, that owing to other engagements their late worthy captain, W. H. Harper, Esq., had been under the necessity of resigning the command, and it was then his (Captain Hill's) pleasing duty to introduce to them Captain Lyon, their future captain. He had just retired from Her Majesty's service, and would, he had not the slightest doubt, do everything in his power to insure to the troop a continuance of that high character it had always held. The gallant captain was received with loud cheers, and then addressed the troop; after which they went through their usual drill to his entire satisfaction. The troop then marched to Appleton Hall, where they were hospitably entertained at dinner, served up in real Cheshire style, Captain Lyon presiding at the first table, and Mr. Lyon (his father) and Captain Hill at the others.[1]

On August 22nd, the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley has received from the Major-General Commanding the District the gratifying communication that he no longer considers it necessary that 'at this season of Harvest the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry should be kept on the alert and near their homes, beyond their being ready to assemble should their services be required, of which necessity the earliest notice shall be given.'

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley has the greatest satisfaction in notifying the above order to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment which he has the honour to command.

"The laudable and zealous readiness evinced by every member of the corps during the late lamentable period of excitement convinces the Lieutenant-Colonel that, should the necessity for active service have arisen, every man in the regiment would have been found at his post.

[1] *Manchester Courier*, Aug. 23, 1848.

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"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, therefore, takes this opportunity of conveying to each member of the corps, his warmest thanks for the zeal they thus displayed, together with his conviction that, should events similar to those which are now happily over, again unfortunately occur, the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry will be found ready to prove they are in no way unworthy of the high character they have hitherto borne." 1848

On November 29th, the members of the Toft (late Macclesfield) Troop met together at the house of Mr. Eden, the Roebuck Inn, Mobberley, to present a token of their esteem and gratitude to their captain, for the kindness and urbanity which he manifested towards them on all occasions. A very excellent dinner was provided by the host (who was a member of the troop), to which ample justice was done. Quartermaster Dumville was in the chair. On his right hand sat Captain Leycester and Captain and Adjutant Hill; and on his left Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Lord de Tabley and Cornet Pearson. After the cloth was drawn, the usual loyal toasts were given. The chairman, then, in a very neat and appropriate speech, presented Captain Leycester with a handsome sword, belt, and sabretache, also pouch and belt. Upon the blade of the sword, and upon the scabbard, as also upon the pouch, &c. (engraved in silver), was the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Ralph Gerard Leycester, of Toft, by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Toft Troop of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them, as an officer, a gentleman, and a friend." Captain Leycester in very feeling terms thanked them for their handsome testimonial, and hoped that they would still continue to work together with that good feeling towards each other which had always existed between them, adding that nothing on his part should be wanting to merit the good wishes of the men under his command, consistently with his duty as an officer of the regiment, and he should be always glad to render them any assistance, as far as lay in his power. The new

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1848 band of the regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings by playing several airs.[1]

In December percussion-cap carbines were supplied to the regiment, in exchange for the old flint-lock pistols and carbines hitherto in use. A correspondence had been carried on since 1839 with regard to the unserviceable nature of the scimitar swords with which the regiment was armed, and small numbers were now and again exchanged. On December 22, 1847, the Board of Ordnance wrote to the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding "in reference to your observations that 'a number of swords are very old,' and considering the date of issue there will be no objection to replace them." One troop was supplied with the new swords in 1848, but another troop appears to have been armed with the old scimitars as late as 1851, in which year the regiment returned fifty-one into the Ordnance stores.

1849 On the twenty-sixth of January, Her Majesty signified her pleasure that the regiment should henceforth resume its first designation of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, to bear date January 15th.[2]

Her Majesty's Government having determined that none of the corps of yeomanry cavalry inspected last year should during this year be placed on permanent duty, the various troops were called out for five days' exercise in their own neighbourhoods, under the 46th section of the Volunteer Act.

This year the Band Committee recommended to the officers a subscription of two days' pay, estimating that the income of the year (without the surplus of the yeomanry ball) would be sufficient to wipe out a deficit of £6, 11s. 5d., and provide a surplus of £3, 5s., but at the close of the year it was found that the deficit had slightly increased.

The yeomanry ball and mess dinner, the surplus of which was to go to the band account, should have been held on the

[1] *Manchester Courier*, Dec. 3, 1848.
[2] For the Regimental Order see Appendix.

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fourteenth of December, but it was postponed to the twenty- 1849
first on account of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager. These festive meetings were continued annually until about the year 1881, when they were given up, chiefly on account of the crowded state of the Knutsford Ball-Room.

The regiment marched into Chester for its usual per- 1850
manent duty on May 30th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, who announced his intention to give the following prizes to be competed for during the week :—

"A silver cup, value £20, to be given to the non-commissioned officer or private who shall fire the best shot at a target six feet high, and two feet wide, from a distance of 60 yards, and £5 for the second best. Four competitors for these prizes to be selected from each troop by its commanding officer.

"A silver cup, value £20, to the best performer of the sword exercise, and £5 for the second best. Two competitors for these prizes to be selected from each troop by its commanding officer.

"The winner of either of the cups will be debarred from competing for any similar regimental prize for the next three years."

These prizes have since been continued yearly.

The regiment was inspected on the fifth of June by Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and on the following day marched for home.

At the close of the year the Band Fund deficit (including seventeen pounds paid to the saddler-sergeant of the 4th Dragoon Guards for instrument cases) reached upwards of fifty-two pounds, and was cleared off by cheque on the Regimental Fund.

As the Government did not deem it necessary to place 1851
those corps which had been inspected in 1850 on permanent duty in the following year, the various troops were called out for seven days' training and exercise in their own neighbourhoods, under the 46th section of the Volunteer Act.

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1851 In April Captain Leycester, of the Toft Troop, died suddenly, on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley issued the following address:—

"To the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Toft Troop of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The awful event which has deprived you and myself of a most valued friend, and the regiment which I have the honour to command of one of its warmest and most efficient supporters, is the reason for my addressing you.

"It has been a subject of great satisfaction to me to know, that the devotion which your late most lamented Captain showed at all times towards his troop has not been bestowed upon ungrateful hearts, and that the sad occasion of rendering him the last honours was not lost by you. It is reported to me that on that melancholy occasion the Toft Troop, which never yet failed to rally round him, mustered in a way most creditable to itself and in the most soldier-like manner; and this brings me to the object of my address, namely, to express my hope, as colonel of the regiment to which you belong, that although by the mysterious decree of the Almighty the captain of the Toft Troop is no more, the members of that troop will show that his memory yet lives among them by still holding together as 'The Toft Troop,' supporting it in its accustomed strength and efficiency, convinced that by so doing they are, as fully as in them lies, carrying out what would have been the wish of him whom they have so long and so devotedly followed.

"I am confident, gentlemen, that you will not disappoint this my hope and expectation. To hold together and keep up the Toft Troop as he has left it will be an enduring tribute of respect to his memory, and will, I am sure, be taken as the best mark of sympathy you can offer to his afflicted and bereaved family.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your faithful Friend and Servant,
"WARREN DE TABLEY,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Earl of*
"*Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry.*

"BRIGHTON, *April* 26, 1851."

On June 3rd the following request, signed by fifty-nine

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non-commissioned officers and privates of the troop, was presented to Cornet Leigh, of the Tabley Troop, who acceded to it :— 1851

"We, the undersigned members of the Toft Troop of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry, have by the Divine will of the Almighty been suddenly deprived of our much beloved late captain, and are therefore left without a commanding officer, but we, the undersigned members of the Toft Troop, in order to cherish his memory in our hearts, have resolved to adhere still together as the Toft Troop, and our choice of commanding officer having fallen upon you, we, the undersigned members of the Toft Troop, do humbly petition you to accept of the same, and if so, you will always find us ready at any moment to rally round you and support you, as we did round our late lamented and beloved captain."

This year the whole of the regiment was armed with light cavalry swords, purchased from Lilly, of Birmingham, at a cost of twelve shillings and sixpence each.

The regiment marched into Chester for six days' permanent duty on the sixth of June, and was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel French, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, on the ninth. 1852

In July, in consequence of apprehended disturbances during the elections at Macclesfield and Stockport, the Dunham, Altrincham, Toft, Stockport, and Adlington Troops were held in readiness to assist the civil authorities, in case their services should be required, and received the thanks of the mayors and magistrates of those two towns for the promptitude with which they obeyed the call made upon them.

On October 13th the Forest and Arley Troops, with a detachment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and a detachment of Artillery, formed a guard of honour for the reception of Her Majesty on her passage through Chester. The Forest Troop, with the band and standards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, was at the entrance to the station, and the Arley Troop, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip Egerton, occupied the

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1852 Flookersbrook end.[1] The officers wore black crape scarves over their right shoulders, and the sword-knots and shako ornaments were covered; the drums and colour-staff were also draped with crape, in accordance with the general order for mourning for Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington.

In this year Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Lord de Tabley was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, and in the following year a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen.

1853 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on June 2nd, and was inspected on the eighth by Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, of the 1st Royal Dragoons. This year the officers' subscription to the Band Fund was raised to two and a half days' pay.

1854 In consequence of apprehended disturbances at Stockport, resulting from trade disputes, in April, the Toft, Adlington, Dunham, and Altrincham Troops were held in readiness to aid the Civil Power from April 23rd to May 16th, but fortunately their services were not required. Seven days later the regiment marched into Chester for permanent duty, and was inspected on the twenty-ninth by Major Unitt, of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, who was pleased to express his gratification as to the appearance and efficiency of the regiment. "The Grand Review March," published and composed expressly for the regiment by Quartermaster Twiss, was played by the regimental band during the officers' mess on the twenty-third. "The march elicited from Prince Albert the warmest approbation."[2] The deficiency in the Band Fund this year reached eighteen guineas, and the officers were called upon in the following year to subscribe four days' pay. A large fire took place at Messrs. Bellis and Williams' yard while the regiment was at Chester, and the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant placed at the disposal of the civil authorities any services which it was in the power of the regiment to render, for which he received the thanks of the mayor and magistrates of the city.

1855 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on the fifteenth of May, and on the eighteenth it was

[1] *Chester Courant.* [2] Ibid., *May* 24, 1854.

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reviewed by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., commanding the Northern District. His report to Viscount Hardinge, the commander-in-chief, was as follows:— 1855

"I reviewed the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry at Chester upon the 18th inst. There were upwards of five hundred men present, and an elegant corps of officers, the aristocracy of the county. It is really impossible for me to describe my gratification at their appearance, excellent horses, the appointments uniform, without the loss of a buckle, loop, or strap, and their cleanliness, smart appearance, silence, and prompt obedience, were next to incredible. Their movements on foot, as well as dragoons, many and various, quite regular and correctly performed. Thus reflecting on the whole corps the highest credit and honour."

This opinion of so experienced an officer as Sir Harry Smith was so gratifying to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, that he caused a copy to be sent to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private in the regiment.

On the nineteenth of May the regiment met on the Roodeye, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, in garrison at Chester, and fired a *feu-de-joie* in honour of the Queen's birthday. On the twenty-first the regiment was inspected by Major Hagart of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

The regiment assembled under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley for six days' duty at Chester on the third of June. On this occasion it only numbered nine troops, the Earl of Stamford's (Dunham Massey) Troop, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, having been disbanded. The *Chester Courant*,[1] in referring to this matter, says:— 1856

"We much regret his Lordship's determination in this particular, which has been a good deal misrepresented; but, from a knowledge of the circumstances, we can positively assert that the conduct of the noble Commandant throughout the unpleasant affair has been thoroughly consistent with a friendly regard for Lord Stamford, the due maintenance of his own position, and the honour of the regiment."

[1] June 1856.

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1856 On the sixth of June, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith again reviewed the regiment; and on the ninth it was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

To supply the deficiency occasioned by the retirement of the Dunham Massey Troop, the Marquis of Cholmondeley interested himself to raise a troop amongst his tenantry, of which Mr. Charles Cholmondeley was appointed captain; and though the men were all ready to be attested, the uniforms could not be provided in time for them to join the regiment at Chester; they were, therefore, assembled on the twentieth of October at Cholmondeley Park for five days' exercise under the provisions of 44 Geo. III. c. 54.

1857 This year, the yeomanry cavalry was not called out for permanent duty, Her Majesty's Government being of opinion that, as the force generally was in such a high state of efficiency, such services might be dispensed with. Financial reasons were, without doubt, the real cause of the resolution. In December, Assistant-Surgeon M'Ewan was appointed surgeon, *vice* Broadbent, deceased; and Charles Anthony Merriman, Esq., M.R.C.S., became assistant-surgeon.

1858 On May 15th, Captain Lee Porcher Townshend was promoted to the majority, *vice* Henry Brooke, resigned. In consequence of the visit of the Royal Agricultural Society to Chester in June, the regiment did not assemble for permanent duty in that city until the twenty-eighth of September. On the first of October the regiment (ten troops) was reviewed by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., accompanied by Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., and Captain Surney, his aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Gerard, Bart., and Captain Frederick S. Gerard, of the Lancashire Hussars. The officers' mess, in the evening, included Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith, his staff, the officers of the Kerry Militia, and a large party of gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood. On the fourth, the regiment was inspected by Colonel McMahon, C.B., of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who was attended by Captain Emmoth, of the Worcestershire Queen's Own Yeomanry Cavalry;

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Captain De Hollyngworthe, and Colonel Tottenham of the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry were also on the ground. In the evening a banquet was given by Lord de Tabley and the officers at the Royal Hotel, at which more than sixty sat down. On the same evening the quartermasters presented to Captain Hill, the adjutant of the regiment, a beautiful silver fish-knife and fork, manufactured by Mr. Lowe, of Chester, in a morocco case, bearing a suitable inscription.[1] 1858

This year Captain William Tatton Egerton was called to the peerage under the title of Lord Egerton of Tatton.

The subscription of the officers to the Band Fund this year was three days' pay, and in the following year three and a half days' pay.

The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on the twenty-fourth of May, and was inspected on the thirtieth by Colonel McMahon of the 5th (Princess Charlotte's) Dragoon Guards. 1859

On June 14th, a Sebastopol gun was presented to the town of Congleton, and the gun was escorted from the railway station by a procession, the Congleton Troop of the regiment forming the advance and rear guard.[2]

This year the Government came to the determination not to call out the yeomanry for permanent duty. 1860

The following table shows the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in the corps in each year for the previous decade:—

1851 . . . 592	1855 . . . 600	1858 . . . 578
1852 . . . 598	1856 . . . 589	1859 . . . 596
1853 . . . 598	1857 . . . 582	1860 . . . 591
1854 . . . 591		

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on the fourth of June, and was inspected on the tenth by Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Jenyns, C.B., 13th Light Dragoons, who highly complimented the men on their efficiency. 1861

[1] *Chester Courant.* [2] "Congleton: Past and Present," Head, p. 129.

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1861 The following circular letter was forwarded to Lord-Lieutenants of Counties :—

"WAR OFFICE, *April* 25, 1861.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government have decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of officers, appointed to consider the regulations affecting the Yeomanry service, that the present rate of pay and allowances to the commissioned officers of Yeomanry corps, when assembled for permanent duty, shall no longer be issued, but, in lieu thereof, an allowance of seven shillings per diem shall be paid to commissioned officers, with the exception of those named in the margin [adjutant, surgeon, assistant-surgeon, and veterinary surgeon], who will continue to receive their present rate of pay and allowances.

"HERBERT."

This change was not to apply to corps called out in aid of the Civil Power, or for escort, or other duty, not being on training or ordinary permanent duty.

The yeomanry regulations were framed upon a report of the committee appointed to inquire into the organisation and establishment of the yeomanry force, which was appointed (under Lord Herbert, when Secretary of State for War) on the twenty-sixth of February 1861. The committee were further directed, by a letter dated the seventh of March 1861, to "consider the comparative position and relation in which the mounted volunteer corps recently formed will stand in relation to the yeomanry." Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley was one of the members forming this committee, and gave evidence before it. The report of the committee was presented on the seventh of May 1861, and the new yeomanry regulations were issued from the War Office February 1, 1862, and took the place of those dated May 20, 1854.[1]

1862 The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on the twenty-seventh of May, and was inspected on June 2nd by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, C.B., of the 14th

[1] Doncaster Tracts—"Yeomanry."

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King's Hussars. The "Return" of the regiment was as follows:— 1862

Establishment per Troop.								Effective Strength of the Corps.							
No. of Troops.	Qr.-master.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeter.	Privates.	Total.	No. of Troops.	Qr.-masters.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.
10	1	...	3	3	1	52	60	10	10	...	30	30	10	516	596

On the fifth of May, Captain Lord Egerton, of Tatton, became major, *vice* Townshend, resigned; and James Earl Moreton was appointed assistant-surgeon, *vice* Merriman, resigned. The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on the ninth of June, and was inspected on the fifteenth by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, 14th Hussars. The total strength of the regiment marching in was 19 officers and 567 men.[1] The head-dress was changed this year from the old Light Dragoon shako to the Hussar busby. 1863

At a general meeting of the officers called by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley, on the thirteenth of June, at the Albion Hotel, Chester, the following recommendations were made by the Band Committee, and adopted by the meeting:—

"1st. That a new band be formed, which shall consist of fifteen members exclusive of the bandmaster, to be stationed at Macclesfield.

"2nd. That Mr. Wright be still retained as bandmaster on the following terms: That he may reside at Knutsford, and shall go over to Macclesfield to teach the band every week, stopping all night, to give all those who require it private instruction on the day, and the day after the full band practice, and write all such music as shall be required. That his salary be £50 per annum, with an understanding that he may take any engagements which do not interfere with his duties as regimental bandmaster; and that he

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 13, 1863.

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1863 shall receive an annual allowance of £7 for providing music, paper, cards, stamps, &c.

"3rd. That an allowance of sixpence per head be given to each member of the band for every attendance at such general weekly practice.

"4th. That each member of the band shall stand on the strength of the troop to which he shall be appointed, and he shall be nominated by the officer commanding such troop."

"The committee, keeping in view the two great objects, economy and efficiency, beg to submit to the meeting the following estimate of the probable annual expenditure for the band :—

Bandmaster's salary	£50
£1 each man on permanent duty	15
Allowance for practice	21
Allowance for playing at mess (Chester)	4
Repairs	5
Music, &c.	7
Clerk's salary	2
Bandmaster's horse	3
Taxes for band to meet their horses	10
Incidentals	3
Allowance for playing at Knutsford mess	12
	£132

"The committee consider that a subscription of six days' pay from each officer, together with the usual surplus from the Knutsford ball, will suffice to meet the annual expenses of the band."

1864 At the commencement of this year the Government issued a circular to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, intimating that it was not their intention to call out the yeomanry cavalry this year, but having reconsidered this determination, the circular was withdrawn, and the regiment marched into Chester, headed by its new band, on the thirty-first of May, and was inspected on the sixth of June by Colonel the Honourable Dudley de Ros, of the 1st Life Guards.

1865 In the following year, the regiment assembled at Chester on the twenty-third of May. On the twenty-fourth a *feu-de-joie* was fired in honour of Her Majesty's birthday.

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On the twenty-ninth the regiment was inspected by Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, who, at the close, expressed his entire satisfaction with what he had seen. "He thought it was extraordinary the way in which a regiment of cavalry like that had worked; the intervals had been properly kept, as well as the distances. It was pleasing to notice that silence had been kept in the ranks—there had been little or no talking. Their advance was good, in fact nothing had pleased him better than the advance in echelon from the right. It would be a source of gratification to him to make a most favourable report of the way the regiment had gone through its field movements.[1] The muster-roll on the occasion was as follows:— 1865

	No. of Troops.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Surgeon & Assts.	Acting Vet. Sur.	Quartermasters.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Privates.	No. of horses in the field.
Present under arms. .	10	...	2	1	7	9	4	...	1	2	1	10	...	28	29	10	9	468	553
Absent—Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	15
Absent—On leave . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Absent—Without leave.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	15
No. serving	10	...	2	1	10	9	8	...	1	2	1	10	...	30	30	10	9	508	596
Wanting to complete .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Total . . .	10	...	2	1	10	10	10	...	1	2	1	10	...	30	30	10	10	510	600

There are only 8 borrowed horses in the regiment.

New stable jackets were supplied to the whole of the regiment this year, and a number of new instruments were ordered for the band to replace others which had been in use since its formation in 1849.

In 1866 the yeomanry was not called out, on account of the cattle plague. On the tenth of April the Honourable Arthur Lascelles was gazetted major, *vice* Lord Egerton, of Tatton, resigned. Major Lascelles had formerly been a captain in the Arley Troop, but had resigned in June 1865. 1866

[3] *Manchester Courier*, June 1, 1865.

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1867 The claims of Captain Marsland, the senior captain, appointed March 10, 1851, or nearly twelve months before Major Lascelles' captaincy, appear to have been overlooked. The following entry in the *London Gazette*, April 30, 1867, seems to rectify this :—

> Captain Edward Marsland to be Major, *vice* Lascelles, resigned. Dated 25th January 1867.
> The Hon. Arthur Lascelles to be Major. Dated 30th January 1867.

Thus the regiment had two majors—Major Marsland being the senior—until his retirement, which appears to have been about January 1868, as his name does not appear in the *Army List* after that date.

In February, 1867, the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to aid the Civil Power, on account of the projected attack by Fenians on Chester Castle, but it did not march. It assembled at Chester for permanent duty on the thirtieth of July, and was inspected by Colonel J. W. Reynolds, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Northern District, on the fifth of August. Mr. James Storrar, who had been acting as Veterinary Surgeon since the death of Veterinary Surgeon Herbert, was appointed Acting Veterinary Surgeon by War Office letter dated July 18, 1867, but was not gazetted until March 15, 1871, his commission bearing date March 4th in that year.

1868 In April, 1868, Captain Hill retired from the adjutancy of the regiment, and was succeeded by Major C. D. Rich, late of the 9th Lancers. On the eighth of May, the following Regimental Order was issued :—

> "Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley cannot allow the retirement of Captain Hill from the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry to take place without putting on the regimental record the expression of the gratitude which he, in common with every member of the corps, feels towards that gallant officer for his long and most efficient services, and of the deep regret that the time should now have arrived when those services must cease.

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"During the thirty-two years of his adjutancy of the Cheshire 1868
Yeomanry, Captain Hill has deservedly enjoyed the universal friendship and respect of his comrades of every rank, and he now retires into private life, carrying with him into his retirement their best wishes for his health and happiness, and their earnest prayer that many years may be still before him for the enjoyment of his well-earned rest.

"Major C. D. Rich, late of the 9th Lancers, has received the approval of Her Majesty as Captain Hill's successor, and the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, in introducing him to the regiment which he has the honour to command, can offer him no better wish than that he may be equally successful with his predecessor in obtaining the support of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and in maintaining the drill, discipline, and efficiency of the corps."

A subscription was raised amongst the officers and past officers of the regiment, and liberally responded to, for the purpose of presenting to Captain Hill on his retirement "some substantial token of the high esteem and respect in which he was held by them all, and to which his long and meritorious services appear so justly to entitle him." The testimonial took the form of a silver tea and coffee service, with a purse of gold.

The regiment assembled at Chester on the fourth of August for permanent duty. On the eighth it took part in a review of the Chester Volunteer Force by Major-General the Honourable James Lindsay, C.B., Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, who expressed himself in highly gratifying terms as to the appearance of the regiment and the way in which the several brigade movements were executed, particularly remarking on the excellence of the marching past by squadrons. On the tenth, the regiment was inspected by Colonel J. W. Reynolds.

The following Regimental Order was issued on May 1869
15th, 1869:—

"The following promotion will take place in the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Trumpeter William Smith of the Tabley Troop to be Trumpet-Major."

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1869 Trumpeter Smith had seen a good deal of active service. Enlisting in the 3rd Light Dragoons in 1839, when about seventeen years of age, he served in the Afghan War of 1842, and was present at Cabul, Ghuznee, and Candahar, for which he received a medal and three clasps. In the first Sikh War, 1845–46, he was engaged at Moodkee, Sobraon, Aliwal, and Ferozeshah, receiving a medal and four clasps. He was also present at Chillianwallah and Goojerat in the second Sikh War, 1848–49, for which he received a medal and two clasps. In 1854 he volunteered to the 11th Hussars as trumpeter, and went through the Crimean campaign with that regiment. He was appointed field-trumpeter to Lord Cardigan, and sounded the memorable charge at Balaclava. In this engagement his horse was killed under him, but he escaped unhurt. For his services in the Crimea he was awarded a medal and four clasps—Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. He also received a Turkish medal and one for long service. His service in the regiment continued until about 1876, when he had to retire on account of staff trumpet-majors being withdrawn from the yeomanry. He died November 16, 1879, aged fifty-seven years.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on June 1st, and on the following day fired a *feu-de-joie* in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. The inspection took place on the seventh, Colonel J. W. Reynolds being the inspecting officer. A prize for Post Practice, to be competed for by the officers of the regiment, was won this year by Viscount Petersham, who won it again in 1877. This prize was competed for annually for some years, but no record has been kept of the prize-winners.

On the fourteenth and fifteenth of October, the Forest Troop and a detachment of the Cholmondeley Troop acted as an escort to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Chester to open the New Town Hall, on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley presented him with an address, at the Grosvenor Hotel, on behalf of the Freemasons of Cheshire.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DE TABLEY

Painted by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

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THE

[illegible]

[illegible]

November 12th. From the [illegible]

[illegible] Captain Hugh Lupus, Earl [illegible]
[illegible] Commandant, *vice* [illegible]
[illegible]ley, resigned. Dated October [illegible]

By the death of his [illegible]
October 3d, 1869, the [illegible]
[illegible]ment inherited that title.

At a mess meeting of the officers, held

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Shortly afterwards, his Lordship resigned the command 1869
of the regiment, when the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"*November* 4, 1869.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley having already, in a private letter, made known to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, his resignation of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, it now only remains for him to place the record of the fact in the Regimental Order-Book, to repeat how gratefully he thanks every officer and man for the never-failing support received from them during the twenty-two years of his command, and to assure them that his best wishes will ever be for the happiness of each man and for the prosperity of the corps.

"It has been a proud satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Colonel that the last act of his command has been to order out a portion of the regiment for the important duty of escort to that illustrious Prince whose name the regiment has the honour to bear. The steady conduct and soldierlike appearance of the second squadron, on which that duty devolved, was such as to reflect the greatest possible credit on the regiment, and to elicit the warm commendations of His Royal Highness.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley desires to convey his warmest thanks to Lieutenant the Honourable E. Kenyon, Lieutenant W. M. Williams, Cornet G. Barbour, and the non-commissioned officers and privates under their command, for the admirable way in which they sustained the character of the corps on that interesting occasion.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley now bids the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, most regretfully, most heartily, and most gratefully, Farewell."

November 12th. From the *London Gazette* :—

"Captain Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Lord de Tabley, resigned. Dated October 30, 1869."

By the death of his father, the Marquis of Westminster, on October 31, 1869, the new Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant inherited that title.

At a mess meeting of the officers, held at the Royal

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1869 George Hotel, Knutsford, on December 10th, it was resolved to present the following address to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley on his retirement :—

"We, the officers of the Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, having learnt of the resignation of Lord de Tabley, beg to express our deep regret at his retirement from the command which he has held with so much credit to himself and to the regiment for the last twenty-two years.

"We are glad to find that, in consideration of his long service, Her Majesty has been pleased to allow him to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regiment.

"We shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of the many kind and courteous acts which we have received at his hands; and trust that he may long have health to enjoy his retirement from active service."

It was also resolved that a subscription, not to exceed ten days' pay, be raised amongst the officers for the purpose of presenting Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley with some testimonial of gratitude for the many and general services he had rendered to the regiment during his command, and that any one who had served as an officer with Lord de Tabley should be permitted to contribute. At the same meeting it was resolved that seven days' pay should be voted for the support of the band for the ensuing year.

1870 In January this year the regiment was supplied with Westley Richards breechloading carbines, and six troop-sergeant-majors were attached to the 1st Dragoon Guards at Manchester for the purpose of learning the carbine drill.

In April 1869 a discussion on the yeomanry took place in the House of Commons, and it was decided by a large majority that this branch of the Auxiliary Forces should be continued, but that it should be put upon a more economical and efficient footing. To carry out these objects a War Office Circular, dated April 11, 1870, was issued to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, by which it was ordered that the yeomanry cavalry should be reduced to thirty-six regiments, containing two hundred and thirty-three troops. Under these

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new regulations, which came into force March 31, 1871, no regiment was to consist of more than eight or less than four troops. Corps with less than four troops would cease to be yeomanry, but, should they wish it, they could become mounted volunteers. Officers authorised by the former establishment, who might be in excess of the new establishment, could remain as supernumerary of their rank, but would receive no pay, except cornets, who would receive the same pay as privates, provided they did not exceed one per troop. In another circular, dated September 3rd, Mr. Secretary Cardwell considered it desirable that the adjutant and one sergeant of each regiment of yeomanry should go through a course of instruction at Hythe, where he had arranged for the formation of a class. 1870

From the *London Gazette*, June 28th :—

"Captain D. Scotland, half-pay, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be adjutant, *vice* Rich, resigned. Dated June 1, 1870."

Captain David Scotland was a native of the northern land from which he derived his surname. Born at Orwell, Kinross, on the twenty-ninth of November 1823, he enlisted at Maidstone on the twenty-first of December 1844 in the 14th Light Dragoons, the depot troop of which was under the command of Captain Yonge, who, as Captain Scotland was wont to say in after years, "was the first man to place a stripe upon my arm," an event which occurred on the first of March 1846. Instead of being sent to join the headquarters in India, young Scotland was kept as drill-instructor at the depot, and on the first of January 1847 was made sergeant. On the return of the 7th Dragoon Guards from the Cape of Good Hope in June 1848, the young sergeant was transferred from the 14th Light Dragoons to the regiment which for twenty-two years was the scene of his labours. A man of education, quick observation, great resource, and all the qualities that go to make a typical British officer, he soon made his way to the front among his comrades in the regiment. On the first of February 1849 he was made troop-sergeant-major, and on the first of July following regimental sergeant-

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1870 major. On the sixteenth of December 1853 he was appointed quartermaster; on the seventeenth of November in the following year he became cornet and adjutant, afterwards receiving the respective steps of lieutenant, May 8, 1856; captain (local in India), November 17, 1856; and finally captain on half-pay, April 1, 1870.

General C. W. Thompson, late colonel commanding the 7th Dragoon Guards, writing in the *Black Horse Gazette*, the journal of the regiment, in 1894, says:—

"It was as adjutant of the regiment that David Scotland earned his reputation—a reputation which was not merely local but general throughout the service. Hard-working, full of boundless energy, a first-rate office man, and a faultless drill, he was at once the idol of the men, and the right hand of his commanding officer. To his theory—which he was careful to impress upon all the non-commissioned officers—that the *prevention* of crime by care and precaution was more their duty than the detection of it, may be attributed the excellent character the regiment bore throughout its tour of service in India."

Colonel Clarke, another officer formerly commanding the 7th Dragoon Guards, wrote in the same journal:—

"Of my old friend and brother officer David Scotland, I have no hesitation in saying that he was quite an exceptional man. That he would have made his mark in any calling in life is beyond a doubt, but in choosing a soldier's life, he probably adopted the profession for which he was most of all more particularly suited. Of his talent and ability as a cavalry soldier it is unnecessary to speak—they are all known and acknowledged throughout the service. I will only add that when the late Lord George Paget was recommending alterations in cavalry drill (which were afterwards adopted), Scotland was his leading counsel. Rather would I speak of his social qualities. They were of such an order as to command the respect, esteem, and admiration of all ranks. A strict disciplinarian, he was eminently just and fair, kind and considerate to his inferiors, respectful, yet firm, to his superiors. Practical and clear in his views, he was prompt and decided in action, always taking a broad, comprehensive, and common-sense view of the question before him. He had all the qualities of a brilliant soldier, a leader of men. It was these very qualities which lost him to the service,

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for when the Duke of Westminster applied to Lord George Paget to recommend him a first-class man as adjutant for his regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, he replied: 'Take Scotland of the 7th Dragoon Guards; he's the best man in the service.'" 1870

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on the second of August, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant not being able to assume the command on account of illness. On the sixth the regiment formed part of the troops reviewed by Major-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., who expressed his entire satisfaction with the manner in which it performed the duties assigned to it. On the eighth it was inspected by Colonel J. W. Reynolds, who once more expressed his complete approbation with the appearance and drill of the corps. The following "Return" shows the strength of the regiment, including the permanent staff, on the eighth of August:—

	No. of Troops.	Lieut.-Col. Comdt.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Acting Vet. Surg.	Sergeant-Major.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	No. of Horses.
Present under arms . . .	10	...	1	1	8	5	6	1	1	...	1	...	10	27	28	9	416	490
Absent Sick	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	20
Absent With leave . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	28
Absent Without leave .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	27
No. serving	10	1	1	1	8	9	7	1	1	...	1	...	10	30	30	10	485	565
Wanting to complete . .	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Total . . .	10	1	1	2	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	...	10	30	30	10	520	600

On the same date the officers of the regiment presented their late Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Lord de Tabley, with a splendid candelabra of the value of five hundred and fifty pounds. The presentation took place at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, and was made, on behalf of the subscribers, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Lieutenant-Colonel

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1870 Commandant, the Marquis of Westminster. The proceedings were of a private character.

A Post Practice prize of the value of two pounds was instituted this year, and was contested annually until 1874, when it was discontinued. The competition was revived again in 1884, and has since been held regularly.

1871 In accordance with the War Office Circular, April 11, 1870, the following Regimental Orders were issued :—

"*2nd January* 1871.

"It having been ordered by Her Majesty's Government that the strength of the Regiment from the 1st April 1871 is to consist of eight troops—strength as under—Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant the Marquis of Westminster, K.G., has decided that the Altrincham and Toft Troops shall be broken up as soon as convenient.

"The Adjutant will be good enough to arrange for a collection of the Arms, Ammunition, Accoutrements, Clothing, Saddlery, &c., of these troops, and will issue what are necessary to complete the remaining eight troops to the new establishment. The spare Arms, &c., the property of the Government, will, after the troops have been completed, be given into store at Chester Castle, under instructions from the Control Department.

Strength of the Regiment by Troops.

Distribution.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Surgeon.	Vet. Surgeon.	Sergt.-Major.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Horses.	Perm. Staff. Adjutant.	Perm. Staff. Sergeants.	Perm. Staff. Trumpeter.	Grand Total.
Field Officers and Staff	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tabley Troop	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	56	63	...	1	1	65
Tatton Troop	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	56	64	...	1	...	65
Forest Troop	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	56	65	...	1	...	66
Cholmondeley Troop	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	56	64	...	1	...	65
Arley Troop	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	57	64	...	1	...	65
Congleton Troop	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	57	64	...	1	...	65
Adlington Troop	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	56	63	...	1	...	64
Stockport Troop	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	56	63	...	1	...	64
Total	1	1	8	8	4	1	1	1	8	22	22	7	450	510	1	8	1	519

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"Lieutenant Hill will be attached to the Adlington Troop, and Cornet Kay to Stockport. 1871

"The three junior Cornets, who are supernumeraries, will remain with their present troops.

"The Lieutenant-Colonel trusts that by the 1st April next the Captains will have recruited their troops to the new establishment."

The regiment assembled at Chester on the sixteenth of May, and was inspected on the twenty-second by Colonel Shute, of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The "Inspection Report" was as follows:—

	No. of Troops.	Lieut.-Col. Comdt.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Vet. Surgeon.	Sergeant-Major.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Horses.
Present under arms	8	1	1	1	7	5	6	1	1	...	1	1	7	28	22	8	409	474
Absent — Sick	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	18
Absent — With leave	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Absent — Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
No. serving	8	1	1	1	8	7	8	1	1	...	1	1	8	28	22	8	447	513
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	6
Total	8	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	...	1	1	8	30	22	8	450	519

During the year Captain the Honourable W. Egerton was attached to the Royal Horse Guards for drill instruction, and Captain Antrobus and Cornet Birley to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

By the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, Part II., sec. 6, the commissions of officers in the yeomanry were in future to be issued by Her Majesty in the same manner as commissions in Her Majesty's regular land forces were issued, and all commissions then held were to be deemed to have been so issued.

On January 2nd, in reply to an inquiry from the War Office as to the names and ranks of those officers 1872

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1872 holding commissions in the regiment who were members of either House of Parliament, the following return was sent :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P. for West Cheshire.
Captain the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P. for Mid Cheshire.
Captain W. C. Brocklehurst, M.P. for Macclesfield.
Captain the Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, M.P. for Westminster.
Lieutenant A. H. Smith Barry, M.P. for County Cork.

On March 30th Captain J. Coutts Antrobus was appointed Major, *vice* Lascelles, who retired.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on June 4th, and was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, of the 13th Hussars, on the tenth. At the annual meeting of officers, held at Knutsford on December 13th, it was unanimously voted that ten days' pay should be collected from each officer for the support of the band for the ensuing year.

1873 This year the regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on May 20th, and was inspected at Eaton Park on the twenty-sixth by Colonel Seager, Inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry, who made the following remarks :—

"The parade and field movements were well executed, with a few exceptions, and these were not the fault of the men, but of the officers who commanded the individual troops in which the mistakes occurred.

"Some of the officers do not give the word of command loud enough, nor do they turn their heads in giving it, so as to throw the voice to the flank that is the furthest from them.

"The dismounted skirmishing was very well performed, and the men have been well instructed and seem fairly to understand the great necessity of getting under cover, but they should be taught to get behind trees, or any other shelter, and not remain exposed in the vicinity of cover ; they can come out quickly to take aim

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

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headquarters of the
d to Chester in 1874.
the second of June, and w
olonel Seager. The "Return" or
of inspection was as follows:—

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THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

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and fire, and in loading they should not expose themselves to the fire of an enemy. 1873

"The men turned out smartly, but the carbines were not uniformly placed on the saddle. Each man should be taught to have his carbine bucket the same length below the bottom of the wallet, and to strap it up properly to the hip after he is in the saddle.

"Altogether the regiment went through a very creditable inspection."

This year a Badge of Honour was instituted, "to be presented to each member of the troop which turned out the cleanest each day during permanent duty." The badge was to be worn on the arm of the tunic until the conclusion of the permanent duty in the following year.

The rank of cornet was abolished, and that of sub-lieutenant substituted. By clause 51 Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Circular, all cornets gazetted before the first of June became lieutenants from that date; consequently Cornets H. J. Tollemache, H. A. Birley, S. H. Sandbach, W. G. Crum, and W. O. N. Shaw were promoted to Lieutenancies.

During the year negotiations were entered into with Mr. J. Phasey of the Crystal Palace Band, London, which resulted in the engagement of a band of sixteen performers and himself for ninety pounds per annum, exclusive of railway fares.

The troops were measured for new overalls in December.

The headquarters of the regiment was removed from Knutsford to Chester in 1874. It assembled for permanent duty on the second of June, and was inspected on the eighth by Colonel Seager. The "Return" of the regiment on the day of inspection was as follows :— 1874

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1874

"Return" of the Regiment, June 8, 1874.

	Officers.									Non-Com. Officers.				Privates.		Permanent Staff.				Horses.			
	No. of Troops.	Lieut.-Col. Commandant.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Sergeant-Major.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Adjutant.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Trumpeter.	Grand Total.	Own.	Relatives.	Hired.	Total.
Present under arms	8	1	1	1	9	10	2	1	1	1	8	20	22	7	385	469	1	...	7	1	477	222	193	36	451
Absent: Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	21	...	...	...	...	21	11	9	...	20
Absent: With leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	...	...	...	...	16	9	6	...	15
Absent: Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	21
No. serving	8	1	1	1	9	11	3	1	1	1	8	22	22	7	439	527	1	...	7	1	535	242	208	57	507
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	12	12
Total	8	1	1	1	9	12	3	1	1	1	8	22	22	7	450	539	1	...	8	1	548	242	208	69	519

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID SCOTLAND

From a Photograph by G. W. WEBSTER of Chester

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EXTRACT FROM INSPECTION REPORT. 1874

"The following officers are reported to have been attached to regiments of the regular cavalry for a month's course of instruction, and to have obtained certificates from the commanding officers of such regiments :—

"Major J. C. Antrobus; Captains the Hon. W. Egerton, P. E. Warburton, G. B. Worthington, H. J. Tollemache; Lieutenants C. Kay, H. A. Birley, S. H. Sandbach, W. G. Crum, W. O. N. Shaw, and Sub-Lieutenant Pender.

"The following subalterns are reported to have passed the examination prescribed in paragraph 36, clause 9, of the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Circular, dated 28th May 1872 :—

"Lieutenants H. A. Birley, S. H. Sandbach, W. G. Crum, W. O. N. Shaw, and Sub-Lieutenant J. Pender."

1875 The remarkable tact and business abilities displayed by Captain Scotland whilst adjutant of the regiment induced the Colonel, the Duke of Westminster, in January of this year to appoint him his private secretary, on which he resigned the adjutancy, and was appointed supernumerary-major in the corps, Captain P. E. Pope from the 4th Dragoon Guards taking his place as adjutant. This appointment gave rise to the following lines by R. E. Egerton-Warburton, Esq., of Arley :—

"CHESHIRE CONVERTS.

"When alliance with Scotland our yeomanry made,
How perfect they were, both at drill and parade;
But Scotland, they felt, in retreat or advance,
Might make a false move by some possible chance:
Their submission at once to a Pope they transfer,
So infallibly guided they never can err."

Extract from Regimental Orders, May 1st :—

"In addition to the usual prizes for Sword Exercise and Rifle Shooting, prizes will be given for a Mounted Rifle Competition, on conditions which have been explained to the troops by the adjutant."

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on June 1st, and was inspected by Colonel Seager on the seventh.

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1875 The majority of the band expressing dissatisfaction with the terms which had been made in 1873, a new arrangement was entered into by which Bandmaster Phasey was to receive thirty shillings, and each of the bandsmen fifteen shillings, per day.

1876 The regiment assembled at Chester on May 23rd, and was inspected by Colonel Seager on the 29th. In the autumn the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"*November 30th.*

"It having been found impossible for some years past to keep up the efficiency of the Adlington and Stockport Troops, owing to the difficulty of obtaining men and horses, the Commanding Officer recommended to the Secretary of State for War that these troops should be broken up, and that two new troops should be raised in a favourable locality. Under authority of War Office Letter No. $\frac{0054}{386}$, 21st November 1876, the Adlington and Stockport Troops are struck off the establishment of the regiment and disbanded from this date, and two troops will be added from the first of December 1876.

"These troops will be designated the Peckforton and Forest Troops; headquarters at Tarporley."

The conditions attached by the Secretary of State to this change were that the two new troops should be formed and clothed without any expense to the public, and that no allowance was to be asked for on account of the Clothing and Contingent Fund of the regiment.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"*February 13th.*

1877 "I. Captain J. Kennedy will take command of the newly raised Peckforton Troop. Captain J. Tomkinson will take command of the newly raised Forest Troop.

"II. The troop formerly designated the Forest Troop will in future be known as the Eaton Troop.

"III. The following transfers will take place from this date :— Lieutenant C. Kay from Tatton Troop to Arley Troop; Lieutenant T. Egerton Tatton from late Stockport Troop to Tatton Troop;

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Lieutenant H. A. Birley from late Adlington Troop to Peckforton Troop. 1877

"IV. Sub-Lieutenant C. E. Thornycroft will do duty with the Forest Troop until further orders."

The regiment assembled at Chester on the first of June for permanent duty. On the fifth it was exercised in outpost and reconnaissance duty, which important practice was introduced by Captain Scotland in 1871, and has been continued every year since that date.

The regiment was inspected on June 7th by Colonel Seager. Permission was given to the Congleton Troop to return from permanent duty by rail to Holmes Chapel, a distance of twenty-five miles, two days' pay being allowed for the purpose.

On November 13th, Lady Beatrice Grosvenor was escorted by the Eaton Troop to Chester Station, on the occasion of her marriage with the Honourable C. Cavendish.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty this year on the twenty-second of May, and was inspected on the twenty-eighth by Colonel the Honourable C. W. Thesiger, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry. 1878

During the year the regiment was armed with the Snider carbine in place of the Westley Richards, which were returned into store.

The Government having decided not to call out the yeomanry cavalry this year, the following Regimental Orders were issued on the sixteenth of April :— 1879

I.

"The regiment will not be assembled at Chester for permanent duty this year. The following Wing Drills will be carried out during the month of May.

"The Right Wing, composed of the Tabley, Tatton, Congleton, and Arley Troops, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May, near Knutsford.

"The Congleton Troop will be billeted in Knutsford on the 14th and 15th May, returning home after drill on the 16th.

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1879 "The Left Wing, consisting of the Forest, Peckforton, Eaton, and Cholmondeley Troops, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd May, near Beeston.

"The Eaton Troop will be billeted in Tarporley on 22nd May, and will attend the drills of 22nd and 23rd May, returning home after parade on the 23rd.

II.

"The prize shooting for regimental prizes will take place at Sealand, near Chester, on Saturday, 24th May, at 11 A.M.

"The competition for Sword Exercise will be held the same day on the Roodeye, at 2.30 P.M.

III.

"Pay will be allowed for the four Mounted Troop Drills at the rate of 3s. 6d. a day for each N.-C. Officer and Yeoman present at these drills, and officers will receive for each of these drills they attend, one-half the daily rate of pay admissible for them when attending permanent duty.

"The Marching Order Parade, for inspection of the Adjutant, is included in the four Troop Drills alluded to."

1880 Extract from the *London Gazette*, February 20th :—

"Captain Harrie Archbold Reid, 7th Hussars, to be adjutant in succession to Captain P. E. Pope, whose period of service as adjutant has expired. Dated 18th February 1880."

The regiment assembled at Chester on the first of June, and was inspected on the seventh by Colonel Thesiger. On the same day the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"The Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant is pleased to say that the regiment keeps up its position as the strongest yeomanry regiment on parade in England. He congratulates the regiment upon the high commendation of its efficiency expressed by the Inspecting Officer."

At the Royal Military Tournament, which was commenced this year at the Agricultural Hall, London, in the Tent-Pegging competition for Officers of the Yeomanry, Militia,

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and Volunteers, Captain Viscount Petersham tied with Lieutenant G. Todd, of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery. At Heads and Posts, and Tilting at the Ring, the former officer took the first prize in both contests. In the contests open to non-commissioned officers and men, Sergeant-Major G. Cox took the first prizes for Tent-Pegging, Lemon-Cutting, and Lance *v.* Lance contests. 1880

On the second of October the Arley Troop paraded as an escort, on the occasion of the home-coming after his marriage of Captain Piers Egerton-Warburton, M.P.

On October 2nd the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"In future any private or corporal recommended for promotion to the rank of sergeant will be examined by the adjutant previous to such promotion taking place; he will be expected to be acquainted with squad drill, and with the sword and carbine exercises, and will be required to tell off the troop, both mounted and on foot, to march them off, and form them up into any required formation, giving the words of command in a clear tone of voice."

During the same month Colonel Charles W. Thesiger, the Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry in the Northern District, issued a circular which, amongst other things, pointed out the importance of equalising squadrons. The colonel had probably never experienced the difficulty which attended a matter of this kind in the yeomanry corps. Years before this, Major Scotland, when first appointed adjutant of the regiment, made a similar attempt. The Tatton and Tabley Troops, at the time spoken of, formed a squadron, and Captain Scotland, noticing that one troop was larger than the other, told the sergeant-major to equalise them, and received a reply to the effect that this was an impossibility. "Why?" asked the adjutant. "Because," replied the sergeant-major, "one troop is Conservative and the other Liberal, and they won't fight together."[1]

[1] See Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War, April 6, 1875, p. 118.

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1881 Captain Reid having resigned the adjutancy on the embarkation of his regiment, the 7th Hussars, for service in South Africa, was succeeded in March, 1881, by Captain Edward Groves Paley, 5th Lancers. Captain Paley was born on May 4, 1849, and commenced his military career in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which he joined as a cornet on the second of January 1869, and was transferred on the twenty-third of the same month to the 8th Hussars. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, obtained his troop on December 16, 1874, and exchanged into the 5th Lancers on the eleventh of September in the following year.

The following Regimental Order was issued April 27th:—

"As the Regiment will not assemble for permanent duty this year, the following paid troop drills will be carried out during the month of May:—

Troop.	Date.	Time.	Place.	Order.
Tatton . . .	Mon., 2nd May.	2.30 P.M.	Tatton Park.	Marching.
Arley	Tues., 3rd „	11.0 A.M.	Budworth.	„
Tabley . . .	Wed., 4th „	11.30 „	Tabley Park.	„
Congleton . .	Thur., 5th „	10.30 „	Gawsworth.	„
Eaton	Fri., 6th „	11.0 „	Eaton Park.	„
Cholmondeley .	Mon., 9th „	2.0 P.M.	Cholmondeley Park.	„
Peckforton . .	Fri., 13th „	10.30 A.M.	Calveley Park.	„
Forest . . .	Mon., 16th „	10.30 „	Willington Park.	„
Tatton, Tabley, Arley . .	Wed., 18th „	9.30 „	Tabley Park.	Drill.
„	Thur., 19th „	9.30 „	„	„
„	Sat., 21st „	9.30 „	„	„
Eaton	Mon., 23rd „	10.0 „	Eaton Park.	„
Forest, Peckforton, Cholmondeley.	Tues., 24th „	10.30 „	Mrs. Challinor's Field, Beeston	„
„ . .	Wed., 25th „	„ „	„	„
„ . .	Thur., 26th „	„ „	„	„
Eaton	Fri., 27th „	11.0 „	Eaton Park.	„
„	Mon., 30th „	„ „	„	„
Congleton . .	Wed., 1st June.	10.30 „	Gawsworth.	„
„	Thur., 2nd „	„ „	„	„
„	Fri., 3rd „	„ „	„	„

Each troop was represented in the Yeomanry contest at the Chester Rifle Association's meeting at Altcar, this

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year, and the regiment has been represented every year since. 1881

The following extract is taken from the *London Gazette*, June 24th :—

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following officer being appointed Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty for the Service of Her Auxiliary Forces, with the rank of Colonel.

"Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, K.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Honorary Colonel of the 13th Middlesex (Queen's) Westminster Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 20th June, 1881."

As the Peckforton Troop had great difficulty in keeping up its proper establishment, both of men and horses, Colonel the Duke of Westminster applied for permission to break it up and raise a new troop in the district of Wirral, to be composed of men riding their own horses, a sufficient number of them having come forward to complete the establishment. This application was granted on the twenty-fourth of April. 1882

The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on the sixteenth of May, and was inspected on the twenty-second by Colonel Thesiger, and highly complimented on its efficiency. It was also inspected on outpost duty by General Cameron, commanding the Northern District.

This year Captain the Earl of Harrington, at the Royal Military Tournament, tied with Captain Chandos Pole in the prize for the officers of the Auxiliary Forces for Tent-Pegging. He also carried off the second prize given to the officers of the Yeomanry and Volunteers for Lance *v.* Lance. At the same competition Sergeant-Major G. Cox won the following prizes offered to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Yeomanry and Volunteers: Tent-Pegging, third prize; Lemon-Cutting, second prize; Lance *v.* Lance, second prize.

In the spring of 1883 the Cholmondeley Troop was disbanded and a new troop raised early in the following 1883

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1883 year in the district around Middlewich, which took the name of the Bostock Troop, from the majority of its members being tenants of the Bostock Estate, and Captain C. Kay was appointed to command it.

In April, Colonel the Duke of Westminster received the following letter :—

"*April* 3, 1883.

"SIR,

"I cannot resign my appointment as Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry without expressing to you my sincere thanks for the support you, and the officers under your command, have always given me, and I would wish that all under your command should know how much I have appreciated their ready willingness to do their duty—how gratified I have been at the steady progress which has been made during the last five years, and how much I regret to give up the command of the Auxiliary Cavalry of the First Cavalry District.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"CHAS. W. THESIGER, *Col.*,

"*Ins. Aux. Cav.*"

The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on May 29th, and was inspected on June 4th by Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry.

A Tournament Committee was formed this year :—

President—

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.

Members—

Captain H. TOLLEMACHE.	Lieutenant W. O. SHAW.
Sergeant-Major G. COX.	Sergeant-Major J. MCCANN.

Captain the Earl of Harrington was very successful at the Royal Military Tournament. In the competitions for officers of the Auxiliary Forces he won the first prizes for Tilting at the Ring, Sword *v.* Lance, Lance *v.* Lance, Singlestick on Horseback, and the second prizes for Heads and Posts, Lemon-Cutting, and Sword *v.* Sword. Sergeant-Major Cox won the fourth prize for Tent-Pegging given

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to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Auxiliary Forces. 1883

On November 23rd, Captain Edward Groves Paley, the adjutant of the regiment, was gazetted major in the 5th Lancers.

During the year the officers subscribed twenty-two pounds towards the purchase of an Inter-Regimental Yeomanry Cup, to be shot for at Wimbledon.

In April and May of this year a correspondence took place with the War Office, with respect to extra pay for marching days being allowed to certain of the troops, on account of the distance of their quarters from the place of assembly, which resulted in two extra days' pay being allowed to the Congleton Troop, and one extra day's pay to the Tabley, Tatton, Arley, and Bostock Troops, with a refusal to grant any extra pay to the Wirral Troop, which only marched a distance of sixteen miles. 1884

The regiment assembled at Chester, under Colonel the Duke of Westminster, for permanent duty on the third of June. On the fourth the following Regimental Order was issued :—

"The commanding officer wishes to notify to the officers and members of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry that, as he is so gratified with the general turn-out of the entire corps, he thinks it would be needless this year to award badges to the cleanest troops where all have done so well."

Signalling prizes were established this year. In connection with the Regimental Military Tournament, prizes were contested for in Heads and Posts practice, Lemon-Cutting, Tent-Pegging, &c.

The regiment was inspected on June 9th by Major-General Willis, C.B., commanding the Northern District, and afterwards by Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B. At the conclusion of the inspection, which lasted four hours, Major-General Willis addressed the officers, and spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the efficiency and general appearance of the regiment. In particular, he said, the turn-out of the Bostock Troop, the youngest

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1884 troop of the regiment, was deserving of the greatest praise. The Duke of Westminster and every one concerned were to be congratulated on the regiment's efficiency at drill and smartness of appearance. Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr then addressed the troops. He commended very much the body of signallers under the particular charge and instruction of Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Antrobus, and said it was highly creditable to the regiment and all concerned that they should have gone in for this exceedingly useful branch of military instruction. He had also seen four rather elementary road reports, and considered that the four sergeant-majors who sent them in, and who had not attempted such a thing before, were in a right way to be able in time to make good maps. He noticed much improvement in the regiment in regard to squadron leaders riding far enough from their squadrons, and also in regard to troops moving immediately after the word of command. He regarded this as the second strongest regiment of cavalry in the British Empire. The Duke of Westminster also thanked the troops for coming up in such strength.[1]

This year the band and mess funds were merged.

At the Royal Military Tournament, Captain the Earl of Harrington won the first prize for Tent-Pegging, and the second for Sword *v.* Lance, for officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces combined. Sergeant-Major G. Cox won the third prize for Heads and Posts, for non-commissioned officers and men of the Regulars, and the regimental team carried off the second prize for Wrestling on Horseback, open to the Auxiliary Forces.

On the first of December the War Office issued a proposed precedence table for the yeomanry cavalry regiments, in which the corps appeared as the sixteenth.[2] In issuing

[1] *Manchester Courier*, June 10, 1884.

[2] The value of this branch of the service on occasions of emergency was shown at this time, during the Bechuanaland campaign, by the issue of an invitation from the Horse Guards to yeomanry officers "with a view to filling temporarily the vacancies caused by the absence of officers of cavalry regiments serving at home." This appeal was promptly responded to by the force generally.

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this list the War Office asked for any documentary evidence 1884
that might be in existence which would enable them to fix the date on which the regiment was formed, and intimating that it must be shown that the service of the regiment was continuous from such date. On the twenty-seventh of January, 1885, an amended table was issued, in which the 1885
position allotted to the regiment was the eighth in precedence, which it still holds.

The regiment assembled at Chester this year on the ninth of June, and on the fifteenth it was again inspected by Major-General Willis and Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr. A Bending competition was established this year. The Loyd Lindsay prize was withheld owing to lack of competitors, only three teams entering.

This year, at the Royal Military Tournament, in the competitions open to all officers in the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, Captain the Earl of Harrington won the first prize for Tent-Pegging, the first prize for Sword *v.* Lance, and the second prize for Heads and Posts. Sergeant-Major G. Cox won the first prize for Sword *v.* Lance, open to non-commissioned officers and men in the Regulars; Sergeant Simpson won the third prize for Heads and Posts, open to non-commissioned officers and men in the Auxiliary Forces; and the regimental team again won the second prize for Wrestling on Horseback, open to the Auxiliary Forces.

On the twenty-second of January, the Prince of Wales 1886
and his two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, should have arrived at Chester on a visit to the Duke of Westminster, the colonel of the regiment; and the Eaton Troop was ordered to parade as an escort. On account, however, of some information received by the authorities, respecting the action of the Fenians, who were displeased with the political opinions of the Duke of Westminster on the Irish question, the train was stopped at Waverton, where carriages were in waiting, and the royal visitors were driven to Eaton Hall, to the great disappointment of a large crowd which was waiting at Chester. On the twenty-seventh the visit was terminated, and the Eaton Troop, under the com-

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1886 mand of Captain Henry Tollemache, M.P., and Lieutenant Lord Arthur Grosvenor, acted as an escort to the royal party from Eaton Hall to Chester.

Major Paley's term of service as adjutant having expired, he was succeeded on the first of April by Captain Moubray Allfrey, 15th Hussars.

The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on the thirty-first of May, and the inspection by Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr took place on the seventh of June.

A correspondence took place this year with the War Office respecting the Congleton Troop being allowed to proceed by rail to Chester for permanent duty, the distance being forty miles. For several years the troop had proceeded by rail, the expense coming out of the pay of the men, but this year the War Office objected to the arrangement. Ultimately the Government authorities gave way, and no objection has since been made to the troop journeying to headquarters by rail.

Prizes for Wrestling on Horseback, Sword *v.* Sword, and Sword *v.* Lance, were added to the Military Tournament this year. At the Royal Military Tournament in London, Major the Earl of Harrington carried off the first prizes for Tent-Pegging and Singlestick on Horseback, open to all officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces.

The Wirral Troop was broken up just before permanent duty at Chester, but four non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the troop attended of their own accord, and were paid by the colonel, as no pay could be charged for them owing to no drill having been performed. The following table shows the strength of the regiment on the first of December :—

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1886

Troops.	Sergeant-Majors.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Privates.	Total.	Increase from 1885.	Decrease from 1885.	Net Decrease.
Tabley	1	1	3	4	1	1	46	57	2	...	...
Tatton	1	1	3	3	1	1	51	61	1	...	...
Eaton	1	1	3	3	1	1	54	64	...	...	...
Bostock	1	1	3	3	1	...	43	52	...	8	...
Forest	1	1	3	3	1	1	50	60	3	...	...
Arley	1	1	2	4	1	1	44	54	1	...	...
Congleton	1	1	3	3	1	1	46	56	...	3	...
Wirral	1	...	2	1	...	...	10	14	...	27	...
Total	8	7	22	24	7	6	344	418	7	38	31

1887

On the second of May, in this year, the Tatton Troop, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., formed an escort to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival at Knutsford, on a visit to Lord and Lady Egerton at Tatton Park, on their way to open the Royal Jubilee Exhibition, at Manchester, on the following day.

On the tenth the regiment arrived at Chester for permanent duty. On the twentieth the following article, entitled "Yeomanry at Work," from the pen of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*:[1]—

"Perhaps the most modest of all our military services is that of the Yeomanry Cavalry. It is at any rate in modern times that which least of all attracts the observation of the public at large. The annual training, which is now taking place in a number of regiments, affords an opportunity of studying the nature and capabilities of the force. One of the strongest and, if report says true, one of the best regiments is that known as the Earl of Chester's, which assembled on Tuesday week at Chester, under the command of its colonel, the Duke of Westminster. By the courtesy of the officers of that regiment, I was able to see under favourable conditions some of the most interesting portions of the work of this regiment; in particular the outpost practice, to which the greater part of Monday (the sixteenth) was devoted.

"The river Dee approaches Chester from the south by a course which for seven or eight miles follows the general direction of a

[1] It is here inserted by the kind permission of the proprietors of that paper.

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1887 line running due north and south. The country chosen for Monday's operations lies on the right or eastern bank of the river, and is bounded on the east by the Chester and Crewe Railway. The railway on leaving Chester runs for several miles in a straight line towards the south-east, so that the theatre of operations forms a triangle, having Chester, or rather its suburb Boughton, at its apex. The business of the Yeomanry on Monday was to form a chain of outposts across the base of this triangle from the Dee to the Crewe Railway, in order to cover Chester and an imaginary force encamped in the apex of the triangle against an enemy's army, also imaginary, advancing from Whitchurch, some twenty miles to the south or south-south-east. The high-road from Whitchurch, which here comes in a straight line from the south, strikes the Crewe Railway at Waverton Station, four miles from Chester. Here the commander of the outposts had decided to place his left (which was supposed to connect with other troops of the same army beyond the railway). The line of front from Waverton followed the Whitchurch road for about two miles, and then turned to the west along a cross-road leading to the village of Aldford, on the Dee. The east and west portion of the front is about three miles long. The general appearance of the country is flat and wooded, but a close inspection shows that neither of these terms is strictly applicable. Three brooks find their way to the Dee between Aldford and Chester, at intervals of about two miles one from another. None of them is wide enough to make a respectable jump even for a schoolboy, but each of them forms a valley or depression a few yards deep and a few hundred yards wide. Between these valleys the ground is formed into broad, gentle, flattened ridges. The crest of one of these is followed by the road from Aldford to the Whitchurch turnpike. The road is lined along its whole extent by thickset hedges, for the most part taller than any mounted man. Along its northern side is a series of considerable plantations; while to the south the flat top of the ridge, intersected with numerous thick hedges, and scattered over with here and there a farm building, stretches nearly a mile before dropping down to the third brook. The whole triangle is a chequer of hedged fields, and as few of the hedges have recently been trimmed, appears to be, except along the roads, impenetrable by cavalry. I searched in vain for a part where it seemed probable that a single horseman could make his way across country without having recourse to gates. The ridge or undulation north of that just described culminates in a hill that offers for infantry a position of con-

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siderable strength. It is crowned by the village and Hall of Saighton, and has a good view for perhaps a mile to the front, though of course the numerous hedges make observation difficult. The communications are not numerous. A good road leads by the Dee from Chester to Aldford. A second one leads from Waverton through Saighton to the cross-road that runs west from Aldford, which it joins at Churton Heath. These two are connected a mile in rear of the position by a lane rejoicing in the name of 'Rake and Pikel.' The whole front is also crossed by a new drive leading due east from Eaton Hall (on the west bank of the Dee) to the Whitchurch pike. It will be seen that in such a country as this the movements of cavalry are absolutely confined to the roads. A few dismounted men well posted, so as to be able to make a good use of their firearms upon each of the roads leading from the south, can stop any advance of cavalry. To stop an individual horseman from penetrating the line would be more difficult. The hedges so much obstruct the view that for this purpose a disproportionately large number of vedettes would seem to be necessary. 1887

"The sky was dull, and the air seemed hazy, as I drove out of Chester about eight in the morning, and turned south along the lane leading to Aldford. I soon came up with the leading squadron of the Yeomanry marching in half-sections.—*i.e.* two and two—in excellent order. They were followed by a signal-party, three men and an officer, who is an expert at this branch of duty. The remaining squadrons could be seen following a short distance in rear, except, of course, the one which was to perform the part of the enemy, which had set out from Chester about 7 A.M. When two miles out of the town the leading troop (Major Tomkinson's) inclined to the left, making for Saighton along the Rake and Pikel Lane; the second one, the Earl of Harrington's, continuing along the straight road to Aldford. I accompanied this second troop, which was to form the right picket. About five miles from Chester, the drive leading eastward from Eaton Hall crosses the road by a bridge, and offers a fair view for some hundreds of yards to the front. But, before the position had been fully occupied, it was discovered to be the wrong one. The mistake was the most natural in the world, for it was caused by a defect in the Ordnance map. The map is many years old, and shows at this point a lane marked 'Boat Lane,' which had been chosen by the captains of the right and centre pickets as the line along which their vedettes should be placed so as to communicate. The officers and men of the right troop were alike strange to the country, and they therefore supposed

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1887 that the drive which they saw, and which is not marked on the map, was Boat Lane. On discovering his error the captain at once re-formed his troop, and moved rapidly forward in search of Boat Lane. The lane, however, has long since disappeared, so that in three minutes the troop, without having found any lane, was at Aldford. Here the captain of the centre picket (Major Tomkinson) appeared, having just completed the posting of the vedettes on his right flank. A new understanding was quickly reached by the two commanders, and the right troop moved back to its position at the drive, with vedettes posted to watch Aldford and the river Dee opposite Eaton Hall. By this time (9.30) probably the whole of the outposts were in position, and I set off to drive along the cross-road from flank to flank. Vedettes were placed at intervals varying from a hundred to two hundred yards along the road, according to the more or less open character of the ground to the front. Halfway between Aldford and the Whitchurch road, about a mile and a half from either, the cross-road is met by the road from Waverton and Saighton. Here the centre picket had been posted by its commander, Major Tomkinson. It was weak in numbers, as the late arrival of the right troop had caused the Major to cover more of his share of front to the right, and thus to use more than his share of vedettes; but it was well posted, and the men seemed alert. A few hundred yards in rear, the support of the outposts, a squadron under Major Hill, was judiciously placed on the Eaton drive, where it had the shortest possible communication with the front, and with both flanks. The men were dismounted and concealed from any possible distant observer. Returning to the centre picket, I continued to follow the line of vedettes upon the cross-road. But when the left-flank vedette of the centre picket was reached there was a gap. The subaltern attached to the centre picket explained that the left picket had posted vedettes along the road so as to communicate with him, but that a few minutes before my arrival they had been withdrawn, without any report being received by him from their commander. Along the remainder of the cross-road, accordingly, I found no vedettes, the space thus unwatched occupying three quarters of a mile of front. The mistake was due to the carelessness of a non-commissioned officer, who, being sent by Major Warburton, the commander of the left picket, to bring up reinforcements, instead of going to the picket or to the support for the men required, collected for the purpose the vedettes posted along a section of the front. On reaching the Whitchurch road (about 10.20) I found Major Warburton with a quarter-troop preparing to receive the enemy, who were visible,

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half a troop strong, some 500 yards down the road. The fire of a few dismounted men sufficed to bring the enemy to a halt, and a small musketry skirmish took place, lasting for several minutes. Meanwhile firing heard on the right showed that the front of the centre picket was engaged, and firing on the left indicated an attempt by the enemy to penetrate the line through the retired left flank, which followed the Whitchurch road to Waverton. The enemy's half-troop moved down a lane to its right, and from a more sheltered position renewed the firing. Soon after half-past ten Major Warburton brought up from the rear a reinforcement of another quarter-troop, and, advancing to the lane corner, dismounted a few men, driving the enemy eastward down the lane, and forcing him to abandon the Whitchurch road. A few minutes later Major Hill brought up the supporting squadron. The enemy's main attempt to break through the outposts was now hopeless, and I returned along the front towards Aldford. On the way I met the subaltern of the centre picket with another officer whom I had not noticed before, and a body of some 30 men. It turned out that the subaltern with 17 men had been captured by a party of the enemy under the command of the strange officer. From this party I learned that the enemy had succeeded also in another more daring operation. One of his officers, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, had ridden right through the outposts without capture, bearing despatches—which the defenders had been instructed to intercept —to the place appointed for their delivery. He appears to have made his way through the gap in the front line already described, and to have eluded the vigilance of a second line of vedettes placed a few hundred yards in rear to cover any possible defects in the more forward arrangements of the left flank. Major Tollemache, the commander of the enemy, had made careful dispositions to distract the attention of the defenders by a series of demonstrations, of which his skirmish with Major Warburton was only one; and its plan succeeded in its object, which was to enable the despatch-bearer to pass the outposts undetected. 1887

"The evidence to be gleaned from operations like these upon the question of the value of Yeomanry for purposes of war is very slight; when it is borne in mind that the whole training of the men is confined to a week or ten days in each year, and that of this period only one day is devoted to the practice of outpost duty, for which the men, as a rule, have received no preparatory instruction, it will not be surprising that numerous faults are committed; the remarkable thing is rather that any part of the work should be correctly done. If therefore the performance was on the whole

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1887 creditable to the regiment, it by no means follows that a well-trained and properly led cavalry would have any difficulty in brushing away these outposts at any point. A few words of analysis may suggest the infinite difference between this amateur work and the minimum which could be of use in actual operations. There was no commander of the outposts, and therefore no general control over the troops. The absence of a thorough and systematic knowledge of the nature of the service of security could be seen in many points. No attempt was made to reconnoitre doubtful points in the ground, and no attempt to distinguish between the business of seeing and that of resisting. A dozen vedettes pushed out to the front would have sufficed even in this enclosed country to have announced the approach of any enemy, leaving pickets of considerable strength at each of the practical approaches. The withdrawal of a number of vedettes without an immediate attempt to replace them from the support and to communicate with the next picket was a capital error. The support itself was admirably posted, but was moved off to a flank for quite inadequate reasons. Where men were dismounted to fire, the operation was creditably performed; but the proper use of these dismounted men was not always understood, and no method of supplying ammunition seems to have been taught. In spite, however, of these many defects, it was impossible not to perceive how admirable is the material which the regiment offers for this kind of work. The non-commissioned officers and men were quick in finding out what to do whenever they realised that they might make use of their own common-sense. The officers—of whom there are too few—were quick, decided, and cool, and seemed to possess every quality necessary for commanders of light cavalry, except a thorough mastery of the theory of outposts.

"The officer commanding one of the troops kindly gave me the opportunity on Monday afternoon of accompanying him during his inspection of the stables of his troop, and I was very favourably impressed by what I saw. The horses, which were almost without exception of a kind admirably suited to the work, were well cared for, the men taking an evident interest in their condition, and the officer keeping a strict watch over the care of the equipment and over all that could affect the health of the horses. There were hardly any sore backs, and every precaution was taken to prevent them.

"On Tuesday morning the regiment paraded at half-past eight on the Roodee, drilling for a couple of hours by squadrons independently, then for an hour by wings, and than manœuvring for

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another hour as a single body under the commanding officer. 1887
This parade certainly showed results far beyond what could be expected at the fifth drill during the year. The whole of the men appeared to be familiar with the drill; the elementary movements of the squadron were executed with what seemed to me, considering the limited opportunities for practice, remarkable facility; the sword exercise was better performed than the bayonet exercise in most Volunteer regiments. Some of the men were evidently expert swordsmen, while I saw more than one of the officers at a gallop raise an orange from the ground on the point of his sword. During the drill by wings I was impressed by the smoothness and correctness with which most of the evolutions were performed; the formation of columns from line and line from column were wonderful results of so brief a training. Perhaps the best performance was the rapidity of the dismounted service. Upon a message from a signal-party that an enemy was moving up the river in steamers, one of the wings sent forward each of its squadrons in succession to dismount its men and fire on the imaginary steamers. For this purpose three men out of each four dismount, the fourth holding the three horses. The time that elapsed between the word 'Halt' given to the mounted squadron and the first volley fired, and that between the word 'Cease fire' and the order 'Fours right' to the remounted squadron, was in each case under a minute. The commanding officer's parade of the whole regiment began with a salute and a march past, first in open column of squadrons, and then in column of sections, when I noticed a very large number of men whose military bearing and whose seat in the saddle left little to be desired. The march past in column of squadrons was less satisfactory. This, however, is inevitable with any but regular troops, as the dressing in line of cavalry depends upon the training of the horses to a uniform pace, an attainment which is, of course, impossible with horses whose military training is confined to a few days. After the march past a number of changes of front, and of changes from line to column and from column to line, were gone through in very creditable style."

The regiment was inspected on the nineteenth of May by Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., who highly commended the maps and road reports of Corporal Smethurst and Privates Newton, Bell, and Shephard, and spoke of the importance of maintaining the full complement of signallers as a most

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1887 necessary branch of military education. The Loyd Lindsay prize was withheld this year on account of the smallness of the score, and was afterwards discontinued. This contest is said to have become unpopular, as involving an extra severity of work on the competitors' horses after the usual long morning's drill.

At the Royal Military Tournament this year, in the competitions open to the officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, Major the Earl of Harrington took the second prize for Tent-Pegging; and in the competitions open to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Auxiliary Forces, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hopley took the first prize for Lemon-Cutting, the second prize for Heads and Posts, and the third prize for Tilting at the Ring.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Antrobus having resigned his commission on February 12th, he was succeeded as major by Captain and Honorary Major P. E. Warburton on the fourth of June.

The following table shows the strength of the regiment on the first of December :—

Troops.	Sergt.-Majors.	Qr.-masters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Privates.	Total.	Increase from 1886.	Decrease from 1886.
Tabley	1	1	3	3	1	1	46	56	...	1
Tatton	1	1	3	3	1	1	45	55	...	6
Eaton	1	1	3	3	1	1	75	85	21	...
Bostock	1	1	2	3	1	1	38	47	...	5
Forest	1	1	3	3	1	1	45	55	...	5
Arley	1	1	2	3	1	1	43	52	...	2
Congleton	1	1	3	3	1	1	41	51	...	5
Total	7	7	19	21	7	7	333	401	21	24

1888 On the twenty-fourth of March Colonel Lord R. Kerr, Inspecting Officer of the Auxiliary Cavalry for the Northern District, issued the following circular memorandum on vacating the appointment :—

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"In arriving at the close of the period of my service with the Auxiliary Cavalry of the First District, I am unable to take leave of the command without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and yeomanry my sorrow that my connection with them is thus brought to a close. The watching from year to year their progress, and tracing their development in military accomplishments, has been a source of great interest and a sincere pleasure to me. 1888

"I most heartily congratulate the auxiliary cavalry on the improvement which has been apparent, not only to me, but to all who have watched them during the last few years; and it is a matter of pride to me if I have in any way helped to conduce to this improvement. In one word, it seems to me that the progress I allude to is the result of the serious view with which all ranks regard their duties—that they look upon themselves as part of the army, and truly estimate themselves as Light Auxiliary Cavalry. The advance in very many respects has been appreciated at Army Head-Quarters, viz. their general smartness and equipment, the generally improved character of horses, practice of reconnaissance, map-making, signalling, and their increased quickness of movement in the field.

"I cannot but add my sincere thanks to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the kindly attention with which they have always come forward to meet and respond to any suggestion on my part, and especially to the medical officers for the pains with which they have promoted the formation of ambulance sections.

"The continued progress of the auxiliary cavalry will always be to me an object of sincere interest."

The regiment assembled at Chester for permanent duty on May 29th. Several new competitions were instituted at the Military Tournament. Prizes were given by the officers for the three best troopers in the regiment, and by the colonel for the three best troopers under six years old. The Racecourse Committee gave prizes for Post Practice, Tent-Pegging, and Bending Competition. The regiment was inspected on the seventh by Colonel the Honourable C. W. Duncombe, late 1st Life Guards, who had succeeded Lord Ralph Kerr as Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry.

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1888 At the Royal Military Tournament, this year, Major the Earl of Harrington won the first prize for Tilting at the Ring, open to officers of all the forces.

In November the National Defence Act became law. Under the Act of 1854 the yeomanry were liable to be called out for military service on the appearance of an enemy in force on the coast. Under the new Act all yeomanry recruits joining after the thirteenth of August, 1888, were liable, whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, to be called out for service in any part of the United Kingdom. The Act was not made retrospective, but on a circular being sent to the members of the regiment it was found that the old members cheerfully subscribed to the terms of the new Act.

The Tabley Troop was disbanded at the close of this year. The following table shows the strength of the regiment on December 1st :—

Troops	Sergeant-Majors.	Quartermasters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Privates.	Total.	Incr. from 1887.	Decr. from 1887.	Net Decrease.
Tatton	1	1	3	3	1	1	47	57	2	...	...
Eaton C	1	1	3	3	1	1	32	42	...	43	...
Bostock	1	1	3	3	1	1	28	38	...	9	...
Forest	1	1	3	3	1	1	48	58	3	...	...
Arley	1	1	3	3	1	1	44	54	2	...	...
Congleton	1	1	3	3	1	1	36	46	...	5	...
Eaton H	1	1	3	3	1	1	31	41	41	...	...
Tabley	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
Total	8	7	21	21	7	7	266	336	48	112	64

A second Tatton Troop was formed in place of the Tabley Troop.

On the twenty-second of December the Band Committee promoted Band-Sergeant Joseph Clement to Bandmaster, in place of Bandmaster Alfred J. Phasey.

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The regiment assembled this year for permanent duty on May 21st. A Victoria Cross Prize was introduced in the Tournament on the 25th. 1889

On May 30th the regiment was honoured by the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal, the Commander-in-Chief.

His Royal Highness reached Chester on the 29th inst., and was received on arrival at the railway station by Colonel the Duke of Westminster. The Mayor of Chester was also in attendance, and had the honour of being presented to the illustrious visitor, who subsequently saw the cathedral and dined with the officers at the Grosvenor Hotel.

On the following day the inspection took place, when several thousand spectators assembled on the Roodee. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by a numerous staff, with Lieutenant Court, E.C.Y.C., as orderly officer. Sergeant Raingill, with four men of the Tatton Squadron, formed the escort. The regiment, under the command of Colonel the Duke of Westminster, went through the various field and parade movements, at the conclusion of which they were drawn up in line, and the Duke of Cambridge briefly addressed them. He said:—

"It gives me great pleasure to have come here and inspected the regiment, and have seen a field-day which is most creditable and satisfactory to the commander, officers, and men concerned. It is most astonishing to me how a force composed of officers, men, and horses, with only one week's training given yearly, can go through such a field-day in such a favourable manner as they have done. The horses are highly suitable for the work they might be called upon to do. I have now seen a good many yeomanry regiments, but I have never seen one better mounted, better equipped, better turned out, or one that could do a better field-day than the Earl of Chester's Cavalry. The yeomanry are a force that I hold in honour and respect. I have heard them attacked, but I have always defended them. I look upon them as a valuable force, and it will always be my pleasure and pride to speak a good word for them. I shall look back to my first visit to Chester with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, and I hope,

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1889 if we all live, to have the pleasure of coming back and seeing the regiment on parade again."[1]

The Duke of Westminster next addressed the men. He said His Royal Highness had been pleased to give great commendation to the regiment, and they and he should be well pleased that the Duke of Cambridge had been enabled to do so. He had said that he was astonished to see what they were able to do under their conditions of service and with untrained horses, and in so short a time for drill as during the spring and up to the present time. He begged to congratulate the regiment very much upon having heard the praise that the Commander-in-Chief had given them. Personally he was very glad that he had been able to think so well of them and to see them so well turned out in every respect. His Grace concluded by advising the men to pay more attention to riding, counselling them to eschew gigs and dogcarts in favour of horseback. The Duke of Cambridge and his staff then left the ground. He afterwards enjoyed the hospitality of the officers of the regiment at luncheon at the Grosvenor Hotel, when they had the honour of being presented by their Colonel to His Royal Highness.

At the Royal Military Tournament, this year, Major the Earl of Harrington won the first prize for Heads and Posts, open to officers of all the forces.

On the fourteenth of July, the Shah of Persia visited Chester from Liverpool, and thence to Eaton Hall. Colonel His Grace the Duke of Westminster received his guest and conducted him to the open carriage waiting outside the station. A detachment of the Eaton squadron, under the command of Lord Arthur Grosvenor, acted as escort.

The swords now used were supplied to the regiment during this year.

1890 The regiment assembled for permanent duty on the thirteenth of May. An alteration was made this year in the

[1] *Chester Courant.*

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Carbine Shooting and Sword Exercise prizes. Instead of silver cups and second prizes of £5, three prizes, value £10, £6, and £4, were instituted in each competition. The records of this training show the last annual contest for the Signalling Prize; it is to be hoped, however, that such an important branch of military duty, originally undertaken by the regiment in 1884, on the recommendation of Lord Ralph Kerr, may be duly encouraged and continued in future years. Colonel Duncombe inspected the regiment on the twenty-second, on which day the following Regimental Order was issued :— 1890

"The Colonel-Commandant, in taking farewell of the regiment for the year, begs to thank every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private for their services during the time of permanent duty, and congratulates them on the favourable words used by the Inspecting Officer this day—'As the regiment was last year the strongest on parade in England, the Colonel-Commandant is assured that it is not the least efficient.'"

At the Royal Military Tournament, Major the Earl of Harrington won the second prize for Tilting at the Ring, open to all officers.

In the *Graphic*, May 31st of this year, there are a number of illustrations of incidents connected with the training of last year, including the march past His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, by the well-known artist, Mr. John Charlton, and an interesting article from the pen of Major Birley, which deals more with the condition of the yeomanry at large, than with the regiment.

Extracts from the "London Gazette." 1891

January 14th :—

"15TH HUSSARS.

"Captain M. Allfrey, Adjutant Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; also is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on retirement."

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1891 February 20th :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Colonel H. L. the Duke of Westminster, K.G., A.D.C., is appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy. Dated 21st February 1891."

"Captain S. Frewen, 16th Lancers, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain M. Allfrey, 15th Hussars, retired on a gratuity. Dated 21st February 1891."

March 17th :—

"Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Warburton to be Lieutenant-Colonel under provisions of paragraph 32 Yeomanry Cavalry Regulations, 1889, as amended by auxiliary order 298 of 1890. Dated 18th March 1891."

June 2nd :—

"Captain and Honorary Major C. A., Earl of Harrington, to be Major. Dated 23rd May 1891."

June 23rd :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Warburton is granted the Honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 24th June 1891.

"Major C. A., Earl of Harrington, is granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 24th June 1891."

At a meeting of the officers held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on February 10th, the Duke of Westminster announced his intention of relinquishing the command, which he had held for twenty-one years. Lieutenant-Colonel Warburton expressed the universal regret of all ranks in consequence of the Duke's decision, and said it was the unanimous wish of all that His Grace should allow himself to be still associated with the corps as Honorary Colonel. He also referred to the simultaneous resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland, speaking in the highest terms of his services, expressing the conviction that during his long connection with the regiment he had brought the drill to the highest point of efficiency, and that his retirement would be lamented by every member of the corps.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty under Colonel

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PIERS EGERTON WARBURTON, Esq., OF ARLEY

From a Photograph by ELLIOTT & FRY

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PIERS EGERTON WARBURTON, Esq., OF ARLEY

From a Photograph by ELLIOTT & FRY

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1891 Scotland, whose death had cast a gloom over the city, by his courtesy, by his manliness, and by his truthfulness, had won a place in their affection and regard only second to that which is occupied by the Duke himself."

1892 On March 17th of this year the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War to consider the condition of the Yeomanry, made its report.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 14 thus refers to it:

"The committee, which consisted of Lord Brownlow (chairman), Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Gipps, Colonel C. W. Duncombe, and Colonel Coleridge Grove, report in favour of the introduction into the yeomanry of the squadron system recently adopted for the regular cavalry, the maximum strength per squadron being put at one hundred enrolled members (exclusive of officers and permanent staff), and the minimum strength seventy efficients. It is recommended that the number of permanent staff-sergeants be reduced to one per squadron, but that an additional sergeant per regiment be allowed for general purposes. In regard to the question of brigading, the committee are impressed with the desirability of introducing a system which, while preserving the individuality of regiments, will group them in formations suitable for mobilisation purposes, and they have accordingly prepared a plan based upon that of the Mobilisation Sub-Committee. The committee urge that, in the event of this plan being adopted, it should be made obligatory upon the regiments composing a brigade to come out and train together as a brigade at least once in three years.[1] A reduction in the number of adjutants to one per brigade (with permission for an assistant-adjutant to be appointed when necessary) is also proposed. The committee are of opinion that every yeoman should have a moderate degree of proficiency in shooting, and they suggest that a day's pay should be given for passing the musketry course. Assuming the above changes to be carried out, the committee recommend that the contingent allowance shall be increased from £2 to £3, and they place on record their view that the whole grant should be made dependent upon the yeoman attaining a certain musketry standard in addition to the qualifications now required. The estimated cost of the recommendations is: Increase in contingent allowance,

[1] The authorities have hitherto exempted the 9th Brigade from this regulation, on account of the impossibility of finding any place within the counties of Lancaster and Chester having sufficient stabling for so large a force, together with the necessary drill ground.

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£8500; day's pay for target practice, £1467; extra ammunition, 1892
£630; allowance to brigade adjutants for additional travelling, £760—total, £11,357. Against this, however, there would be a saving of £8306 on the item for permanent staff-sergeants, and of £5000 on that for adjutants—total, £13,306. . . . The present organisation is described as unsatisfactory, both from the peace and war point of view."

In a debate on the subject in the House of Lords, on May 24th,—

"Earl Brownlow said that the committee had had to direct their attention to two points—the first being the complaint that the authorities had never yet seen their way to utilise the yeomanry, and the second being how the existing state of things was to be remedied. When the committee began their labours they were immediately struck by the small size of the unit in the yeomanry. In 1875 a committee reported in favour of disbanding every regiment which fell below 200 in number. When the present committee inquired into the subject, they found that the recommendation of the committee of 1875 had not been acted upon, and had been allowed to become a dead letter, and that in consequence sixteen out of a total of thirty-nine yeomanry regiments were under 200 in number, and consequently had the sword of disbandment hanging over their heads. The present committee had, therefore, to consider how, without disbanding these small regiments, they could render them economically efficient, and they had come to the conclusion that the best way out of the difficulty was to form the smaller regiments into brigades. The next point they had to deal with was the small size of the troops, and the committee had come to the conclusion that one staff-sergeant would be sufficient for a squadron. . . . Then as regarded shooting, it had been said it was very bad among the yeomanry. The wonder was that they were able to shoot at all, seeing the few opportunities they had for practice. It had been pointed out to the committee that the men lost time in going to the ranges, and therefore it had been recommended that every man in passing through his course should be allowed three shillings and sixpence for each day at the range. The committee recommended for brigades a maximum of 400 and a minimum of 280 for four-squadron regiments, and a maximum of 300 and a minimum of 210 for three-squadron regiments, and 200 and 140 respectively for two-squadron regiments. In those cases in which it was found impossible for the county to keep up the yeomanry to a

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1892 minimum of 140, the Secretary for War had power to allow a single squadron to be maintained, but without any regimental staff. The committee had also to consider the present strength of the yeomanry regiments, and they thought that 400 would be a sufficiently large maximum. If the regiment was full, and desired to enlist more men, it was quite possible for the Secretary for War to allow a certain number of supernumeraries to be enlisted; and if the regiment kept on increasing he would have power to allow a larger establishment, and to create a regiment of five squadrons. The supernumeraries would be paid. As to the question of bands, the committee found that the existing regulations allowed two bandsmen per troop, who were excused from certain exercises. The committee found that the saving by the reduction of adjutants would amount to £5000. This sum, with a further reduction of £8306 on the permanent staff-sergeants, made the total saving £13,306. It was proposed to allot this money in the following manner: In the first place, it had been pointed out that the contingent allowance did not meet the purposes for which it was intended, and that considerable expense, therefore, had been thrown upon the officers. To meet this difficulty it had been proposed that the contingent allowance should be raised £1 per man, making it £3 instead of £2; and it was further proposed, in order to encourage shooting, to give twenty extra rounds of ammunition per man, which would cost £630. In addition to this, it was proposed to set apart £1467 for the day's pay at target practice, and £760 for allowance to brigade adjutants for additional horse. . . . The committee, after taking evidence, were very much struck by the anxiety of all classes of the yeomanry to make the force as efficient as possible; and the committee in their report stated: 'There is, we are satisfied, plenty of patriotic sentiment and of good soldierly material in the yeomanry, both as regards officers and men; and if the process of evolution in our military system has left the force somewhat behindhand, it has been its misfortune rather than its fault.' If the recommendations of the committee, which had been approved by the Secretary for War, and were now under the consideration of the Treasury, were carried out as a whole, he should have no hesitation in saying that the yeomanry would be able in the future to hold the same dignified position among the forces of the country, and would be of the same value, as in the past."

On April 16th the first regimental Point-to-Point Race took place against the 12th Royal Lancers.

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By H.T. Cooke & John Charlton, 1848. Swan Electric Engraving Co.

The Right Honourable Earl of Darnley's Harriers

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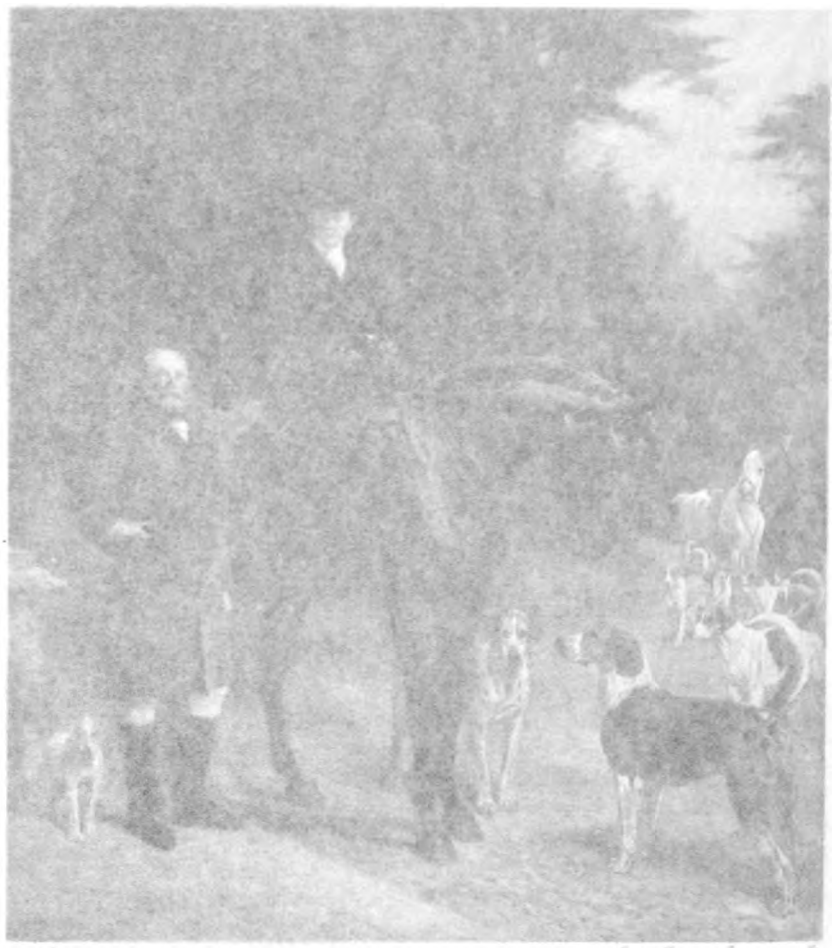

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A capital line of country, extending over about four miles, 1892
was chosen by Captain Lawley. The start was from the Elms, Pulford, and the winning-post at Eccleston Hill, near the Eaton Drive. The E.C.Y.C. was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Harrington, Majors Tomkinson and Frewen, Captain Lord Arthur Grosvenor, Lieutenants Court and Wyndham. For the 12th there rode Colonel Wardrop, C.B., Captain Gordon, Lieutenants Brown, Johnson, Crawley, and Loder.

To quote the *Field* newspaper: "Mr. Court of the Yeomanry cut out the work for the greater part of the journey, closely followed by Colonel Wardrop and Captain Gordon, the remainder close up. Three fences from home Colonel Wardrop came away and won easily; Captain Gordon was second."

The hunters of the Yeomanry were outpaced by the steeplechasers of the Lancers, who were not, unfortunately, in a position to agree to the terms first proposed, viz., that the match should be confined to horses which had not previously been raced.

The regiment assembled on May 17th at Chester, and was inspected by Colonel C. W. Duncombe on the twenty-sixth. A "Harrington Competition" was instituted in the Military Tournament this year.

On May 25th a return match at Polo was played against the 12th Lancers, who were represented by Lieutenants Green, Hodge, Loder, and Brown. The *County Guardian* briefly reports that "the Earl of Harrington opened the score with a beautiful goal, and the Lancers afterwards scored twice. At the end of an hour's play the match resulted in a victory for the Yeomanry by 4 goals to 3."

In January of this year the reorganisation scheme was 1893
introduced, to take effect on the first of April. The *Times* of January 5th thus refers to it:—

"Yesterday an important new regulation for the Yeomanry Cavalry, by which the whole force is reorganised and assigned a definite place in the Mobilisation Scheme, was issued from

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1893 the War Office. . . . It is ordered that the Yeomanry Regiments shall, like the Regular Cavalry, be organised in Squadrons instead of in troops as heretofore, the maximum strength of each squadron being 100 members, and the minimum 70 efficients; and after April 1895, any squadron below 70 efficients will be liable to be broken up. The regiments thus reorganised will be grouped in brigades, with the exception of the Pembroke Corps, which will remain separate for service in the Milford Haven Defences; and the regiments of each brigade will be required to train together in brigade camp at least once in every three years. The senior commanding officer of each group will command the brigade, and all questions affecting the administration of the regiments as a brigade will be referred to him; otherwise, the discipline, training, and interior economy of each corps will be, as at present, under its own commanding officer. One adjutant only will be allowed for each brigade, and vacancies amongst existing adjutants will be absorbed as they occur. The permanent staff of non-commissioned officers will also be greatly reduced until in each corps there remains but one for general duties, and one for each squadron. Where necessary, a Yeomanry officer may be appointed assistant adjutant, to draw not more than sixty days' pay annually, with travelling allowances. An extra grant of £1 will be made during this year and next for each non-commissioned officer or private who, in addition to making himself efficient under previous regulations, passes out of the third class in musketry; and any man who, in future, for two years fails to pass out of the third class, will be struck off the strength of the force."

The following extracts are from Army Order 22, of January 1893:—

"YEOMANRY REGULATIONS.

"The following changes in the organisation of the Yeomanry have been approved, with effect from the 1st April 1893:—

"*Squadron Organisation.*

"Yeomanry regiments will be organised in squadrons.

"Squadrons will have a maximum establishment of 100 enrolled members, and a minimum establishment of 70 efficients.

"For the present a deficiency in one squadron can be made good by an excess in another in the same corps. Commanding officers should, however, equalise their squadrons as far as pos-

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sible. After the 1st April 1895 any squadron which falls below 70 efficient members shall be liable to be broken up. 1893

"*Brigade Organisation.*

"In certain brigades it may be found necessary to appoint a yeomanry officer as assistant adjutant. It will rest with the General Officers Commanding Districts to submit any such case, and the name of a suitable officer, for the consideration of the Adjutant-General.

"Such officer, if appointed, will not be gazetted, but will be made supernumerary in his yeomanry regiment whilst holding the appointment.

"If a yeomanry regiment passes three consecutive years without going into brigade camp, no contingent allowance will be granted to it for the last of those years, except under the most special circumstances, when the case must be submitted through General Officers Commanding Districts for the consideration and decision of the Secretary of State."

The regiment was formed into squadrons under the new organisation as follows:—

A squadron, comprising			A and B late		Tatton Troops.
B	„	„	C and H	„	Eaton Troops.
C	„	„	D and F	„	Bostock and Arley Troops.
D	„	„	E and G	„	Forest and Congleton Troops.

In the mobilisation for home defence the regiment was grouped with the Lancashire Hussars to form the 9th Yeomanry Brigade, and attached to the 5th Division of the third Army Corps.

On the evening of February 22nd the adjutant, Major Frewen, gave a most interesting lecture on "Outpost Duty" to the officers and men of the Tatton Squadron, at the George Inn, Knutsford.[1]

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chester on May 30th, and was inspected on June 8th by the Inspecting Officer, Colonel W. V. Brownlow, C.B.

[1] See *Volunteer Service Gazette* for March 11, 1893.

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1893 This year the prizes for the best troopers under six years were abolished, and five prizes—£5, £3, £2, £1, and 10s.—given for the best troopers in the regiment that had been on duty during each day of training.

On June 2nd the first Polo match of the training was played against the Chester (County) Club, who were represented by Captain Higson, Messrs. Tyrer, Chambers, and Edmondson. The latter were finally victorious by 5 goals to 3, after an exciting contest.

On the 5th the match was against the 14th Hussars—Captains Richardson and Tickell, with Lieutenants Prevost and Eley. The *Chester Courant* reports: "For the first two quarters the Yeomanry, playing a fast game, had decidedly the best of it, scoring 3 goals to nil. But in the latter portion the regulars improved their position and equalised matters, the match ending in a draw of 5 goals each. It was decided to play an extra quarter, but this did not improve the position of affairs, as in the additional play each side added another goal to its total.

On June 7th, the Liverpool Club, Messrs. Warren, Pilkington, Neilson, and Tyrer, who scored a victory by 7 goals to 2 against the regimental team.

This year Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Harrington won the first prize—a shield—for the highest score at a Tournament held at Ranelagh, open to all officers in the Regular and Auxiliary Forces.

On December 24th, a renovated ward at the Chester General Infirmary was opened with a short dedication service. The ward, which is in the centre of the institution, was previously very dark at one end, and badly floored; but one hundred pounds having been raised by the officers of the regiment to provide a memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland, it was decided to refloor and renovate this ward in memory of the deceased colonel. The sum was not quite sufficient for the purpose, but the Infirmary Board contributed the remainder. Two fresh fire-grates were also erected, and over one is a beautifully carved oak panel, bearing the inscription:—

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"This ward was refloored and renovated by the Officers of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry as a memorial of their late brother officer, Colonel David Scotland, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards. December 1893." [1] 1893

On April 7th the second regimental Point-to-Point Race took place against the 14th Hussars, who were represented by Colonel the Hon. George Gough, Captains Murray, Stacey, and Brooksbank, and Lieutenants Eley, Stephen, Henry, and Tottenham. For the regiment there rode Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Harrington, Majors Tomkinson and Frewen, Captains Wyndham and Mosley Leigh, and Lieutenants Phillips, Court, and Jones. 1894

The course, about four miles over a "fairly big country," to quote the *Field*, "starting at Handley and finishing at Saighton Towers, had been admirably selected by Captain Lawley. At the start, Captain Wyndham and Lord Harrington took the lead, with Captain Murray and Mr. Henry in close attendance, but before traversing a mile, Lord Harrington fell at the open drain. After crossing the road — rather more than half the journey — Captain Murray cut out the work, with Colonel Gough, Major Frewen, Captain Wyndham, Messrs. Court and Tottenham close up. Here Mr. Henry fell, fracturing his collar-bone. About two fences from home the issue looked doubtful, but Captain Murray drawing out, won by four lengths from Major Frewen, with Colonel Gough three lengths off; Mr. Tottenham was fourth, Captain Wyndham fifth, Mr. Court next. Unfortunately, owing to an error on the part of the judges, the remaining points could not be satisfactorily awarded, and, after considerable discussion, it was resolved to make the race a draw, although the award did not give much satisfaction to either side. In either case, the contest was extremely close. The pace was very fast throughout, and the going not so hard as had been anticipated."

On May 15th, this year, the regiment assembled at

[1] *Chester Courant*, Dec. 27, 1893.

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1894 Chester for permanent duty. It was decided that the prizes for Swordsmanship should in future be £20 (£5 per man) for the best squad of four men of any one troop, and £4 (£1 per man) for the second best squad. Those for Shooting were placed on the same footing, except that the first prize was £16 and the second £4. A Pursuing Practice prize was given this year in the Military Tournament.

On May 16th a return match at Polo was held on the Roodee against the 14th Hussars—Captains Richardson and Stacey, and Lieutenants Eley and Stephen. The *Chester Courant* reports: "The rain came down in torrents the whole time. The Yeomanry scored first, but afterwards had hard luck, and the visitors appeared certain of gaining victory. Towards the end, however, the Yeomanry steadily improved, and the result ended in a victory for the home team by 1 goal, the scores being — E.C.Y.C., 5 goals; 14th Hussars, 4. Lord Harrington, as usual, played a dashing game, and scored several goals. Lieutenant Phillips also showed good form."

On the 18th, against the Chester County Club—Captain Higson, Messrs. Tyrer, Monro-Walker, and Stock—"a very spirited match was played. Lord Harrington and Lieutenant Phillips specially distinguished themselves for the Yeomanry, while Mr. Tyrer played an excellent game for his club. A very quick game resulted—Chester County, 5 goals; E.C.Y.C., 4."

On May 21st, against the Rugby Club—Messrs. E. Miller, Batchelor, Selwyn, and Jamieson. "Lord Harrington played a fine game, and, as usual, was well backed up by his side. The Rugby men also showed some good form. Result—E.C.Y.C., 7 goals; Rugby, 4."

On May 23rd, against the Lancashire Hussars—Captains Lee Pilkington, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, and Stock, and Lieutenant Monro Walker. "A spirited contest ensued, both teams playing admirably, and the game resulted—Lancashire Hussars, 4 goals; E.C.Y.C., 3."

On the twenty-second of May, the Mayor and Corpora-

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tion of Chester gave a smoking concert at the Town Hall, 1894
to which every member of the regiment was invited, and the entertainment was greatly appreciated both by the officers and men.

On the twenty-fourth the regiment was inspected by Colonel Gough, C.M.G., A.-A.-G. to the Inspector-General of Cavalry.[1]

At the Royal Military Tournament this year, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Harrington won the second prize for officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces combined, for Riding and Jumping; and Private E. Hopley won the fourth prize, for non-commissioned officers and men of the Auxiliary Forces, for Lemon-Cutting. This was the first time since 1890 that any members of the regiment had taken part in the Royal Military Tournament, on account of the competition being held during the annual training.

On June 23rd, the first Yeomanry Regimental Polo Match took place at Hurlingham, between the Cheshire Yeomanry and Lancashire Hussars. The teams were the same as in the previous contest at Chester on May 23rd. The *Field* records that "play was most even, and at the end of time the two popular corps were 1 goal each, scored respectively by Mr. Court and Captain Pilkington. It was decided that the match should be played on until one side scored. It took fully ten minutes, however, before the Cheshire Yeomanry, with a shout of victory, placed the ball between the goal-posts, thereby winning the prizes (four silver cigarette cases), which were presented to the winners by Lady Harrington."

On April 11th the third Point-to-Point Race took place 1895
against the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Captains Rimington, Yardley, Paynter, Lieutenants Hamilton, Ansell, Higgin. For the regiment there rode Majors Tomkinson and Frewen, Captains Lord Arthur Grosvenor and Mosley Leigh, Lieutenants Phillips and Court. The start was at Kinnerton, under the Welsh hills, and the finish at the Cuckoo's Nest,

[1] An excellent article on the Yeomanry was published in the *Morning Post* of July 26th, 1894.

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1895 near Pulford, over a course extending for about four miles of fair hunting country. The *Courant* reports: "The Yeomanry officers had the best of the race from the start, Mr. Phillips leading up to the railway bridge, when Major Frewen took up the running and looked all over a winner, till he was knocked over by a dragoon at the third fence from home. Mr. Court then went in front, and won a closely contested race by about a length; Mr. Phillips was second, and Lord Arthur Grosvenor a good third. Captain Paynter of the Dragoons fell in a ditch about half the distance, and did not finish the course. There were several spills, as many as three coming to grief at the second fence. The judge awarded the race to the Yeomanry by the substantial majority of eighteen points."

The prize of this contest, a handsome silver bowl, now forms the centre-piece of the officers' mess table.

The regiment assembled on May 15th, and was inspected by Colonel Gough on the twenty-fourth. The shooting prizes were again altered this year to £4 for the best individual shot, £12 for the best squad of four men, and £4 for the second best. A Riding Competition was given this year in connection with the Military Tournament.

On the 16th the first Polo Match of the season was won by the Inniskilling Dragoons—Captain Rimington, Lieutenants Fryer, Haig, and Higgin—after a close contest, by 5 goals to 3.

On the 20th the Chester County Club took the field, represented by Captain MacLaren, Viscount Hardinge, Mr. Tyrer, and Captain Stock, when the *Courant* reports "an exciting game resulted in a draw of 4 goals each," adding that "the scores are very creditable to the Cheshire Yeomanry, who have no opportunity of playing together except at the annual training."

On the 22nd, according to the *Courant*, there was a victory for the Liverpool Club—Messrs. W. H. Walker, Monro Walker, Tyrer, and Melly, but there is no record of goals.

1896 A Point-to-Point Race with the Carabineers was abandoned, in consequence of the death of Captain Park Yates,

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Master of the Cheshire hounds. Major S. Frewen's term of service having expired, he was succeeded on the fifteenth of April by Captain H. P. Kirkpatrick, 16th Lancers. 1896

On the 21st of May the regiment assembled at Chester for squadron drills and permanent duty.

On the 26th the usual outpost practice took place, when the regiment had the advantage of the supervision of the well-known cavalry general, Sir Baker Russell, at that time in command of the North-Western District.

The inspection took place on the 30th, when Colonel Gough, C.M.G., expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and drill of all the troops.

The following Regimental Order was issued on September 2nd:—

"Instructions having been received that the regiment is to be re-armed with the Martini-Metford Carbine, officers commanding squadrons will please be good enough to have all the Martini-Henry Carbines collected from members of their squadrons, with a view to returning them to the Ordnance Office, Weedon, on receipt of the new arms."

The following extracts from a special Army Order issued to the Yeomanry, April 22nd, by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Wolseley), are worthy of record:— 1897

"Difficult and complicated manœuvres in regimental drill are on no account to be attempted; all that are necessary will be found in 'Cavalry Drill,' vol. ii., Part I., sections 25 and 26, omitting all moves from half-column and echelon.

"As the United Kingdom is probably the only country in which regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry would be called on to meet an enemy, it must be borne in mind that the carbine is the weapon upon which most reliance must be placed. Dismounted work must therefore receive the greatest attention; and the necessity for proficiency with the carbine, and strict attention to fire discipline, cannot be too strongly impressed on all ranks.

"Positions would have to be held with dismounted fire, and it is most essential that all Yeomen should have a certain knowledge of how to strengthen points of defence, such as bridges, farm buildings, cross-roads, &c."

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1897 On May 8th, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria passed through Chester, on a private visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The royal visitors were escorted by a detachment of the Eaton Troop, under the command of Lieutenant E. W. Swetenham.

The regiment assembled at Chester for the annual squadron drill and permanent duty on the thirteenth of May, the total number of men being 345, as against nearly 300 last year, a gratifying increase. This total was made up as follows: A (Tatton) Squadron, 87; B (Eaton), 84; C (Bostock and Arley), 98; and D (Congleton and Forest), 86.[1]

On the evening of the eighteenth the Mayor and Corporation again entertained the regiment to a smoking concert, an institution which, since its establishment a few years ago, has come to be recognised as one of the most enjoyable features of the week's training. The invitation was, as usual, largely responded to by both officers and men, and the event proved one of the most successful of the series. At the conclusion of the programme, Colonel Warburton returned thanks, on behalf of the regiment, to the Mayor and Corporation for the very pleasant evening they had spent. The Mayor, in response, assured the company that it always gave the Corporation and citizens the greatest pleasure to welcome the Yeomanry among them, and to do whatever they could to promote their amusement. He trusted the day might be long distant when the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry would have to go elsewhere for their training.

Colonel Gough inspected the regiment on the Roodee on the twenty-first. The Duke of Westminster, honorary colonel of the regiment, was present in uniform on horseback. The regiment, under Colonel Warburton, executed various movements, who at the conclusion, addressing the troops, said he was highly pleased with the way in which the men had drilled during their training, and made particular mention of the quietness and steadiness of the horses while on parade,

[1] *Chester Courant*, May 19, 1897.

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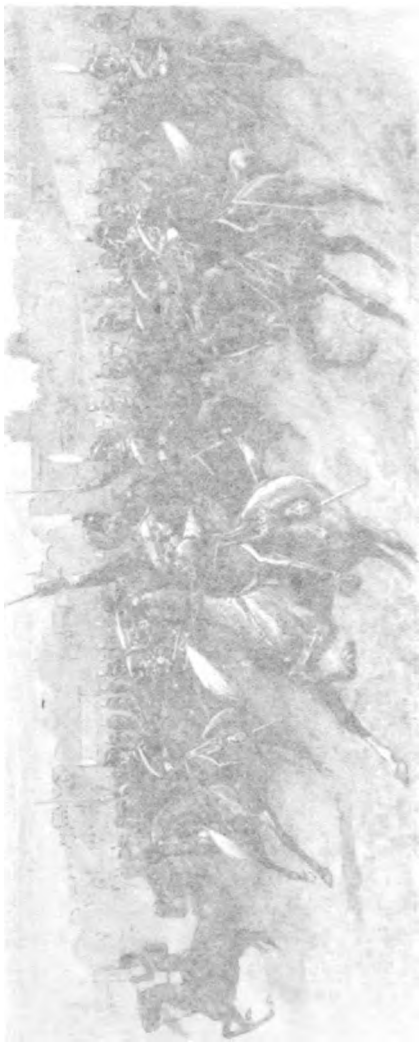

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Fig. 1.—The Duke of Westminster's Yeomanry Cavalry on the Roodee at Chester.

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which showed that they had been previously well trained. 1897
Colonel Gough had informed him that he should forward a highly favourable report in writing, and also that he was particularly pleased with the way in which outpost duty was executed on the previous day.

The troops then left the Roodee and were dismissed, and the officers entertained a number of guests at luncheon at the Grosvenor Hotel.

Notwithstanding the ridicule and even abuse to which the yeomanry have been subjected ever since its formation by certain factions of the press and the public, there is no section of Her Majesty's forces in which patriotism and loyalty have been more strongly cherished. Every fresh test of the War Office has been cheerfully accepted. Originally formed to meet the threats of French invasion, when the danger was passed it formed an adequate protection from internal troubles, and now its services are no longer needed in this direction, it has been reorganised and assigned a definite place in the Mobilisation Scheme for Home Defence.

Our yeomanry, with their present limited training, may not be adapted for the work of Cavalry of the Line acting in the field in support of masses of infantry, but for outpost and reconnaissance work it possesses special qualifications. By way of illustration, attention may be directed to the admirable work performed in America, during the Civil War, by General Stuart's body of Light Horse of the Confederate Army. In several remarkable instances, when acting against the Federal troops, General Stuart's horse achieved successes which commanded the admiration of the whole military world. Through enormous difficulties, circuitous marches, sometimes more than ninety miles in extent, General Stuart having succeeded in working completely round the forces of the enemy, fell unimpeded on their baggage and stores, fully thirty miles in rear of the Federal Army, and, after destroying what he could not carry away, effected his return without loss. In one of these astonishing marches General Stuart obtained for the Confederate Army

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1897 one thousand horses, and loaded his gallant troop with as many boots and other valuable equipments as they could possibly take with them. And besides all this, by these brilliant raids they had no small share in throwing the Federal forces into a state of demoralisation. Of what materials was this remarkable body of men composed? They were the residents of the country places—the farmers, the sportsmen, the country gentlemen; in fact, the very men of whom our yeomanry is composed, and there are thousands in this country ready and well able for the very same work, if ever the defence of our homes should require their services. Their work would be like Stuart's horse, to range the country, to skirmish with and drive in the outposts of the enemy, to hang on his track, to embarrass his operations, to bring in intelligence of the utmost value to an army—services of the highest importance and of immense consequence.

"SI VIS PACEM, PARA BELLUM"

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APPENDIX

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I. ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE EARL OF

WITH DATE

Officers serving on April 7, 1896, printed in *italics*. The figures

REGIMENT

Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1797.	1797.			
Feb. 18.	Jan. 17.	Leicester, Sir J. Fleming, Bt.	Colonel . .	.....
„	„	Dod, Thos. Crewe	Lieut.-Col. .	.....
„	„	Brooke, Thos. Langford . .	Major . .	.....
„	„	Shakerley, Chas. Watkin, jun.	Captain . .	.....
„	„	Leycester, Ralph, jun. . .	„ . .	.....
„	„	Leicester, Henry Augustus .	„ . .	.....
„	„	Cholmondeley, Charles . .	Capt. Lieut.	.....
„	„	Page, Leigh	Lieutenant .	.....
„	„	Downes, Edward	„ . . .	.....
„	„	Wright, Thomas	„ . . .	.....
„	„	Henchman, Chas. D. . . .	„ . . .	.....
„	„	Antrobus, Cranage . . .	„ . . .	.....
„	Jan. 28.	Higginson, Jonathan . . .	Cornet . .	.....
„	„	Whitby, Robt.	„ . . .	.....
„	„	Sutton, William.	„ . . .	.....
April 11.	April 8.	Congreave, William . . .	„ . . .	.....
1798.	1798.			
May 1.	April 16.	Billingham, William . . .	„ . . .	.....
May 22.	May 22.	Pennington, Thomas . . .	„ . . .	.....

REGIMENT

1803.	1803.			
Sept. 27.	Sept. 27.	Leicester, Sir J. Fleming, Bt.	Lt.-Col. Com.	.....
„	„	Brooke, Thos. Langford . .	Lieut.-Col. .	.....
„	„	Leicester, Augustus . . .	Major . .	.....
„	„	Leycester, Ralph, jun. . .	Captain . .	Tabley . . . .
„	„	Townshend, Ed. Venables .	„ . .	Mere . . . .
„	„	Hollins, John	Captain . .	Knutsford . . .

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CHESTER'S REGIMENT OF YEOMANRY,

OF COMMISSIONS.

between brackets ( ) are the dates of the *London Gazette*.

RAISED 1796.

Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	High Sheriff, 1797.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	3. 4. 1798 (14. 4. 1798).	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	A printed list of officers, bearing no date, but after May 1798, gives the name of Timothy Whitby in place of this. Such a name, however, has not been found in the *Gazette*.
.....	.....	.....
Lieut., 3. 4. 1798 (14. 4. 1798) . .	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

RAISED 1803.

Col., 22. 11. 1803 (22. 11. 1803) .	.....	Died June 18, 1827.
.....	6. 5. 1812 (30. 5. 12) .	.....
Lieut.-Col., 6. 5. 1812 (30. 5. 12)	.....	Died 1816 (5. 10. 16).
.....	14. 8. 1812 (29. 8. 12) .	.....
Major, 6. 5. 1812 (30. 5. 12) .	16. 4. 1829 (8. 5. 29) .	.....
Lt.-Col., 17. 9. 1816 (5. 10. 16).	26. 2. 1827 (9. 3. 27) .	.....
.....		.....

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1803.	1803.			
Sept. 27.	Sept. 27.	Marshall, John	„	Northwich
„	„	Daintry, John Smith	„	Macclesfield
„	„	Ince, Bell	„	Ashton Heyes
„	„	Hollins, William	Lieutenant	Tabley
„	„	Davenport, John	„	Mere
„	„	Hancock, Richard	„	Knutsford
„	„	Furey, Henry	„	Northwich
„	„	Beswick, Francis	„	Macclesfield
„	„	Ridgeway, Thomas	„	Ashton Heyes
„	„	Higginson, Jonathan	Cornet	Tabley
„	„	Okell, William	„	Mere
„	„	Sharpe, Francis	„	Knutsford
„	„	Bradburne, William	„	Northwich
„	„	Hall, David	„	Macclesfield
„	„	Shaw, John	„	Ashton Heyes
„	„	Holland, Peter	Surgeon	.....
Dec. 13.	Dec. 15.	Matchett, Wm. John	Adjutant	.....
„	„	Leicester, Rev. Oswald	Chaplain	.....
1804.	1804.			
May 15.	May 15.	Stone, William	Assist. Surg.	.....
Oct. 16.	July 31.	Naylor, John	Lieutenant	Mere
	1806.			
...	Mar. 10.	Critchley, Henry	Cornet	Macclesfield
1807.	1807.			
Oct. 20.	Oct. 16.	Marshall, James	„	Northwich
1809.	1809.			
June 10.	May 13.	Marshall, Thomas	Captain	Ashton Heyes
	1811.			
...	May 16.	Dadley, Robt. Walpole	Adjutant	.....
1812.	1812.			
May 30.	May 6.	Brooke, Peter Langford	Captain	Mere
Aug. 29.	Aug. 14.	Leicester, Charles	„	Tabley
1813.	1813.			
April 10.	Mar. 4.	Okell, John	Cornet	Mere
About	Sept.	Dudley, Samuel	Adjutant	.....
1814.	1814.			
May 28.	Mar. 9.	Higginbotham, Nathaniel	Cornet	Macclesfield
„	„	Stone, James	Lieutenant	2nd „
„	„	Turner, Robert	Cornet	2nd „
„	„	Gee, Robert	Captain	Stockport
„	„	Roe, Richard	Lieutenant	„
„	„	Newton, James	Cornet	„
1815.	1815.			
Nov. 11.	Nov. 3.	Wright, Strethill	„	Tabley

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Major, 23. 4. 1829 (8. 5. 29) . .	12. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31)	.....
.....	4. 12. 1824 (18. 12. 24).	.....
.....	About May 1809 . .	.....
Captain, 3. 11. 1815 (11. 11. 15) .	21. 2. 1827 (9. 3. 27) .	.....
.....	31. 7. 1804 (16. 10. 1804)	.....
.....	3. 11. 1815 (11. 11. 15).	.....
.....	.....	Died 1807 (20. 10. 1807).
.....	About 1806	.....
.....	26. 7. 1827 (3. 8. 27) .	.....
Paymaster, 1. 9. 1804 . . . / Lieut., 3. 11. 1815 (11. 11. 15)	.....	Died 1818 (24. 4. 18).
Lieut., 4. 3. 1813 (10. 4. 13) . .	12. 7. 1824 (3. 8. 24) .	.....
Lieut., 3. 11. 1815 (11. 11. 15). .	29. 7. 1819 (2. 10. 19) .	.....
Lieut., 16. 10. 1807 (30. 10. 1807).	19. 5. 1817.	Succeeded by Chantler, May 19, 1817 (24. 6. 17).
Lieut., 10. 3. 1806. . . . . / Captain, 9. 3. 1814 (28. 5. 14).	3. 2. 1817 (12. 2. 17) .	.....
.....	27. 6. 1817 (16. 8. 17) .	.....
.....	16. 5. 1829 (16. 6. 29) .	Father of Sir Henry Holland, Bart.
.....	May 1811	.....
.....	No record.	.....
.....	.....	Died 1824 (18. 9. 24).
.....	4. 3. 1813 (10. 5. 13) .	.....
Lieut., 4. 3. 1814 (28. 3. 14). . / Captain, 30. 8. 1824 (18. 9. 24)	25. 7. 1827 (3. 8. 27) .	.....
.....	.....	Died 1817 (16. 8. 17).
.....	18. 6. 1825 (28. 6. 25) .	.....
Brev. Cap., 4. 13. 1814 (28. 3. 14).	5. 7. 1813	.....
Major, 17. 9. 1816 (5. 10. 16) . / Lt.-Col., 16. 4. 1829 (8. 5. 29) .	12. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31)	.....
.....	.....	Died 1815 (11. 11. 15).
.....	24. 12. 1819 (1. 1. 20) .	.....
.....	About Dec. 1818 . .	Formerly 3rd Dragoon Guards, A.D.C. to Lord Combermere.
.....	19. 5. 1823 (27. 5. 23) .	.....
.....	30. 3. 1825 (23. 5. 25) .	.....
.....	19. 9. 1816 (5. 10. 16) .	.....
.....	11. 11. 1815 (29. 1. 16).	.....
.....	11. 12. 1815 (29. 1. 16).	.....
Captain, 11. 12. 1815 (29. 1. 16) .	About Aug. 1821 . .	Suc. by Lieut. Howard. 25. 8. 1821 (6. 11. 21).
Lieut. (Knutsford), 29. 7. 1819 (2. 10. 19)	.....	Died 1824 (13. 3. 24).

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1815. Nov. 11.	1815. Nov. 3.	Holbrooke, Robert . . .	Cornet . .	Knutsford . .
1816. Jan. 29.	1816. Dec. 11.	Sykes, Richard	Lieutenant .	Stockport . . .
„	„	Howard, Henry Edward .	Cornet . .	„ . . .
Oct. 5.	Sept. 17.	Brooke, Thos. Langford . .	Captain . .	Mere . . . . .
„	„	Grimsditch, Thomas . . .	Cornet . .	2nd Macclesfield
1817. Feb. 12.	„	Smyth, Edward	Captain . .	„ .
June 24.	1817. May 19.	Chantler, Thomas	Lieutenant .	Northwich . . .
Aug. 16.	June 27.	Jump, Wm. Ainsworth . .	Cornet . .	„ . . .
„	„	Palin, John	„ . .	Ashton Heyes .
Aug. 29.	June 29.	Howard, John	„ . .	Stockport . . .
1818. April 24.	1818. April 10.	Wallace, Cosmo Geo. . .	„ . .	Tabley . . . .
1819. Mar. 27.	Dec. 18.	Barra, Captain Joseph .	Adjutant .	.....
Oct. 2.	1819. July 29.	Orrell, Thomas	Cornet . .	Knutsford . .
Dec. 4.	Nov. 19.	Egerton, Wilbraham . . .	Captain . .	Dunham Massey
„	„	Hibbert, Thomas	Lieutenant .	„ „
„	„	Davenport, John, jun. . .	Cornet . .	„ „
„	„	Mainwaring, Sir Henry, Bt.	Captain . .	Altrincham . . .
„	„	Trafford, Richd. Leigh . .	Lieutenant .	„ . . .
„	„	Finney, Peter Davenport .	Cornet . .	„ . . .
„	Nov. 18.	Brooke, Henry	Captain . .	Mere . . . . .
„	„	Edward, Thomas	Vet. Surg. .	.....
1820. Jan. 1.	Dec. 24.	Wakefield, Thomas . . .	Cornet . .	Mere . . . . .
April 1.	1820. Mar. 16.	Crosse, Richard Townley .	Captain . .	Adlington . . .
„	„	Bent, William	Cornet . .	2nd Macclesfield .
June 6.	May 24.	Thorley, Robert	„ . .	Knutsford . . .
July 29.	July 17.	Legh, Peter	„ . .	Adlington . . .
1821. Nov. 6.	1821. Oct. 25.	Radcliffe, James	Lieutenant .	Stockport . . .
„	„	Lingard, Alexander . . .	Cornet . .	„ . . .
1823. May 27.	1823. May 19.	Daintry, Thomas	„ . .	1st Macclesfield
„	May 24.	Whiteley, Thomas	„ . .	Altrincham . . .
Sept. 16.	Aug. 18.	Dunn, Joseph	„ . .	Tabley . . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Lieut. (Tabley), 10. 4. 1818 (24. 4. 18)	24. 5. 1820 (6. 6. 20) .	.....
.....	27. 6. 1817 (16. 8. 17) .	.....
Lieut., 27. 6. 1817 (16. 8. 17) . .	25. 10. 1821 (6. 11. 21).	.....
.....	18. 11. 1819 (4. 12. 19).	.....
Lieut. (Adlington), 16. 3. 1820 (4. 1. 20)	6. 5. 1829 (22. 5. 29) .	.....
.....	30. 8. 1824 (18. 9. 24) .	.....
.....	21. 6. 1833 (2. 7. 33) .	Previously Quartermaster. Appears to have served from 1807, *vice* Bradburne, as Cornet. In 1817 out in aid of Civil Power, pay claimed as Lieutenant, but disallowed; afterwards officially recognised.
.....	2. 10. 1837 (10. 10. 37).	.....
.....	18. 8. 1823 (16. 9. 23) .	.....
Captain, 25. 8. 1821 (6. 11. 21) .	9. 7. 1836 (22. 7. 36) .	.....
Lieut., 24. 5. 1820 (6. 6. 20) . .	.....	Died 1823 (16. 9. 23).
.....	11. 7. 1836 (22. 7. 36) .	16th Lancers.
Lieut., 1. 3. 1824 (13. 3. 24) . .	.....	Died 1835 (22. 8. 35).
Lt.-Col., 12. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31) Lt.-Col. Com., 1. 12. 1835 (15. 12. 35)	3. 12. 1847 (3. 12. 47) .	.....
.....	14. 5. 1825 (28. 5. 25) .	.....
.....	24. 9. 1827 (5. 10. 27) .	.....
.....	29. 4. 1828 (16. 5. 28) .	.....
.....	No record	.....
.....	24. 5. 1823 (27. 5. 23) .	.....
Major, 12. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31) .	15. 5. 1858 (1. 6. 58) .	.....
.....	.....	Died 1838.
Lieut., 12. 7. 1824 (3. 8. 1824). .	24. 6. 1842 (1. 7. 42) .	Exch'd to Altrincham Troop, April 2, 1842.
.....	14. 5. 1825 (28. 5. 25) .	.....
Lieut., 4. 12. 1824 (18. 12. 24). .	2. 7. 1827 (27. 7. 27) .	.....
Lieut., 18. 8. 1823 (16. 9. 23) . .	18. 2. 1831 (1. 3. 31) .	.....
.....	23. 8. 1827 (4. 9. 27) .	.....
.....	24. 10. 1833 (8. 11. 33).	.....
.....	7. 6. 1826 (17. 6. 26) .	.....
Lieut. 2nd Macc., 31. 8. 1824 (18. 12. 24) . . . . . Capt., 4. 12. 1824 (18. 12. 24) .	26. 7. 1827 (3. 8. 27) .	.....
Lieut.	2. 5. 1831 (10. 5. 31) .	.....
.....	No record	*See* Pearson, May 14, 1825 (28. 5. 25).

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1823.	1823.			
Sept. 16.	Aug. 18.	Calverley, James	Cornet . .	Ashton Heyes .
1824.	1824.			
Mar. 13.	Mar. 1.	Taylor, Quartermaster Isaac	„ . .	Knutsford . . .
Aug. 3.	July 12.	Ogilvie, Alexander . . .	„ . .	Mere . . . . .
Sept. 18.	Aug. 31.	Davies, John	„ . .	1st Macclesfield .
„	Sept. 1.	Cockson, John	Assis. Surg.	.....
Dec. 18.	Dec. 7.	Baker, Geo. F.	Cornet . .	2nd Macclesfield .
1825.	1825.			
April 23.	Mar. 30.	Pearson, Samuel	Lieutenant .	„ .
May 28.	May 1.	Legh, Thomas	Captain . .	Adlington . . .
„	May 14.	Pearson, John	Lieutenant .	Dunham Massey .
„	„	Gratrix, W. Dawson . . .	Cornet . .	Altrincham . . .
June 28.	June 18.	Egerton, (Sir) P. de Malpas .	Captain . .	Ashton Heyes .
1826.	1826.			
June 3.	May 18.	Hulley, Jasper	Cornet . .	1st Macclesfield
June 17.	June 7.	Hunt, Samuel	„ . .	Stockport . . .
1827.	1827.			
Mar. 9.	Feb. 21.	Leicester, Hon. Geo. (Lord de Tabley)	Captain . .	Tabley . . .
„	„	Egerton, Wm. Tatton (Lord Egerton of Tatton) .	Captain . .	Knutsford . . .
July 27.	July 2.	Powell, Daniel	Cornet . .	1st Macclesfield
„	„	Johnson, Edward Henry .	Lieutenant .	2nd Macclesfield .
Aug. 3.	July 25.	Grey, Geo. Harry, Lord . .	Lt.-Col. Com.	.....
„	„	Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford .	Captain . .	1st Macclesfield .
„	„	Ward, Daniel	Lieutenant .	2nd Macclesfield .
„	„	Wild, William	Cornet . .	„ .
Aug. 3.	July 25.	Palin, William	Cornet . .	Forest . . . .
Sept. 4.	Aug. 23.	Norbury, Thomas	„ . .	Adlington . . .
Oct. 5.	Sept. 24.	Worthington, Thos., jun. .	„ . .	Dunham Massey
1828.	1828.			
May 16.	April 29.	Lloyd, Ed. Jeremiah . . .	Captain . .	Altrincham . . .
July 28.	July 5.	Reade, Thomas	Cornet . .	1st Macclesfield .
Aug. 12.	Aug. 2.	Alvanley, Wm. Arden, Lord	„ . .	2nd Macclesfield .
1829.	1829.			
June 16.	May 16.	Warburton, R. E. Egerton .	Captain . .	Northwich . . .
„	„	Stanley, Edward John . .	„ . .	Adlington . . .
„	June 1.	Broadbent, Richard . . .	Assis. Surg.	.....
Oct. 2.	Sept. 21.	Ward, Daniel	Captain . .	2nd Macclesfield .
Oct. 20.	Oct. 7.	Ashness, John	Cornet . .	1st Macclesfield .
1830.	1830.			
Jan. 19.	Jan. 4.	Brown, Peter	„ . .	2nd Macclesfield .
Mar. 19.	Mar. 6.	Reade, George	„ . .	Adlington . . .
May 18.	May 7.	Newnham, John Lewis . .	Captain . .	„ . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Lieut., 26. 7. 1827 (3. 8. 27) . .	16. 5. 1829 (16. 6. 29) .	.....
Lieut., 3. 9. 1835 (22. 9. 35) . .	12. 3. 1839 (22. 3. 39) .	.....
.....	1. 5. 1832 (18. 5. 32) .	.....
.....	18. 5. 1826 (3. 6. 26) .	.....
Surgeon, 16. 5. 1829 (16. 6. 29) .	21. 4. 1832 (1. 5. 32) .	.....
.....	26. 7. 1827 (3. 8. 27) .	.....
.....	2. 7. 1827 (27. 7. 27) .	.....
.....	.....	Died 1829 (16. 7. 29).
.....	14. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31)	Served some time as Cornet in Altrincham Troop, *vice* Dunn.
Lieut., 2. 5. 1831 (10. 5. 31) . .	21. 4. 1832 (1. 5. 32) .	*See* May 18, 1832.
Lieut.-Col., 3. 12. 1847 (3. 12. 47)	.....	M.P. West Cheshire. Died April 5, 1881.
Lieut., 2. 7. 1827 (27. 7. 27) . Capt. (2nd Macc.) 26. 7. 1827 (3. 8. 27)	21. 8. 1829 (2. 10. 29) .	.....
.....	5. 4. 1831 (15. 4. 31) .	.....
Lieut.-Col., 1. 1. 1836 (12. 1. 36) Lieut.-Col. Com., 3. 12. 1847 (3. 12. 47)	30. 10. 1869 (12. 11. 69)	Assumed by Royal Licence the name and arms of Warren, 1832.
Major, 5. 5. 1863 (15. 5. 63) . .	10. 4. 1866 (1. 5. 66) .	.....
Lieut. (2nd Macc.), 4. 7. 1828 (22. 7. 28) . . . . . Capt., 14. 11. 31 (29. 11. 31) . .	15. 9. 1836 (27. 9. 36) .	.....
.....	No record	.....
.....	.....	Died 1835 (15. 12. 35).
.....	15. 2. 1860 (23. 3. 60) .	.....
.....	4. 7. 1828 (22. 7. 28) .	.....
.....	2. 8. 1828 (2. 8. 28) . .	.....
Lieut., 16. 5. 1829 (16. 6. 29) . .	5. 1. 1861 (11. 1. 61) .	.....
Lieut., 6. 5. 1829 (22. 5. 29) . .	.....	Troop disbanded 1838.
Lieut., 14. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31) Capt. (Knutsford), 10. 1. 1832 (24. 1. 31)	15. 4. 1851 (22. 4. 51) .	.....
.....	1. 8. 1845 (25. 7. 45) .	.....
Lieut., 16. 5. 1829 (16. 6. 29) . .	15. 6. 1842	.....
.....	17. 1. 1840 (24. 1. 40) .	.....
.....	20. 12. 1841 (28. 12. 41)	.....
.....	7. 5. 1830 (18. 5. 30) .	.....
Surgeon, 21. 4. 1832 (1. 5. 32) . .	30. 12. 1857 (15. 1. 58) .	.....
.....	14. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 31)	.....
.....	7. 5. 1841 (13. 5. 41) .	.....
Lieut., 14. 11. 1831 (29. 11. 1831)	No record	.....
.....	.....	Troop disbanded 1838.
.....	21. 4. 1832 (1. 5. 32) .	.....

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1830.	1830.			
Dec. 3.	Nov. 18.	Wallace, Hugh	Cornet . .	Tabley . . . .
1831.	1831.			
Mar. 1.	Feb. 18.	Reid, Alexander	„ . .	„ . . . .
April 15.	April 5.	Hunt, John	„ . .	Stockport . . .
May 10.	May 2.	Caistor, William	„ . .	„ . . .
„	„	Williams, Samuel	„ . .	Altrincham . . .
Nov. 29.	Nov. 14.	Barker, Peter	„ . .	Dunham Massey.
1832.	1832.			
Jan. 24.	Jan. 10.	Erskine, Hon. Thos. . . .	Captain . .	Adlington . . .
May 1.	April 21.	Dean, Richard	Assis. Surg.	.....
May 18.	May 1.	Trafford, Humphrey . . .	Captain . .	Morley . . . .
„	„	Boyer, Herbert	Lieutenant .	„ . . . .
„	„	Gratrix, Wm. Dawson . .	Cornet . .	„ . . . .
June 5.	May 22.	Worthington, Robert . . .	„ . .	Altrincham . . .
1833.	1833.			
July 2.	June 21.	Marshall, Thomas	Lieutenant .	Arley . . . . .
1835.	1835.			
Sept. 22.	Sept. 3.	Pownall, Wm. Tipping . .	Cornet . .	Tabley . . . .
1836.	1836.			
Jan. 22.	Jan. 13.	Townshend, Lee Porcher .	Captain . .	„ . . . .
June 17.	June 3.	Court, Wm. Roylance . .	Lieutenant .	Arley . . . . .
July 22.	July 9.	Tatton, Thomas William .	Captain . .	Stockport . . .
„	July 11.	Hill, Captain Henry . . .	Adjutant .	.....
Aug. 30.	Aug. 15.	Cave, Thomas Brown . .	Lieutenant .	Morley . . . .
Sept. 27.	Sept. 9.	Andrew, George, jun. . . .	„ . .	Stockport . . .
„	Sept. 15.	Ryle, John Charles . . .	Captain . .	Macclesfield . .
1837.	1837.			
Mar. 28.	Mar. 15.	Dod, Henry Davenport . .	Cornet . .	„ . .
Oct. 10.	Oct. 2.	Thornton, Henry	„ . .	Dunham Massey
...	1838. Aug.	Fagan, James	Act. Vet. Sur.	.....
1839.				
Mar. 22.	Mar. 12.	Leycester, R. Gerard . . .	Lieutenant .	Tatton . . .
June 28.	June 17.	Potts, Henry	Cornet .	Tabley . . . / Forest, 14. 4. 41 / Toft . . . .
1840.	1840.			
Jan. 24.	Jan. 17.	Maddock, Chas. R. . . .	„ . .	Congleton . . .
July 27.	July 21.	Wright, Henry	„ . .	Macclesfield . .
Sept. 18.	Sept. 9.	Richmond, Legh	Lieutenant	Altrincham . . / Dunham, 2. 4. 41
„	„	Raingill, Stephen	Cornet . .	Morley . . . .
1841.	1841.			
April 13.	March 27.	Marsland, Edward . . .	Lieutenant .	Stockport . .
„	April 7.	Read, William	Cornet . .	Congleton . . .
Dec. 28.	Dec. 20.	Brooke, Richard	Captain . .	Arley . . . . .
„	„	Brooke, Thos. Langford . .	Lieutenant .	Tatton . . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Lieut., 18. 3. 1831 (1. 3. 31) . .	25. 7. 1845 (1. 8. 45) .	.....
.....	17. 6. 1839 (28. 6. 39) .	.....
.....	.....	Died 1831 (10. 5. 31).
Lieut., 24. 10. 1833 (8. 11. 33) . .	9. 9. 1836 (27. 9. 36) .	.....
Lieut., 21. 4. 1832 (1. 5. 32). . .	18. 9. 1840 (9. 9. 40) .	.....
.....	2. 3. 1847 (23. 3. 47) .	Joined again as Lieut. 20. 3. 1848 (28. 3. 48).
.....	.....	Troop disbanded 1838.
.....	.....	Died 1851 (18. 3. 51).
.....	20. 3. 1848 (28. 3. 48) .	.....
.....	.....	Died 1836 (30. 8. 36).
.....	No record.	.....
Lieut., 1846.	April 1852	.....
.....	3. 6. 1836 (17. 6. 36) .	.....
Lieut., 5. 5. 1863 (15. 5. 63) . .	25. 1. 1867 (26. 2. 67) .	.....
Major, 15. 5. 1858 (1. 6. 58) . .	5. 5. 1863 (15. 5. 63) .	Formerly Major 49th Ft.
.....	20. 3. 1848 (28. 3. 48) .	.....
.....	10. 3. 1851 (18. 3. 51) .	.....
.....	25. 4. 1868 (16. 6. 68) .	Capt., unattached, 1st Dragoon Guards. Formerly 11th Lt. Dgns.
.....	Dec. 1844.	.....
.....	27. 3. 1841 (13. 5. 41) .	.....
.....	25. 10. 1841 (29. 10. 41)	Bishop of Liverpool.
Lieut., 2. 4. 1840 (10. 4. 40) . .	25. 7. 1845 (1. 8. 45) .	.....
.....	1. 3. 1847 (23. 3. 47) .	.....
.....	.....	Died July 1, 1844.
Captain (Macc.) 25. 10. 1841 (29. 10. 41)	.....	Died 1851 (4. 7. 51).
Lieut., 5. 8. 1850 (9. 8. 50) . . Captain, 20. 10. 1852 (29. 10. 52)	30. 8. 1854 (5. 9. 54) .	.....
.....	.....	Died March 20, 1841.
.....	15. 4. 1851 (22. 4. 51) .	.....
.....	30. 1. 1858 (9. 2. 58) .	.....
.....	March 1848	.....
Captain, 10. 3. 1851 (18. 3. 51) Major, 25. 1. 1867 (30. 1. 67) .	.....	Fell out of the Army List Feb. 1868.
Lieut., 5. 7. 1842 (1. 7. 42) . . .	2. 3. 1847 (23. 3. 47) .	.....
.....	25. 7. 1845 (1. 8. 45) .	.....
.....	1. 5. 1851 (13. 5. 51) .	.....

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Date of *Gazette*.	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1842.	1842.			
Jan. 21.	Jan. 7.	Worthington, Wm. . . .	Cornet . .	Tabley . . . .
July 19.	July 5.	Antrobus, H. Lindsay . .	„ . .	Congleton . . .
July 1.	June 24.	Nicholson, James	Lieutenant .	Altrincham . . .
Sept. 30.	Sept. 24.	Robinson, Jonathan . . .	Cornet . .	Stockport . . .
Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.	Pownall, William	„ . .	Altrincham . . .
	1845.			
R. O.	May 29.	Herbert, Daniel	Act. Vet. Sur.	.....
1845.				
Aug. 1.	July 25.	Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry, Earl of .	Captain . .	Dunham Massey .
„	„	Harper, W. Hosken . . .	„ . .	Arley . . . . .
„	„	Brocklehurst, W. Coare . .	Lieutenant .	Macclesfield . .
1847.	1847.			
Mar. 23.	Mar. 2.	*Grosvenor, Hugh Lupus, Earl (Duke of Westminster)*	Cornet . .	Dunham Massey
„	Mar. 1.	Greg, Ed. Hyde	„ . .	„ „
„	Mar. 10.	Pearson, Samuel, jun. . .	„ . .	Congleton . . .
1848.	1848.			
Mar. 28.	Mar. 20.	Legh, Chas. R. Banastre .	Captain . .	Morley . . . .
„	„	Fenton, James	Lieutenant .	Arley . . . . .
„	„	Nicholls, W. Devereux . .	Cornet . .	Altrincham . . .
„	„	Barker, Peter	Lieutenant .	Toft . . . . .
Aug. 4.	Aug. 1.	Lyon, Thomas, jun. . . .	Captain . .	Arley . . . . .
1849.	1849.			
Mar. 6.	Feb. 5.	Antrobus, John Coutts . .	Cornet . .	Congleton . .
Dec. 4.	Nov. 30.	Leigh, Joseph	„ . .	Tabley . . . .
1850.	1850.			
Aug. 9.	Aug. 5.	Leche, Jno. Hurlstone . .	„ . .	Forest . . . .
1851.	1851.			
Mar. 18.	Mar. 10.	M'Ewan, Wm. (M.D.) . .	Assist. Surg.	.....
April 22.	April 15.	Parr, Thos. Philip	Cornet . .	Altrincham . . .
„	„	Hill, Henry	„ . .	Toft . . . .
May 13.	May 1.	Egerton, Wilbraham, jun., (2nd Lord Egerton) .	Lieutenant .	Tatton . . . .
Dec. 5.	Nov. 20.	Higginbotham, Josiah . .	Cornet . .	Stockport . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Lieut., 25. 7. 1845 (1. 8. 45) . .	1. 12. 1852 (28. 12. 52) .	.....
Lieut., 2. 3. 1847 (23. 3. 4) . . .	10. 5. 1853 (27. 5. 53) .	.....
Captain, 15. 5. 1851 (22. 5. 51) .	10. 5. 1853 (27. 5. 53) .	.....
.....	.....	Died 1848.
.....	20. 3. 1848 (28. 3. 48) .	Correction, *Lond. Gaz.*, Nov. 8, 1842.
.....	.....	Died 1865.
.....	20. 6. 1856 (27. 6. 56) .	.....
.....	1. 8. 1848 (4. 8. 48) . .	.....
.....	1. 6. 1852 (8. 6. 52) . .	M.P. for Macclesfield. *See* May 3, 1801.
Captain (Forest), 3. 12. 1847 (3. 12. 47) . . . . . Lieut.-Col. Com., 30. 10. 1869 (12. 11. 69) . . . . . Colonel, 20. 6. 1881 (24. 6. 81) Hon. Col., 21. 2. 1891 (20. 2. 91)	.....	A.D.C. to Her Majesty for Aux. Forces, June 20, 1881. Permitted to retain his commission, being over sixty years of age, under pars. 36 and 37 Yeo. Reg., 1885.
.....	20. 4. 1861 (3. 5. 61) .	Correction, *Lond. Gaz.*, May 11, 1847.
.....	5. 2. 1849 (6. 3. 49) . .	.....
.....	15. 12. 1865 (22. 12. 65)	.....
.....	5. 8. 1850 (9. 8. 50) . .	.....
Lieut., 15. 4. 1851 (22. 4. 51) . .	.....	Died Dec. 1867.
.....	20. 1. 1852 (10. 2. 52) .	*See* Nov. 29, 1831.
.....	20. 1. 1852 (10. 2. 52) .	Had retired from Her Majesty's Service.
Lieut., 10. 5. 1853 (27. 5. 53) . Captain, 15. 2. 1860 (23. 3. 60) Major, 30. 3. 1872 (7. 5. 72) . Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1. 7. 1881 (30. 8. 81)	12. 2. 1887 (11. 2. 87) .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
Capt. (Toft), 20. 6. 1851 (4. 7. 51)	20. 10. 1852 (29. 10. 52)	.....
.....	1851	.....
Surgeon, 30. 12. 1857 (15. 1. 58) .	18. 4. 1877 (17. 4. 77) .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
.....	.....	Joined North Brit. Dragoons (Scots Greys) 1854.
Lieut., 20. 1. 1852 (10. 2. 52) . „ (Adlington), 2. 1. 1871. Capt. (Tabley), 23. 11. 1872 (22. 11. 72) . . . . . Hon. Major, 1. 7. 1881 (30. 8. 81)	.....	Oct. 2, 1882. Allowed to retain his commission, being over sixty years of age, under par. 15, clause 9, Aux. Res. Forces Circ., 1872. Died 1887.
Capt., 5. 5. 1863 (15. 5. 63) . . Hon. Major, 1. 7. 1881 (30. 8. 81)	4. 5. 1887 (3. 5. 87) . .	.....
.....	10. 12. 1859 (16. 12. 59)	.....

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1852.	1852.			
Feb. 10.	Jan. 20.	Lascelles, Hon. Arthur . .	Captain . .	Arley . . . . .
„	„	Marshall, Thos. Horatio . .	Cornet . .	Tabley . . . .
April 2.	Mar. 2.	Solly, Ed. Harrison . . .	„ . .	Congleton . . .
June 8.	June 1.	Holdforth, James	Lieutenant .	Adlington . . .
Dec. 28.	Dec. 1.	Jacson (-Widdrington), Shallcross Fitz-Herbert	„ .	Tabley . . . .
1853.	1853.			
May 27.	May 10.	Fox, John Wilson	Captain . .	Altrincham . . .
Aug. 23.	June 30.	Walker, Ed. Cladius . . .	Cornet . .	Cholmondeley .
„	„	Cust, Leopold	„ . .	Tabley . . . .
1854.	1854.			
Sept. 5.	Aug. 30.	Davenport, Arthur H. . .	Captain . .	Toft . . . . .
1855.	1855.			
Feb. 15.	Feb. 10.	Massey, Francis	Lieutenant .	Forest . . . .
April 17.	Mar. 30.	Potts, Henry.	„ .	Forest . . . .
Nov. 9.	Nov. 5.	Phillips, Hy. Lushington .	Cornet . .	No record . . .
1856.				
Jan. 18.	Jan. 18.	Warren, Hon. J. B. Leicester (3rd Lord De Tabley)	„ . .	Tabley . . . .
June 27.	June 20.	Cholmondeley, Chas. Geo. .	Captain . .	Cholmondeley .
1858.				
Jan. 15.	Dec. 30.	Merriman, C. A. (M.D.). .	Assist. Sur..	.....
	1858.			
Feb. 9.	Jan. 30.	Shakerley, Sir C. W., Bart.	Lieutenant .	Cholmondeley .
July 30.	July 15.	Fairbairn, Geo.	Cornet . .	Toft . . . . .
1859.	1859.			
Dec. 16.	Dec. 10.	Pearson, Thos.	„ . .	Stockport . . .
1860.	1860.			
Mar. 23.	Feb. 20.	Hogg, Hy. James Holder .	„ . .	Congleton . . .
„	„	Williams, Wm. Maysmor .	„ . .	Forest . . . .
1861.	1861.			
Jan. 11.	Jan. 5.	*Warburton, Piers Egerton*.	„ . .	Arley . . . . .
Jan. 25.	Jan. 5.	Barry, Arthur H. Smith . .	Cornet . .	Arley . . . . .
May 3.	April 20.	Brocklehurst, Wm. Coare .	Lieutenant .	Adlington . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
.....	10. 6. 1865 (23. 6. 65) .	*See* May 1, 1866.
Lieut., 5. 1. 1861 (11. 1. 61) . .	20. 12. 1862 (13. 1. 63).	Col. of Volunteers, and held a commission in 1st Cheshire Militia.
Lieut., 15. 2. 1860 (23. 3. 60) . Capt., 17. 5. 1873 (16. 5. 73) . Hon. Major, 1. 7. 1881 (30. 8. 81)	5. 3. 1887 (4. 3. 87) . .	.....
.....	Dec. 7, 1865	.....
Capt., 20. 5. 1858 (1. 6. 58). . .	15. 11. 1867 (6. 12. 67).	Widdrington added to name in 1856.
.....	10. 4. 1871 (21. 4. 71) .	Late Captain 12th Lancers. Erroneously styled Jno. William in *Gazette*.
.....	20. 12. 1862 (13. 1. 63).	.....
.....	5. 1. 1861 (11. 1. 61) .	.....
.....	20. 12. 1865 (22. 12. 65)	Late Lieutenant 1st Life Guards.
.....	30. 3. 1855 (17. 4. 55) .	.....
.....	10. 6. 1865 (23. 6. 65) .	.....
.....	5. 11. 1864 (18. 11. 64).	.....
Lieut., 25. 5. 1858 (1. 6. 58) . Capt., 16. 11. 1867 (6. 12. 67) .	8. 5. 1871 (23. 5. 71) .	.....
.....	.....	Late 1st Royal Cheshire Militia. Died Dec. 7, 1869.
.....	5. 5. 1863 (15. 5. 63) .	.....
.....	10. 1. 1863 (20. 1. 63) .	.....
.....	5. 6. 1867 (18. 6. 67) .	.....
.....	30. 6. 1869 (R.O. 16. 10. 69)	.....
.....	15. 3. 1866 (29. 25. 66).	
Lieut., 10. 6. 1865 (23. 6. 65) . .	2. 5 1882 (3. 5. 82) . .	Permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the regt.
Lieut., 20. 12. 1862 (13. 1. 63) Capt., 10. 6. 1865 (23. 6. 65) . Hon. Maj., 1. 7. 1881 (30. 8. 81) Major, 4. 6. 1887 (3. 6. 87) . . Hon. Lt.-Col., 2. 7. 1887 (1. 7. 87) Lt.-Col., 18. 3. 1891 (17. 3. 91) Hon. Col., 24. 6. 1891 (23. 6. 91)	.....	.....
Lieut. (Arley), 15. 12. 1865 (22. 12. 65	28. 6. 1872 (28. 6. 72) .	M.P. for Co. Cork.
Capt., 15. 12. 1865 (22. 12. 65) .	2. 12. 1876 (1. 12. 76) .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt. *See* Aug. 1845.

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1863.	1862.			
Jan. 13.	Dec. 20.	Barbour, Geo.	Cornet . .	Cholmondeley .
Jan. 20.	Jan. 10.	Kenyon, Hon. Edward . .	Lieutenant .	Cholmondeley .
May 15.	May 5.	Morton, James, Earl . . .	Assis. Sur. .	.....
1864.	1864.			
April 29.	April 15.	Pearson, Alfred	Cornet . .	Stockport . . .
Nov. 18.	Nov. 5.	Cotton, Robert Stapleton .	„ . .	Forest . . . .
1865.	1865.			
Dec. 22.	Dec. 20.	Leycester, Ralph	Captain .	Toft . . . . .
1866.	1866.			
Feb. 27.	Feb. 15.	Brooke, Thos. Wm. Langford	Cornet . .	Tabley . . . .
May 1.	April 10.	Lascelles, Hon. Arthur . .	Major . .	.....
May 29.	May 15.	*Petersham, Chas. A., Viscount (8th Earl of Harrington)*	Cornet . .	Congleton . . .
Dec. 7.	Nov. 30.	*Tomkinson, James*	Cornet . .	Arley . . . Forest, R.O., 13. 2. 1877 .
1867.				
Jan. 4.	Dec. 20.	Frost, Meadows Arnold . .	„ . .	Tabley . . . .
	1867.			
Feb. 5.	Jan. 25.	Worthington, Gibbon B. .	Captain . .	Stockport . . .
„	„	De Trafford, Chas. Cecil .	Cornet . .	Tatton . . . .
„	Jan. 30.	Lascelles, Hon. Arthur . .	Major . .	.....
April 19.	March 30.	Tatton, Thos. Egerton . .	Lieutenant . . „ . .	Stockport . . Tatton, 13. 2. 1877, R.O. .
June 18.	June 5.	Kay, Christopher	Cornet . . „ . .	Toft . . . . Stockport, R.O., 2. 1. 1871
Dec. 6.	Nov. 15.	Townshend, Lieut. E. . .	Lieutenant .	Tabley . . . .
1868.	1868.			
June 16.	April 25.	Rich, Chas. David	Adjutant .	.....
1870.				
Mar. 25.	Mar. 10.	Grosvenor, Hon. R. W. . .	Captain . .	Forest . . . .
„	„	Tollemache, Henry James .	Cornet .	„ . . . Trans. to Cholmondeley, 14. 1. 74; to Peckforton, 3. 11. 80; to Cholmondeley, 3. 4. 82; to Eaton, 1883
June 28.	June 1.	Scotland, Captain David .	Adjutant .	.....

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Lieut., 10. 4. 1871 (21. 4. 71) . Capt., 5. 11. 1887 (4. 11. 87) . Hon. Maj., 10. 2. 1888 (10. 2. 88)	25. 3. 1893 (24. 3. 93) .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
Capt., 21. 4, 1871 (10. 4. 71) . .	17. 12. 1873 (16. 12. 73)	.....
.....	March 23, 1870 . . .	.....
.....	30. 6. 1869 (R.O. 16. 10. 69)	.....
.....	10. 3. 1870 (25. 3. 70) .	.....
.....	24. 1. 1871 (24. 1. 71) .	.....
Lieut., 25. 1. 1867 (26. 2. 67) . Capt., 8. 5. 1871 (23. 5. 71) .	.....	Late Cornet Royal Horse Guards Blue. Died 1872.
.....	25. 1. 1867 (30. 1. 67) .	*See* Feb. 10, 1862, and Feb. 5, 1867.
Capt., 30. 3. 1872 (7. 5. 72) . . Hon. Maj., 21. 4. 1886 (20. 4. 86)	.....	.....
Major, 23. 5. 1891 (2. 6. 91) . Hon. Lt.-Col., 24. 6. 1891 (23. 6. 91)		
Lieut., 29. 6. 1872 (28. 6. 72) . Capt., 10. 1. 1877 (9. 1. 77) . . Hon. Maj., 21. 4. 1886 (20. 4. 86)	.....	.....
Lieut., 23. 11. 1872 (22. 11. 72) .	25. 4. 1886 (27. 4. 86) .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
.....	2. 12. 1876 (1. 12. 76) .	.....
.....	30. 3. 1872 (7. 5. 72) .	.....
.....	30. 3. 1872 (7. 5. 72) .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
.....	5. 7. 1882 (4. 7. 82) . .	Ditto.
Lt. (Tatton), 31. 7. 1872 (30. 7. 72) Lieut. (Arley), 13. 2. 1877, R.O.) Capt. (Bostock), 12. 1. 1884 (11. 1. 84) . . . . . Hon. Maj., 21. 4. 1886 (20. 4. 86)	12. 2. 1896 (11. 2. 96) .	Ditto.
.....	10. 4. 1871 (21. 4. 71) .	Late 5th Foot.
.....	1. 6. 1870 (28. 6. 70) .	Late Maj. 9th Lancers.
.....	24. 6. 1876 (23. 6. 76) .	Late Capt. 1st Life Guards. M.P. for Westminster. Now Lord Ebury.
Lieut., 1. 6. 1873 (Clause 51 Aux. Res. Forces Cir. 1873) . . Capt., 14. 1. 1874 (13. 1. 74) . Hon. Maj., 21. 4. 1886 (20. 4. 86)	2. 2. 1894 (3. 2. 94) . .	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
.....	23. 1. 1875 (22. 1. 75) .	Half-pay 7th Dragoon Guards. *See* Jan. 1875.

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1871. Jan. 24.	1871. Jan. 2.	*Birley, Hugh A.*	Cornet .	Adlington . . ; Trans. to Peckforton, 13. 2. 1877; To Wirral, 15.5.82; To Bostock, 1884; To Tabley, 7.1.88; To Tatton, 1889
Mar. 15.	Mar. 4.	Storrar, James	Vet. Surg. .	.....
April 28.	April 4.	Sandbach, Samuel Henry .	Cornet . .	Cholmondeley .
1872. May 7.	1872. Mar. 30.	Cotton, Fred. Henry . . .	„ . .	Adlington . . .
Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	Crum, Wm. Graham . . .	„ .	Tatton . . . ; Arley (R. O. 7. 11. 1888) . . .
1873. June 6.	1873. May 31.	Shaw, Wm. Otho Nicholson	„ .	Arley . . . . ; Wirral (R. O. 22. 2. 1884) . .
Sept. 23.	Sept. 24.	Pender, James	Sub.-Lieut. .	Stockport . . .
Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Murray, James Henry . .	„ .	Tabley . . . .
1874. Jan. 27.	1874. Jan. 28.	Grosvenor, Victor Alex., Earl	„ .	Eaton . . . .
1875. Jan. 22.	1875. Jan. 23.	Scotland, Captain David .	Major . .	.....
Mar. 2.	Feb. 18.	Pope, Capt. Philip Edward.	Adjutant .	.....
June 22.	June 23.	*Brocklehurst, Wm. B.* . .	Sub.-Lieut. .	Congleton . .
Oct. 8.	Oct. 9.	Thorneycroft, Chas. Edward	„	Forest (R. O. 13. 2. 1877) . . . ; Trans. to Tatton
1877. Jan. 9.	1877. Jan. 1.	Kennedy, John	Captain . .	Peckforton . . .
July 10.	July 11.	Watson, Wm. Charles . .	Surgeon . .	.....
1879. Jan. 21.	1879. Jan. 22.	Cholmondeley, Geo. Hy. Hugh (E. of Rocksavage)	2nd Lieut. .	Cholmondeley .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
Lieut., 1. 6. 1873 (Clause 51 Aux. Res. Forces Cir. 1873) . . Capt., 7. 1. 1888 (6. 1. 88) . . Hon. Maj., 28. 1. 1888 (27. 1. 88)	.....	Signalling Officer from 1887.
Vet. Maj.	25. 3. 1893 (24. 3. 93) .	Acted from death of Herbert. Appointed Acting Vet. Sur. by W. O. Letter, July 18, 1867. Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt. on retirement.
Lieut., 1. 6. 1873 (Au. For. Cr. 1873)	26. 4. 1882 (25. 4. 82) .	.....
Lieut., („ „ „)	2. 12. 1876 (1. 12. 76) .	.....
Lieut., („ „ „) Capt., 7. 1. 1888 (6. 11. 88). . Hon. Maj., 28. 1. 1888 (27. 1. 88)	11. 11. 1893 (10. 11. 93)	Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt.
Lieut., 1. 6. 1873 (Au. For. Cr. 1873) Capt., 23. 2. 1884 (22. 2. 84) . Hon. Maj., 16. 6. 1888 (15. 6. 88)	16. 6. 1888 (15. 6. 88) .	Ditto.
.....	2. 12. 1876 (1. 12. 76) .	.....
.....	3. 11. 1880 (2. 11. 80) .	.....
.....	31. 5. 1882 (30. 5. 82) .	.....
Hon. Lt.-Col., 1. 7. 1881 (30. 8. 81)	21. 2. 1891 (20. 2. 91) .	Sept. 23, 1885. Allowed to retain his commission, being over sixty years of age, under prov. 36 and 37 Yeo. Reg. 1885. Permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the regt. Died 1891. *See* June 28, 1870.
.....	Term exp. 18. 2. 1880 (20. 2. 80) . . .	4th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut., 23. 6. 1875 (21. 7. 82) . Capt., 23. 5. 1891 (2. 6. 91). . Hon. Maj., 24. 6. 1891 (23. 6. 91)	.....	.....
.....	16. 4. 1884 (15. 4. 84) .	.....
.....	3. 11. 1880 (2. 11. 80) .	Late 5th Dragoon Gds.
.....	27. 5. 1885 (26. 5. 85) .	.....
.....	8. 6. 1881 (7. 6. 81) . .	.....

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1880. Feb. 20.	1880. Feb. 18.	Reid, Capt. Harrie Archbold	Adjutant .	.....
1881. April 8.	1881. Mar. 31.	Paley, Capt. Edward Groves	„ .	.....
June 7.	June 8.	*Grosvenor, Lord Arthur Hugh*	2nd Lieut. .	Eaton . . .
1882. Feb. 24.	1882. Feb. 25.	Hope, William	Lieutenant .	Wirral . . . .
1884. Mar. 21.	1884. Mar. 22.	*Egerton, The Hon. Alan de Tatton*	„	Tatton (R. O. 13. 4. 1884). . .
April 15.	April 16.	*Phillips, Robt. W. Douglas*	„ . .	Tabley (R.O. 7. 11. 1888). .
May 23.	May 24.	*Court, Wm. Roylance* . .	„ . .	Bostock (R.O. 23. 5. 1884) .
1885. June 5.	1885. May 27.	*Harrison, George*	Surgeon . .	.....
1886. May 23.	1886. April 1.	Allfrey, Capt. Moubray . .	Adjutant .	.....
Sept. 17.	Sept. 16.	Greenall, Gilbert	Lieutenant .	Tatton . . . .
1888. Mar. 9.	1888. Mar. 10.	*Swetenham, Edmund W.* .	2nd Lieut. .	Eaton . . . .
April 17.	April 18.	*Wyndham, George* . . .	Lieutenant .	„ . . . .
1890. Jan. 3.	1890. Jan. 1.	*Leigh, Oswald Mosley* . .	„ .	Arley (R.O. 7. 1. 1890) . .
Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.	Jones, Walter Jno. Hy. . .	2nd Lieut.	Arley (R. O. 7. 1. 1890) . . .
May 2.	May 3.	*Birchenough, Wm. Taylor* .	„	Congleton(R.O.) 5. 5. 1890) .
Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	*Hope, C. E.*	„ .	Forest . . . .
1891. Feb. 21.	1891. Feb. 20.	Frewen, Capt. S.	Adjutant .	.....
1892. Mar. 4.	1892. Feb. 17.	Delamere, Hugh, Lord . .	Lieutenant .	Bostock . . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
.....	31. 3. 1881 (8. 4. 81) .	7th Hussars.
.....	Term exp. 1. 4. 1886 (23. 3. 86)	5th Lcrs. Maj. 5th Lcrs. 28. 11. 1883 (4. 3. 84).
Lt., 1.7.1881 (26.7.81 W.O. order) Capt., 11. 8. 1888 (10. 8. 88) .	.....	.....
.....	17. 11. 1883 (16. 11. 83)	.....
Capt., 7. 1. 1888 (6. 1. 88) . . Hon. Maj., 12. 5. 1888 (11. 5. 88)	.....	Late Captain 18th Middlesex V.R.C.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	21. 2. 1889 (20. 2. 9) .	15th Hussars. Retired from service. Permitted to retain rank and wear prescribed uniform.
.....	16. 6. 1888 (15. 6. 88) .	.....
Lieut., 23. 11. 1889 (22. 11. 89) .	.....	.....
Capt., 10. 2. 1894 (9. 2. 94) . . .	.....	Late Lieut. Coldstream Guards. Served in expedition to Soudan in 1885 with the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards; was present at the engagement at Hasheen, and that near Trofek, and at the destruction of Temai. (Medal with clasp and Khedive's Star.)
Capt., 11. 5. 1894 (25. 5. 94) . .	.....	Late 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regiment.
Lieut., 27. 8. 1892 (26. 8. 92) . .	16. 9. 1896 (15. 9. 96) .	.....
„ 27. 8. 1892 (26. 8. 92) . .	.....	.....
„ 15. 5. 1895 (18. 6. 95) . .	.....	.....
.....	Term exp. 15. 4. 1896 (24. 4. 96). . .	16th Lancers . . . .
Capt., 8. 4. 1893 (7. 4. 93) . . .	27. 2. 1895 (26. 2. 95) .	Late 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt.

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Date of *Gazette.*	Date of Commission.	Name.	Rank.	Troop Posted to.
1893. Mar. 24.	1893. Mar. 25.	*Edwards, Robt. C.*	Vet. Surg. .	.....
1894. May 4.	1894. May 5.	Townshend, Edwd. Lee . .	Lieutenant .	Bostock . . . .
Oct. 9.	Oct. 10.	*Barnston, Harry*	2nd Lieut. .	Eaton . . . .
1895. May 28.	1895. May 29.	*France-Hayhurst, Wm. H.* .	„ .	Bostock . . . .
Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	*Parr, Roger Charlton* . .	„ .	Tatton . . . .
Dec. 17.	Dec. 18.	*Grey-Egerton, Sir P. H. B.*	Lieutenant .	Forest . . . .
1896. Mar. 24.	1896. Mar. 25.	*Wilson, Hubert Malcolm* .	2nd Lieut. .	Congleton . . .
April 24.	April 15.	*Kirkpatrick, H. P.* . . .	Adjutant .	.....
1897. Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.	*Verdin, Richd. Norman Harrison*	2nd Lieut. .	Bostock . . . .
April 6.	April 7.	*Legh, Arthur M. Robertson*	„ .	Congleton . . .

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Promotions.	Resigned.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....
.....	24. 3. 97 (23. 3. 97) . .	Late 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt.
Lieut., 9. 6. 1897 (8. 6. 1897) . .	.....	.....
Capt., 25. 11. 96 (24. 11. 96) . . .	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Late Capt. 4th Batt. Cheshire Regt.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Capt. 16th Lancers.
.....	.....	Late 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt.
.....	.....	.....

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II. INSPECTIONS AND REVIEWS

Place.	Date.	Inspecting Officers, &c.
Tabley Park	21. 1. 1804. .	H.R.H. Prince William Frederick of Gloucester. Standards presented.
——	15 & 16. 7. 1804	Lieut.-Col. Hare; Inspecting Field Officer N.W. District.
Liverpool	Sept. 1804. .	During permanent duty under William Frederick of Gloucester.
,, ...	14. 10. 1805 .	Major-General Benson.
Chester	Oct. 1806 . .	During permanent duty.
.....	1807	Not assembled.
Chester	14. 11. 1808 .	Major-General Heron.
,, ...	Oct. 1809 . .	During permanent duty.
.....	1810	Not assembled.
.....	1811	No record.
.....	1812	Out in aid of the Civil Power.
Tabley Park	22. 10. 1813 .	Major-General Dirom.
.....	1814	Not assembled.
.....	Oct. 1815 . .	At Chester. Not reviewed on account of rain.
.....	1816	Not assembled. Held in readiness to aid the Civil Power.
.....	1817	Out in aid of the Civil Power.
Liverpool	25. 5. 1818 . .	General Dirom.
.....	1819	Out in aid of the Civil Power.
Liverpool	15. 6. 1820 . .	Major-General Sir John Byng.
.....	1821	Not assembled.
.....	1822	,, ,,
Liverpool	6. 6. 1823 . .	Col. Freeth.
Knutsford Raceground	31. 5. 1824 . .	Major Watts, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Liverpool	3. 6. 1825 . .	Lieut.-General Sir John Byng.
.....	1826	Out in aid of the Civil Power.
Sandiway Head, Hoo Green, and Knutsford	1827	During permanent duty.
Mere	Aug. 1828 . .	,, ,,
Liverpool	19. 6. 1829 . .	General Jordan.
,, ...	18. 5. 1830 . .	Col. Kearney, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
.....	1831	3 troops out in aid of the Civil Power. The remainder held in readiness.
.....	1832	Not assembled on account of the cholera.
Liverpool	7. 6. 1833 . .	Major Barton, 12th Lancers.
.....	1834	Not assembled.
.....	1835	No record.
Liverpool	Sept. 1836 . .	During permanent duty.

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Place.	Date.	Inspecting Officers, &c.
Liverpool	June 1837 . .	Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
„	1. 6. 1838 . .	Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
„	June 1839 . .	During permanent duty.
„	„ 1840 . .	„ „ „
„	„ 1841 . .	„ „ „
„	4. 6. 1842 . .	„ „ „
„	7. 6. 1843 . .	Lieut.-Col. Quintin, 17th Lancers.
Chester	5. 6. 1844 . .	Col. Stowell, 12th Royal Lancers
„	2. 6. 1845 . .	Major-General S. W. Warre, C.B., Commandant of Northern District.
„	4. 6. 1845 . .	Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett, 5th Dragoon Guards.
„	16. 6. 1846 . .	Major-General Sir W. Warre, C.B.
„	17. 6. 1846 . .	Lieut.-Col. Parlby, 4th Light Dragoons.
„	8. 6. 1847 . .	Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Commandant of Northern District.
„	9. 6. 1847 . .	Lieut.-Col. Smith, King's Dragoon Guards.
„	14. 6. 1848 . .	Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
.....	1849	Not assembled.
Chester	6. 6. 1850 . .	Lieut.-Col. Arthur, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
.....	1851	Not assembled.
Chester	9. 6. 1852 . .	Lieut.-Col. French, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
„	8. 6. 1853 . .	Lieut.-Col. Yorke, 1st Royal Dragoons.
„	29. 5. 1854 . .	Major Unitt, 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons.
„	15. 5. 1855 . .	Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Commanding the Northern District.
„	21. 5. 1855 . .	Major Hagart, 7th Hussars.
„	6. 6. 1856 . .	Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith.
„	9. 6. 1856 . .	Lieut.-Col. Hogg, 1st Royal Life Guards.
.....	1857	Not assembled.
Chester	1. 10. 1858 . .	Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith.
„	4. 10. 1858 . .	Col. McMahon, C.B., 5th Dragoon Guards.
„	30. 5. 1859 . .	Col. McMahon, C.B., 5th Dragoon Guards.
.....	1860	Not assembled.
Chester	10. 6. 1861 . .	Col. S. G. Jenyns, C.B., 13th Light Dragoons.
„	2. 6. 1862 . .	Lieut.-Col. Gall, C.B., 14th Hussars.
„	5. 6. 1863 . .	„ „ „
„	6. 6. 1864 . .	Lieut.-Col. Hon. D. De Ros, 1st Life Guards.
„	29. 5. 1865 . .	Major-General Lord Geo. Paget, C.B.
.....	1866	Not assembled on account of cattle plague.
Chester	5. 8. 1867 . .	Col. J. W. Reynolds, Assist. Adjutant-General Northern District.
„	8. 8. 1868 . .	Major-General Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces.

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Place.	Date.	Inspecting Officers, &c.
Chester	10. 8. 1868 . .	Col. J. W. Reynolds.
„	7. 6. 1869 . .	„ „
„	6. 8. 1870 . .	Major-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B.
„	8. 8. 1870 . .	Col. J. W. Reynolds.
„	22. 5. 1871 . .	Col. C. C. Shute, 4th Dragoon Guards.
„	10. 6. 1872 . .	Col. McLean, 13th Hussars.
Chester	26. 5. 1873 . .	Col. Seager, Insp. of Yeomanry Cavalry.
„	8. 6. 1874 . .	„ „ „
„	7. 6. 1875 . .	„ „ „
„	29. 5. 1876 . .	„ „ „
„	7. 6. 1877 . .	„ „ „
„	28. 5. 1878 . .	Col. Hon. C. W. Thesiger, Insp. Aux. Cav.
.....	1879	Not assembled.
Chester	7. 6. 1880 . .	Col. Hon. C. W. Thesiger, Insp. Aux. Cav.
.....	1881	Not assembled.
Chester	22. 5. 1882 . .	Col. Hon. C. W. Thesiger, Insp. Aux. Cav.
„	4. 6. 1883 . .	Col. Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., „
„	9. 6. 1884 . .	„ „ „
„	15. 6. 1885 . .	„ „ „
„	7. 6. 1886 . .	„ „ „
„	19. 5. 1887 . .	„ „ „
„	7. 6. 1888 . .	Col. C. W. Duncombe, „
„	30. 5. 1889 . .	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.
„	22. 5. 1890 . .	Col. C. W. Duncombe, Insp. Aux. Cav.
„	4. 6. 1891 . .	„ „ „
„	17. 5. 1892 . .	„ „ „
„	8. 6. 1893 . .	Col. W. V. Brownlow, C.B.
„	24. 5. 1894 . .	Col. Gough, A.-A.-G., C.M.G.
„	24. 5. 1895 . .	„ „
„	30. 5. 1896 . .	„ „
„	21. 5. 1897 . .	„ „

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III. OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

Date.	Neighbourhood.	Troops.
1812. April 13 and three following weeks	Macclesfield and Stockport	The whole Regiment.
1817. January 13–15	Stockport	Stockport Troop.
„ March 9–15	Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield	The whole Regiment.
„ March 29 and 30	Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and neighbourhood of Manchester	The whole Regiment.
1818. July 14–19	Stockport	Stockport, Mere, Knutsford, and Tabley Troops.
1819. February 15	Stockport	Stockport Troop.
„ August 16–18	Manchester	The whole Regiment.
„ December 13–16	Neighbourhood of Manchester	The whole Regiment.
1824. April 5	Sutton	Macclesfield, Stockport, and Adlington Troops.
1826. April 27–30	Manchester	The whole Regiment.
1830. December	Hyde	Stockport and Dunham Massey Troops.
1837. July 26–27	Stockport	Morley Troop.
1839. July 22–23	Macclesfield	Tabley and Tatton Troops.
„ August 12–18	Chester, Hyde, and Macclesfield	The whole Regiment.
1841. July	Congleton	Congleton Troop.
1842. July 15–18	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Congleton Troop.
„ July 22 and 23	Congleton	Congleton and Tatton Troops.
„ August 26–September 8	Stockport, Congleton, and Macclesfield	The whole Regiment.
1848. April 10	Macclesfield	Tatton and Congleton Troops.

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IV. ROLL OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE EARL OF CHESTER'S REGIMENT OF CHESHIRE GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY CAVALRY. Commanded by Colonel Sir JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER, Bart., &c., &c., &c. Tabley House, 19th September 1804.

TABLEY TROOP

1 Matthew Hulme, *Quartermaster*
2 William Ledward, *Sergeant*
3 Samuel Partington, „
4 Cosmo Wallace, „
5 Joseph Hewit, *Corporal*
6 Peter Knowles, „
7 William Partington, „
8 Joseph Blease, *Trumpeter*
9 Richard Allen
10 John Bate
11 William Bayley
12 Samuel Beecroft
13 William Beecroft
14 William Bradbury
15 Thomas Brereton
16 Peter Broadhurst
17 Samuel Carter
18 Samuel Davenport
19 William Earls
20 Thomas Evans
21 John Eaton
22 Thomas Gleave
23 Joseph Gleave
24 Samuel Groves
25 John Golding
26 Thomas Hewit
27 John Haslehurst
28 John Hickson
29 John Hewit
30 Thomas Hickson
31 Thomas Hough
32 John Haughton
33 Thomas Jones
34 Samuel Howard
35 William Lee
36 Thomas Littler
37 Charles Lomas
38 John Hough
39 James Mann
40 Samuel Meyers
41 John Meyers
42 John Moreton
43 George Noell
44 Richard Poole
45 John Steele
46 John Stretch
47 William Smith
48 Peter Stubbs
49 Thomas Taylor
50 William Tasker
51 William Walton, senr.
52 William Walton, junr.
53 Thomas Warburton
54 John Witter
55 Thomas Woodward
56 Thomas Wyke
57 Joseph Wyatt

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MERE TROOP

1 Richard Cragg, *Quartermaster*
2 Peter Ashton, *Sergeant*
3 John Okell, „
4 Richard Broadbent, *Sergeant*
5 John Blease, *Corporal*
6 Matthew Crouchley, *Corporal*
7 John Pemberton, „
8 Thomas Burgess, *Trumpeter*
9 John Ardern
10 Samuel Ashbrooke
11 John Allen
12 Joseph Ashton
13 Samuel Barrow
14 William Broome
15 William Baguley
16 Peter Baguley
17 William Burrows
18 Thomas Billington
19 John Bate
20 Samuel Bradford
21 William Beecroft
22 John Cowsill
23 Thomas Cragg
24 Henry Crouchley
25 Daniel Dean
26 George Eden
27 Thomas Eyres
28 William Fairclough
29 Joseph Greaves
30 Joseph Gleave
31 Charles Gleave
32 John Hampson
33 Peter Highfield
34 John Hamlett
35 Thomas Hough
36 Thomas Jameson
37 William Jennings
38 Daniel Kinsey
39 John Keeling
40 William Leigh
41 Robert Massey
42 John Millington
43 George Okell
44 William Partington
45 John Southern
46 Thomas Swaine
47 Joseph Toft
48 William Taylor
49 Samuel Wright
50 William Whitley, senr.
51 William Whitley, junr.
52 Samuel Wilkinson
53 William Yould
54 William Powell

ASHTON HEYES TROOP

1 Henry Graham, *Quartermaster*
2 William Chatterton, *Sergeant*
3 Joseph Griffiths, „
4 John White, „
5 Thomas Briscoe, *Corporal*
6 John Heath, „
7 Joseph Lewis, „
8 William Johnston, *Trumpeter*
9 Thomas Ankers
10 John Burgess
11 Thomas Brookes
12 James Briscoe
13 James Bolland
14 William Cotgreve
15 John Cowap
16 James Cookson
17 William Clarke
18 William Dod
19 Nathaniel Dod
20 Joseph Dutton
21 John Done
22 Thomas Edwards
23 John Gilbert
24 William Garner

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ASHTON HEYES TROOP (*continued*)

25 Richard Harrison
26 Samuel Hartbridge
27 Edward Jackson
28 Charles Jones
29 James Jones
30 Thomas Jackson
31 William Jackson
32 Robert Lightfoot
33 John Lightfoot
34 John Lea
35 William Littler
36 James Lewis
37 Thomas Musket
38 James Newhall
39 John Noden
40 Barnard Pickering
41 William Peacock
42 William Robinson
43 William Reece
44 George Speakman
45 Samuel Shaw
46 William Simmons
47 Thomas Woodyer
48 John Walker
49 Samuel Wilkinson

KNUTSFORD TROOP

1 Isaac Taylor, *Quartermaster*
2 John Derbyshire, *Sergeant*
3 John Lamb, „
4 John Woodall, „
5 John Burgess, *Corporal*
6 Charles Brandon, „
7 John Dean „
8 George Hodges, *Trumpeter*
9 John Acton
10 Samuel Bailey
11 Thomas Bradford
12 Samuel Bradbury
13 John Bradford
14 Henry Birch
15 Robert Brown
16 Isaac Baskerville
17 John Banks
18 Thomas Boone
19 William Coldwell
20 James Cousell
21 John Clarke
22 Richard Craven
23 Thomas Ditchfield
24 David Davies
25 Henry Daniel
26 William Gatley
27 Benjamin Gratrix
28 John Gleave
29 William Hewit
30 John Howard
31 Joseph Hodges
32 Thomas Hussey
33 William Jordan
34 Thomas Knowles
35 Peter Leather
36 Joseph Lester
37 George Lee
38 John Lee
39 Samuel Lee
40 John Leather
41 George Ecclestone
42 George Potter
43 Samuel Plant
44 Thomas Roylance
45 Henry Royle
46 Thomas Rider
47 John Slater
48 Peter Street
49 William Swaine
50 Samuel Siddeley
51 William Twiss
52 John Toft
53 Samuel Wilson
54 Peter Wilkinson
55 John Witter

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MACCLESFIELD TROOP

1 Moses Tunnicliffe, *Quartermaster*
2 Daniel Booth, *Sergeant*
3 Joseph Greaves, „
4 Jos. Rowbotham, „
5 Enoch Barrow, *Corporal*
6 Samuel Bradbury, „
7 Chris. Mottershead, „
8 Henry Shipton, *Trumpeter*
9 William Ayton
10 Charles Ayton
11 Thomas Arrowsmith
12 John Adshead
13 Abraham Bay
14 James Barrow
15 John Bailey
16 James Bennett
17 Timothy Booth
18 Thomas Critchley
19 Joseph Cook
20 Edward Cruttenden
21 William Davenport
22 Edward Fleet
23 James Greaves
24 Thomas Goodwin
25 Richard Gaskell
26 Samuel Hilditch
27 John Hodkinson
28 Nath. Higginbotham
29 Josiah Higginbotham
30 Philip Holland
31 Thomas Hobson
32 Samuel Henshall
33 Richard Kitsall
34 Edmund Massey
35 Joseph Massey
36 Francis Newbold
37 Isaac Oliver
38 Benjamin Orme
39 Thomas Phillips
40 George Pearson
41 Edward Rowe
42 Samuel Stone
43 Thomas Shaw
44 William Swann
45 William Scott
46 William Toft
47 Robert Turner
48 John Wright
49 William Waine
50 George Wood
51 Thomas Wood
52 James Clewlowe

NORTHWICH TROOP

1 James Marshall, *Quartermaster*
2 Thomas Antrobus, *Sergeant*
3 Henry Jones, „
4 Thomas Oldham, „
5 Hugh Bennett, *Corporal*
6 John Molyneaux, „
7 William Marrow, „
8 Charles Dale, *Trumpeter*
9 William Appleton
10 Samuel Bradburn
11 Ralph Bate
12 Thomas Birch
13 Thomas Barlow
14 William Beckett
15 William Bossen
16 Thomas Chantler
17 William Dean
18 James Eauches
19 William Fowler
20 James Foster
21 Samuel Grundy
22 John Hayes
23 Charles Holbrooke
24 John Hitchen
25 Thomas Hodgkinson
26 William Holland

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NORTHWICH TROOP (*continued*)

27 Thomas Lawe
28 Richard Lownds
29 John Lovatt
30 Ralph Littler
31 Richard Lambeth
32 James Minshell
33 John Moore
34 George Chesworth
35 John Ormson
36 John Oakes
37 James Olliver
38 George Prescott
39 Joseph Rimmer
40 George Rotherham
41 Thomas Shakeshaft
42 Joseph Shepherd
43 James Tomkinson
44 Daniel Thompson
45 Thomas Wood
46 James Walmsley
47 William Wharton
48 Robert Wrench
49 James Woodcock
50 Richard Heath
51 John Roylance
52 John Ravenscroft

J. MATCHETT,
Adjutant.

JOHN F^o^ LEICESTER,
Colonel.

V. MUSTER ROLL

October 1810

TABLEY TROOP

Captain . .	Ralph Leycester
Lieutenant .	William Hollins
Cornet . .	Jonathan Higginson
Qr.-master .	Matthew Hulme
Sergeant . .	Samuel Partington
„ . .	Joseph Hewitt
„ . .	William Ledward
Corporal . .	Peter Knowles
„ . .	William Partington
„ . .	John Hough
Trumpeter .	Joseph Blease
Farrier . .	Richard Allen
Private . .	William Bradbury
„ . .	Samuel Carter
„ . .	John Meyers
„ . .	Joseph Gleave
Private . .	Thomas Hickson
„ . .	James Mann
„ . .	John Moreton
„ . .	Thomas Smith
„ . .	John Eaton
„ . .	William Bailey
„ . .	Samuel Beecroft
„ . .	Thomas Brereton
„ . .	George Davenport
„ . .	Thomas Gleave
„ . .	Charles Knowles
„ . .	Samuel Meyers
„ . .	Peter Stubbs
„ . .	Samuel Groves
„ . .	John Goulding
„ . .	John Haslehurst

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TABLEY TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . John Steel, senr.
„ . . George Noell
„ . . James Taylor
„ . . John Woodward
„ . . Charles Earl
„ . . Thomas Prescott
„ . . William Beecroft
„ . . Thomas Evans
„ . . Thomas Hewitt
„ . . John Hickson
„ . . William Tasker
„ . . Thomas Wyke
„ . . Peter Wyatt
„ . . Peter Broadhurst
„ . . Thomas Hough
„ . . Peter Foster
„ . . John Steel
„ . . Joseph Gallimore
Private . . Samuel Holbrooke
„ . . Samuel Siddaley
„ . . John Simpson
„ . . Isaac Williamson
„ . . William Nield
„ . . William Snelson
„ . . James Tomlin
„ . . Thomas Blease
„ . . Edward Hayward
„ . . John Steel
„ . . William Eaton
„ . . Richard Holland
„ . . Thomas Spragg
„ . . Thomas Jackson
„ . . John Blease
„ . . Robert Clayton
„ . . Thomas Mathers

ASHTON HEYES TROOP

Captain . . Thomas Marshall
Lieutenant . Thomas Ridgway
Cornet . . John Shaw
Qr.-master . John White
Sergeant . . Joseph Lewis
„ . . James Lewis
„ . . William Littler
Corporal . . James Briscoe
„ . . Joseph Dutton
„ . . Thomas Ankers
Trumpeter . William Johnson
Private . . John Cookson
„ . . William Dod
„ . . Nathaniel Dod
„ . . Thomas Edwards
„ . . Thomas Jones
„ . . Robert Lightfoot
„ . . Thomas Musket
„ . . William Peacock
„ . . William Robinson
Private . . William Reece
„ . . Samuel Shaw
„ . . John Walker
„ . . William Clarke
„ . . John Burgess
„ . . Barnhard Pickering
„ . . John Lightfoot, junr.
„ . . Thomas Woodyer
„ . . Richard Harrison
„ . . George Lea
„ . . Samuel Wilkinson
„ . . John Billington
„ . . John Dod
„ . . Robert Dentith
„ . . Ralph Dykes
„ . . William Symonds
„ . . Robert Dilworth
„ . . John Goulborn
„ . . John Farrall
„ . . Richard Webster

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ASHTON HEYES TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Samuel Hignet
„ . . John Bratt
„ . . Samuel Adamson
„ . . Edward Briscoe
„ . . James Deane
„ . . John Dentith
„ . . Samuel Harbridge
„ . . John Lightfoot
„ . . Joseph Whitley
Private . . Charles Woodcock
„ . . Joseph Cawley
„ . . Thomas Peck
„ . . John Dutton
„ . . Thomas Norton
„ . . Thos. Roberts, *Farrier*
„ . . William Harbridge
„ . . Samuel Ball
„ . . Joseph Newhall

NORTHWICH TROOP

Captain . . John Marshall
Lieutenant . William Bradburne
Cornet . . Thomas Chantler
Qr.-master . Thomas Antrobus
Sergeant . . John Molineux
„ . . William Beckett
„ . . Daniel Thompson
Corporal . . John Rylance
„ . . John Yarwood
„ . . Samuel Bradburne
Trumpeter . Richard Lambeth
Private . . Ralph Bate
„ . . Thomas Birch
„ . . Richard Lownds
„ . . John Lovatt
„ . . James Eachers
„ . . John Hitchin
„ . . William Holland
„ . . John Moore
„ . . Ralph Littler
„ . . John Ravenscroft
„ . . George Prescott
Private . . John Heyes
„ . . George Chesworth
„ . . Samuel Heath
„ . . Peter Bancroft
„ . . Henry Smith
„ . . Peter Eaton
„ . . William Rhodes
„ . . Arthur Riley
„ . . Joseph Morris
„ . . William Goulding
„ . . James Brammall
„ . . Robert Wrench
„ . . Thomas Winnington
„ . . Joseph Horton
„ . . Joseph Deakin
„ . . Thomas Bate
„ . . Richard Holland
„ . . John Heald
„ . . Samuel Barlow
„ . George Warton
„ . . John Hartley

KNUTSFORD TROOP

Captain . . John Hollins
Lieutenant . Richd. Hancock
Cornet . . Francis Sharpe
Qr.-master . Isaac Taylor
Sergeant . . John Dean
„ . . Samuel Bailey, jun.
„ . . John Burgess, jun.
Corporal . . Joseph Hodges

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KNUTSFORD TROOP (*continued*)

Corporal . . William Pownall, jun.
Trumpeter . George Hodges
Farrier . . John Leigh
Private . . John Acton
„ . . Samuel Bradbury
„ . . Thomas Ditchfield
„ . . John Howard
„ . . William Jordan
„ . . George Potter
„ . . John Slater
„ . . Peter Street
„ . . Peter Wilkinson
„ . . John Witter
„ . . Henry Birch
„ . . William Caldwell, jun.
„ . . Robert Brown
„ . . Samuel Siddeley
„ . . Isaac Baskerville
„ . . John Banks
„ . . Henry Daniel
„ . . Samuel Wilson
„ . . James Cowsill, jun.
„ . . Richard Craven
„ . . John Leather
„ . . Samuel Leigh

Private . . Thomas Rider
„ . . William Swaine
„ . . John Gleave
„ . . John Bradford
„ . . John Clarke
„ . . Peter Leather
„ . . Henry Royle
„ . . Benjamin Gratrix
„ . . James Beade
„ . . Thomas Hancock
„ . . Thomas Clarke
„ . . Samuel Birch
„ . . Robert Pigg
„ . . James Worthington
„ . . John Barratt
„ . . Samuel Banks
„ . . Samuel Wright
„ . . Richard Wright, jun.
„ . . John Daniel
„ . . Thomas Blackshaw
„ . . John Blackburn
„ . . John Parkes, jun.
„ . . Peter Lee
„ . . William Higginson
„ . . John Roberts

MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Captain . . John S. Daintry
Lieutenant . David Hall
Cornet . . Henry Critchley
Qr.-master . Moses Tunnicliffe
Sergeant . . Daniel Booth
„ . . Enoch Barrow
„ . . James Barrow
Corporal . . Chris. Mottershead
„ . . John Adshead
„ . . John Dale
Farrier . . John Findlow
Trumpeter . Henry Shipton
Private . . Joseph Rowbotham
„ . . Thomas Arrowsmith

Private . . Thomas Critchley
„ . . Joseph Cooke
„ . . John Hodgkinson
„ . . Nath. Higginbotham
„ . . Edward Roe
„ . . Samuel Stone
„ . . Robert Turner
„ . . George Wood
„ . . Thomas Wood
„ . . John Dixon
„ . . John Newbold
„ . . Henry Ryle
„ . . Nathaniel Percival
„ . . James Hardern

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MACCLESFIELD TROOP (*continued*)

Private	Isaac Allen	*Private*	Sylas Orme
,,	John Bostock	,,	Jonathan Wilson
,,	James Davenport	,,	George Stringer
,,	Richard Broadhurst	,,	William Cantliff
,,	Abraham Bailey	,,	James Barratt
,,	Charles Greene	,,	Edward Johnson
,,	William Thorneycroft	,,	John Frost
,,	Joshua Whittaker	,,	George Ridgway
,,	William Whittaker	,,	Charles Turnock
,,	Thomas Grimsditch	,,	William Radford
,,	William Low	,,	John Dale
,,	Thomas Wardle	,,	Enoch Lomas
,,	Samuel Grimsditch	,,	James Swain
,,	Mathias Grimsditch	,,	George Wright
,,	Cyrus Bullock	,,	Thomas Johnson

MERE TROOP

Captain	Edward V. Townshend	*Private*	Joseph Burgess
Lieutenant	John Naylor	,,	Robert Bennett
Cornet	William Okell	,,	William Baguley
Sergeant	John Okell	,,	Henry Drinkwater
,,	Peter Ashton	,,	John Allen
,,	Charles Gleave	,,	William Lee
Corporal	John Pemberton	,,	Peter Baguley
,,	Matthew Crouchley	,,	William Taylor
Private	John Hampson	,,	Joseph Ashton
,,	Samuel Barrow	,,	John Southam
,,	George Eden	,,	William Yould
,,	Samuel Wright	,,	William Burrows
,,	John Arden	,,	Thomas Swain
,,	John Cowsill	,,	William Whitley
,,	William Broom	,,	Thomas Billington
,,	William Partington	,,	Thomas Massy
,,	Robert Hickson	,,	James Brocklow
,,	Nathaniel Eden	,,	John Wilkinson
,,	Joseph Eden	,,	William Bradford
,,	Samuel Lamb	,,	Thomas Hough
,,	John Pownall	,,	James Bradford
,,	Thomas Cragg	,,	William Fairclough
,,	William Janing	,,	Thomas Jamieson

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MERE TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Daniel Dean
„ . . Thomas Hewitt
„ . . James Hewitt
„ . . Simon Basnett
„ . . Thomas Kinsey
„ . . Peter Orme
„ . . William Povey
Private . . Henry Cronchley
„ . . John Millington
„ . . John Hamlett
„ . . Samuel Wilkinson
„ . . Thos. Burgess, *Trpr.*
„ . . Thos. Allen, *Farrier*

VI. MUSTER ROLL

OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER, 1812

TABLEY TROOP

Qr.-master . M. Hulme
Sergeant . . W. Ledward
„ . . Samuel Partington
„ . . Cosmo Wallace
Corporal . . John Hewitt
„ . . Peter Knowles
„ . . Wm. Partington
Trumpeter . Jos. Blease
Private . . Richard Allen
„ . Wm. Bayley
„ . . Wm. Bancroft
„ . . Thos. Brereton
„ . . Peter Broadbent
„ . . Saml. Davenport
„ . . Thos. Evans
„ . . John Eaton
„ . . Thos. Gleave
„ . . Joseph Gleave
„ . . Saml. Groves
„ . . John Golding
„ . . Thos. Hewit
„ . . John Haslehurst
„ . . John Hickson
„ . . Thomas Hickson
„ . . Thomas Hough
Private . . John Hough
„ . . James Mann
„ . . Samuel Meyers
„ . . John Meyers
„ . . John Moreton
„ . . Wm. Tasker
„ . . Thos. Smith
„ . . Thos. Wyke
„ . . James Taylor
„ . . Charles Earl
„ . . Thos. Prescott
„ . . Peter Wyatt
„ . . Peter Foster
„ . . Saml. Holbrooke
„ . . Saml. Siddeley
„ . . J. Williamson
„ . . J. Carter
„ . . John Wright
„ . . Thomas Hickson
„ . . —— Nixon
„ . . Jos. Williamson
„ . . Chas. Lowndes
„ . . John Gilgrass
„ . . —— Warburton
„ . . John Foden

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MERE TROOP

Qr.-master	Richd. Cragg
Sergeant	Peter Ashton
„	John Okell
„	Chas. Gleave
Corporal	Wm. Crouchley
Trumpeter	Thos. Burgess
Private	John Arden
„	John Allen
„	John Ashton
„	Samuel Barrow
„	William Broome
„	William Baguley
„	Peter Baguley
„	Wm. Burrows
„	Thos. Billington
„	John Cowsill
„	Thos. Cragg
„	Daniel Dean
„	Geo. Eden
„	Thos. Eyres
Private	Wm. Fairclough
„	John Hampson
„	Thos. Hough
„	Thos. Jameson
„	Wm. Jennings
„	Wm. Leigh
„	John Millington
„	Wm. Partington
„	Thos. Swaine
„	Saml. Wright
„	Wm. Whitley, senr.
„	Saml. Wilkinson
„	Wm. Yould
„	Jno. Pemberton
„	Thos. Allen
„	Saml. Lamb
„	Saml. Barnett
„	Wm. Hampson
„	Thos. Massey

ASHTON HEYES TROOP

Sergeant	Jos. Lewis
„	—— Briscoll
„	W. Litler
Corporal	Thos. Ankers
Trumpeter	Wm. Johnstone
Private	John Burgess
„	Wm. Dodd
„	N. Dodd
„	Jos. Dillon
„	Thos. Edwards
„	John Gilbert
„	R. Harrison
„	Saml. Hartbridge
Private	R. Lightfoot
„	Thos. Mushet
„	Wm. Peacock
„	Wm. Robinson
„	Wm. Reece
„	Saml. Shaw
„	Wm. Simmons
„	Thos. Woodyer
„	John Dentith
„	Bartholomew Dickens
„	Saml. Johnson
„	James Booth
„	Thomas Woodcock

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KNUTSFORD TROOP

Sergeant . . John Dean
„ . . S. Bailey
Corporal . . J. Burgess
„ . . Jos. Hodges
„ . . T. Rider
Farrier . . J. Lee
Private . . John Acton
„ . . Hy. Birch
„ . . R. Brown
„ . . J. Baskerville
„ . . J. Banks
„ . . W. Caldwell
„ . . John Clarke
„ . . T. Ditchfield
„ . . Hy. Daniel
„ . . B. Gratrix
„ . . J. Gleave
Private . . John Howard
„ . . W. Jordan
„ . . P. Leather
„ . . G. Potter
„ . . Hy. Royle
„ . . J. Slater
„ . . P. Street
„ . . W. Swaine
„ . . S. Siddeley
„ . . S. Wilson
„ . . P. Wilkinson
„ . . J. Sparks
„ . . J. Leather
„ . . Wm. Knowles
„ . . James Blackshaw
„ . . J. Hewitt
„ . . S. Blackshaw

MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Qr.-master . M. Tunnicliffe
Sergeant . . E. Barrow
Corporal . . J. Adshead
Trumpeter . H. Shipton
Private . . D. Booth
„ . . Thos. Arrowsmith
„ . . James Barrow
„ . . John Bailey
„ . . James Bennett
„ . . T. Critchley
„ . . J. Cook
„ . . J. Hodkinson
„ . . N. Higginbotham
Private . . T. Hobson
„ . . E. Massey
„ . . S. Stone
„ . . R. Turner
„ . . Chas. Broadhurst
„ . . Brooks Chear
„ . . John Goodwin
„ . . Thos. Lomas
„ . . Jos. Poole
„ . . Richd. Potts
„ . . Thos. Stringer
„ . . Thos. Johnson

NORTHWICH TROOP

Sergeant . . J. Molineaux
„ . . W. Beckett
„ . . D. Thompson
Corporal . . S. Bradburn
Trumpeter . R. Lambeth
Private . . R. Bate
„ . . T. Birch
„ . . J. Hayes

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NORTHWICH TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . J. Hitchen
„ . . W. Holland
„ . . J. Lovatt
„ . . G. Prescott
„ . . J. Ravenscroft
„ . . Wm. Bate
Private . . Thos. Littler
„ . . John Mainwaring
„ . . Thos. Eachus
„ . . Chas. Leigh
„ . . Wm. Golding

VII. MUSTER ROLL

MACCLESFIELD AND STOCKPORT TROOPS, 1814

1ST MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Qr.-master . John Newbold
Sergeant . . Cyrus Bullock
„ . . Enoch Barrow
„ . . John Dale
Corporal . . John Leah
„ . . Thomas Mottershead
Private . . James Barratt
„ . . George Ridgeway
„ . . Charles Turnock
„ . . Wm. Whittaker
„ . . Thos. Grimsditch
„ . . Thos. Wardle
„ . . Saml. Grimsditch
„ . . Matthew Grimsditch
„ . . Joseph Rowbotham
„ . . Henry Ryle
„ . . James Swain
„ . . Thos. Arrowsmith
„ . . James Barrow
„ . . John Bayley
„ . . J. Cook
„ . . J. Hodkinson
„ . . T. Hobson
„ . . E. Massey
„ . . Thos. Swanwick, sen.
„ . . Jos. Swanwick
„ . . Thos. Swanwick. jun.
„ . . John Swanwick
Private . . William Bent
„ . . George Wright
„ . . Wm. Paulden
„ . . David Hadern
„ . . Thos. Bayley
„ . . Jos. Frost
„ . . Chas. Greaves
„ . . Hy. Verdon
„ . . James Sergeant
„ . . John Davenport
„ . . James Goodhall
„ . . Samuel Sefton
„ . . James Brooks
„ . . John Dixon
„ . . Thos. Barton
„ . . Josiah Taylor
„ . . Thos. Hope
„ . . Jos. Cotterall
„ . . William Madew
„ . . Jos. Corbishley
„ . . Saml. Pointon
„ . . Wm. Potts
„ . . James Braddock
„ . . John Collier
„ . . Thomas Ainsworth
Trumpeter . Chas. Buckley
Farrier . . Charles Booth

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2ND MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Sergeant . . E. Johnson
„ . . John Robinson
„ . . Wm. Anderton
Private . . Thos. Bullock
„ . . Wm. Whittaker
„ . . Jos. Lomas
„ . . John Thorneycroft
„ . . Peter Blackshaw
„ . . Samuel Atkinson
„ . . Jos. Brindley
„ . . Geo. Whittaker
„ . . Jos. Henshaw
„ . . Francis Thompstone
„ . . Isaac Thompstone
„ . . Henry Hanbury
„ . . James Hammond
„ . . Joseph Bullock
„ . . Edward Gee
„ . . Robert Mottershead
„ . . Thomas Trafford
„ . . James Davenport
„ . . Thos. Davenport
„ . . Jos. Goodfellow
„ . . Abm. Filcock
„ . . Thos. Harden
„ . . Thos. Lockett
„ . . Wm. Wincle
„ . . Thos. Wincle

Private . . John Hamblet
„ . . Geo. Redfern
„ . . John Booth
„ . . Thos. Maden
„ . . Wm. Robinson
„ . . Thos. Hall
„ . . John Boothby
„ . . James Nixon
„ . . John Malkin
„ . . John Thorniley
„ . . Geo. Burgess
„ . . Brooks Chear
„ . . N. Percival
„ . . Jno. Harden
„ . . Enoch Lomas
„ . . Chas. Green
„ . . Isaac Allen
„ . . John Bostock
„ . . Richard Broadhurst
„ . . Jon. Whittaker
„ . . Jon. Wilson
„ . . John Goodwin
„ . . Jos. Poole
„ . . Richd. Potts
„ . . Thos. Stringer
Trumpeter . John Hall
Farrier . . John Findlow

STOCKPORT TROOP

Sergeant . . Thos. Garside
„ . . Jos. Howard
„ . . Thos. Foster
Private . . Robert Partington
„ . . Ed. Thompson
„ . . Solomon Stevenson
„ . . John Howard
„ . . James Radcliffe
„ . . Edmund Sykes
„ . . Ralph Fern

Private . . Thomas Morton
„ . . Thomas Steele
„ . . Anthony Carrington
„ . . John Swindells
„ . . John Harrop
„ . . John Robinson
„ . . . John Stringer
„ . . Jesse Howard
„ . . Jos. Lane
„ . . John Broadhurst

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STOCKPORT TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Thos. Cartwright
„ . . Wm. Brownhill
„ . . Thos. Stanley
„ . . Saml. Jowett
„ . . James Norbury
„ . . John Andrew
„ . . Thos. Thorpe
„ . . Peter Wild
„ . . Appelles Howard
„ . . Henry Howard
„ . . Joseph Howard
„ . . John Barker
„ . . John Walmsley
„ . . Joshua Bruckshaw
„ . . Matthew Mayer

Private . . Peter Marsland
„ . . Wm. Garman
„ . . Edwd. Taylor
„ . . Hy. Lomas
„ . . Daniel Shaw
„ . . Wm. Clayton
„ . . John Hampson
„ . . John Isherwood
„ . . John Lidster
„ . . —— Howard
„ . . Thos. Dicken
„ . . John Bolton
„ . . James Kinder
„ . . Saml. Gaskell
„ . . John Bentley

VIII. MUSTER ROLL

OUT IN AID OF CIVIL POWER, 1817

TABLEY TROOP

Qr.-master . Rose
Sergeant . . Saml. Partington
„ . . Cosmo Wallace
„ . . John Haugh
Corporal . . John Gleave
Trumpeter . W. Mackenzie
Private . . W. Bancroft
„ . . Thos. Brereton
„ . . Peter Broadbent
„ . . Saml. Groves
„ . . John Hickson
„ . . Thos. Hough
„ . . James Mann
„ . . John Moreton
„ . . Wm. Tasker
„ . . Thos. Smith
„ . . Thos. Wyke
„ . . Chas. Earl

Private . . Thos. Prescott
„ . . Peter Foster
„ . . John Steele, sen.
„ . . Samuel Siddeley
„ . . William Sullivan
„ . . John Steele, jun.
„ . . John Blease
„ . . R. Clayton
„ . . Jno. Burgess
„ . . Jno. Gullimore
„ . . Peter Wyatt
„ . . Thos. Whittaker
„ . . John Davies
„ . . Thos. Banks
„ . . John Jackson
„ . . John Wilkinson
„ . . Thomas Ledward
„ . . Jos. Barlow

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TABLEY TROOP (*continued*)

Private	Hy. Allen	*Private*	John Forden
„	James Law	„	Geo. Littler
„	Peter Barker	„	Jno. Singleton
„	James Hewitt	„	Jos. Stubbs
„	Wm. Barnard		

IX. MUSTER ROLL

1818

TABLEY TROOP

Qr.-master	W. Rose	*Private*	John Forster
Sergeant	Saml. Partington	„	Thos. Hough
„	Wm. Bancroft	„	John Hickson
„	John Hough	„	James Law
Corporal	Thos. Hickson	„	Thos. Ledward
Trumpeter	W. Mackenzie	„	Geo. Littler
Private	Thos. Gleave	„	Chas. Lowndes
„	Jos. Gleave	„	James Main
„	Thos. Whittaker	„	Thos. Prescott
„	John Haslehurst	„	Thos. Spragg
„	Charles Earl	„	Saml. Siddeley
„	Peter Foster	„	Wm. Snelson
„	John Blease	„	John Steele, senr.
„	John Burgess	„	Jos. Stubbs
„	John Gallimore	„	John Singleton
„	John Davies	„	John Steele, junr.
„	Thos. Banks	„	Wm. Foster
„	John Jackson	„	John Wright
„	Jos. Barlow	„	Thos. Wyke
„	Henry Allen	„	Peter Wyatt
„	Peter Barber	„	Jos. Williamson
„	James Hewitt	„	John Williamson
„	John Fordan	„	John Woodward
„	John Buckley		

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ASHTON HEYES TROOP

Qr.-master . Jos. Lewis
Sergeant . . James Lewis
„ . . Richard Briscoe
Trumpeter . Wm. Johnson
Private . . James Briscoe
„ . . Thomas Ankers
„ . . John Burgess
„ . . John Bratt
„ . . Peter Briscoe
„ . . Jos. Booth
„ . . Richd. Beckett
„ . . Samuel Beckett
„ . . Robt. Dentith
„ . . Robt. Dilworth
„ . . Jno. Dutton, sen.
„ . . Jno. Dutton, jun.
„ . . Thos. Darlington
„ . . James Dentith
„ . . Wm. Dickinson
„ . . Samuel Cowan
„ . . Wm. Ellis
„ . . Jos. Finchitt
„ . . John Gilbert
„ . . Saml. Gilbert
Private . . Jno. Greenaway
„ . . Richd. Harrison
„ . . James Hall
„ . . Richd. Heath
„ . . Saml. Johnson
„ . . James Johnson
„ . . John Jackson
„ . . John Jones
„ . . John Lightfoot
„ . . John Lightfoot, jun.
„ . . John Lea
„ . . Thos. Muskett
„ . . Geo. Oulton
„ . . Wm. Robinson
„ . . Thos. Roberts
„ . . Jason Roberts
„ . . Geo. Stockton
„ . . James Symmons
„ . . Thos. Wright
„ . . Abm. White
„ . . Thos. Witton
„ . . Thos. Worrall
„ . . John Fox

NORTHWICH TROOP

Qr.-master . Thos. Antrobus
Sergeant . . John Molyneaux
„ . . Wm. Beckett
„ . . Daniel Thompson
Trumpeter . Wm. Whitney
Private . . James Eachus
„ . . John Yarwood
„ . . Joseph Morris
„ . . John Arrowsmith
„ . . Robert Wrench
„ . Ralph Bate
„ . . Hy. Smith
Private . . Hugh Hughes
„ . . Thos. Foster
„ . . Chas. Leigh
„ . . Thos. Williams
„ . . Jos. Horton
„ . . Thos. Horton
„ . . John Mainwaring
„ . . John Ravenscroft
„ . . Geo. Prescott, jun.
„ . . R. Littler
„ . . John Hesketh
„ . . Chas. Wittingham

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NORTHWICH TROOP (*continued*)

Private	John Heald	*Private*	Peter Robinson
,,	Robert Ball	,,	Philip Anderson
,,	James Ainson	,,	Joseph Yardley
,,	John Vernon	,,	John Longshaw
,,	John Torbuck	,,	William Miller
,,	Richd. Wittingham	,,	Saml. Kinsey
,,	Richd. Woodward	,,	Thos. Woodyear, jun.
,,	John Wild	,,	John Yearsley
,,	Samuel Austin	,,	Geo. Gleave
,,	Richard Shaw	,,	John Williams
,,	James Lythgoe	,,	Wm. Wharton
,,	John Walker	,,	Wm. Dawson
,,	Chas. Berry	,,	Thos. Bancroft
,,	Thos. Wild	,,	James Sanderson
,,	James Davis	,,	Saml. Eachus
,,	John Johnson	,,	Thos. Warton

KNUTSFORD TROOP

Qr.-master	Isaac Taylor	*Private*	Hy. Birch
Sergeant	John Dean	,,	Robt. Brown
,,	Samuel Bailey	,,	Saml. Wright
,,	John Burgess	,,	Peter Lee
Trumpeter	George Hodges	,,	Jos. Royle, jun.
Private	John Acton	,,	Wm. Pownall
,,	John Alderson	,,	Wm. Higgins
,,	Thos. Ditchfield	,,	James Worthington
,,	John Slater	,,	James Bracegirdle
,,	Peter Wilkinson	,,	Richd. Wright
,,	John Howard	,,	John Daniels
,,	Benjn. Froggatt	,,	Samuel Wilson
,,	Jos. Read	,,	Samuel Siddeley
,,	Peter Street	,,	Thos. Clarke, jun.
,,	Peter Hall	,,	Henry Daniels, jun.
,,	Richard Moore	,,	John Hope
,,	Robert Howard	,,	Silas Hope
,,	John Gaskell	,,	Saml. Norbury
,,	Saml. Forrester	,,	Joseph Robinson
,,	Geo. Potter	,,	Nath. Booth
,,	Wm. Green	,,	Wm. Shatwell
,,	Wm. Caldwell	,,	John Leigh

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KNUTSFORD TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . John Leather
„ . . Wm. Twisse, jun.
„ . . Wm. Coleshill, jun.
„ . . Saml. Toft
„ . . John Clarke
„ . . John Henshall
„ . . Hy. Royle
Private . . Wm. Occlestone
„ . . Isaac Baskerville
„ . . Jos. Hodges
„ . . Wm. Parkes
„ . . Francis Hancock, jun.
„ . . Adam Walley

1ST MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Qr.-master . Jno. Newbold
Sergeant . . Thos. Thompson
„ . . Enoch Barrow
„ . . John Dale
Trumpeter . Peter Lomax
Private . . John Lea
„ . . Thos. Mottershead
„ . . Thos. Wardle
„ . . Thos. Swanwick, sen.
„ . . Thos. Swanwick, jun.
„ . . Joseph Swanwick
„ . . John Swanwick
„ . . Samuel Lockett
„ . . Wm. Lockett
„ . . Wm. Paulden
„ . . David Harden
„ . . Peter Bullock
„ . . James Swain
„ . . James Barrett
„ . . Jos. Frost
„ . . Chas. Greaves
„ . . Jonathan Rushton
„ . . John Davenport
„ . . Thos. Hobson
„ . . James Goodall
„ . . Saml. Sefton
„ . . James Brookes
„ . . John Adshead
„ . . John Dixon
„ . . Daniel Massey
Private . . Edward Massey
„ . . Hy. Birchinall
„ . . Richd. Cookson
„ . . John Alltree
„ . . John Johnstone, sen.
„ . . John Johnstone, jun.
„ . . John Powell
„ . . John Davis
„ . . Jasper Hulley
„ . . Geo. Darby
„ . . Enos Cope
„ . . John Beaumont
„ . . Thos. Jones
„ . . Chas. Turnock
„ . . John Barrow
„ . . Wm. Bent
„ . . Chas. Boothby
„ . . Thos. Hope
„ . . Wm. Mayden
„ . . Jos. Corbishley
„ . . Saml. Grimsditch
„ . . Matthias Grimsditch
„ . . Sidney Stansfield
„ . . Josiah Taylor
„ . . Jasper Cottershill
„ . . John Warburton
„ . . James Astle
„ . . Geo. Ainsworth
„ . . Thos. Wooley

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2ND MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Sergeant	Ed. Johnson	*Private*	John Robinson
,,	John Dale	,,	John Whittaker
,,	Wm. Anderton	,,	John Bailey
Trumpeter	Chas. Buckley	,,	Thos. Bullock
Private	Jasper Burgess	,,	John Green
,,	Thos. Johnson	,,	Joseph Bullock
,,	Wm. Robinson	,,	Joseph Lomas
,,	Thos. Hall	,,	John Thorneycroft
,,	Thos. Barton	,,	Joseph Thompson
,,	Hugh Booth	,,	Robert Mottershead
,,	Jos. Hudson	,,	Wm. Trafford
,,	Wm. Malkin	,,	James Hammond
,,	Wm. Johnson	,,	Peter Blackshaw
,,	Hugh Kerr	,,	Saml. Atkinson
,,	Joseph Poole	,,	Enoch Lomas
,,	Francis Boothby	,,	Nath. Percival
,,	John Booth	,,	James Hardern
,,	John Massey	,,	Thos. Harden
,,	Thos. Jones	,,	Wm. Davenport
,,	Jos. Nightingale	,,	James Davenport
,,	James Bradley	,,	Jos. Goodfellow
,,	John Bailey	,,	Abm. Filcock
,,	Thos. Barber	,,	Thos. Lockett
,,	Thos. Goodwin	,,	Wm. Warrington
,,	James Braddock	,,	James Casey
,,	Geo. Pickford	,,	Thos. Kitchen
,,	Richd. Potts	,,	Wm. Lamb
,,	Jos. Norbury	,,	John Priestnall
,,	Geo. Burgess	,,	Geo. Priestnall

MERE TROOP

Qr.-master	Peter Ashton	*Farrier*	Thos. Allen
Sergeant	John Pemberton	*Private*	James Arden
,,	Chas. Gleave	,,	Thos. Coleshill
,,	Matthew Crouchley	,,	John Brown
Corporal	Peter Orme	,,	Saml. Burrows
,,	Geo. Eden	,,	Wm. Broome
,,	Saml. Wilkinson	,,	Saml. Lamb
Trumpeter	Thos. Burgess	,,	Jos. Eden

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MERE TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Saml. Wright
,, . . John Hampson
,, . . Nath. Eden
,, . . Wm. Partington
,, . . John Pownall
,, . . John Robinson
,, . . Geo. Occlestone
,, . . Jos. Cragg
,, . . Thos. Cragg
,, . . Wm. Jennings
,, . . Jos. Carter
,, . . Jos. Allen
,, . . Thos. Kinsey, sen.
,, . . Thos. Kinsey, jun.
,, . . Thos. Eyres
,, . . John Gibson
,, . . James Risley
,, . . Peter Orme
,, . . Wm. Leigh
,, . . Peter Baguley
,, . . Thos. Gleave
,, . . Geo. Okell

Private . . Wm. Hanton
,, . . James Brockley
,, . . Wm. Whitley
,, . . Thos. Swain
,, . . John Wilkinson
,, . . Thos. Massey
,, . . James Billington
,, . . Wm. Yould
,, . . John Lewis
,, . . Hy. Crouchley
,, . . John Millington
,, . . Wm. Fairclough
,, . . James Bradford
,, . . Thos. Hough
,, . . Thos. Hatton
,, . . Wm. Bradford
,, . . Danl. Dean
,, . . Peter Whitley
,, . . Wm. Swaine
,, . . Robt. Greaves
,, . . John Gleave

STOCKPORT TROOP

Qr.-master . John Howard
Sergeant . . James Radcliffe
,, . . Benj. Brownhill
,, . . Saml. Hunt
Corporal . . Wm. Pearson
,, . . Geo. Williams
,, . . S. S. Barratt
Trumpeter . Geo. Cooke
Private . . John Jowett
,, . . Joseph Barke
,, . . Richd. Wright
,, . . John Hunt
,, . . Joel Heathcote
,, . . Richd. Fogg
,, . . Hy. Lomas
,, . . John Hankinson
,, . . John Gleave

Private . . James R. Walker
,, . . James Brammall
,, . . James Dakin
,, . . James Robinson
,, . . Jos. Gosling
,, . . John Dodge
,, . . James Robinson
,, . . Saml. Taylor
,, . . Peter Jepson
,, . . R. White
,, . . Wm. Sidebottom
,, . . John Bolton
,, . . Thos. Newton
,, . . John Perry, jun.
,, . . Wm. Booth
,, . . Wm. Birch
,, . . John Shirt

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STOCKPORT TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . John Barlow
„ . . Geo. Burgess
„ . . Jos. Howard
„ . . Wm. Woodcock
„ . . Jos. Fowler
„ . . Chas. Brown
Private . . Jos. Hibbert
„ . . Joel Heathcote
„ . . John Johnson
„ . . James Thatcher
„ . . James Walley
„ . . Thomas Hulme

X. ADLINGTON LANCERS

February 18, 1820

FIRST MEMBERS

1 Edmund Massey
2 Joseph Swanwick
3 John Priestnall
4 Geo. Bridnell
5 William Lane
6 T. Kitchen
7 Thomas Barber
8 James Bradley
9 John Wagstaff
10 James Hope
11 John Newbold
12 John Norris
13 John Davenport
14 Wm. Wilde
15 Geo. Broster
16 Thos. Barber
17 John Hunslet
18 Wm. Forster
19 Wm. Wood
20 Thos. Barber
21 Thos. Dickinson
22 Rowland Newton
23 John Burgess
24 Henry Taylor
25 Isaac Carter
26 Wm. Hall
27 Matthew Grimsditch
28 Thos. Carrington
29 J. H. Beswick
30 Thos. Reddish
31 John Chatham
32 Jos. Hulme
33 John Toft
34 James Alman
35 Samuel Wood
36 Samuel Clarke
37 John Bayley
38 Saml. Grimsditch
39 Adam Hatton
40 John Sandbach
41 Thomas Darby
42 Geo. Burgess
43 Geo. Lawton
44 Thos. Ryle
45 Edward Kinsey

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XI. MUSTER ROLL

June 7, 1823.

KNUTSFORD TROOP

Qr.-master	Isaac Taylor
Sergeant	John Dean
,,	John Burgess
,,	Joseph Hodges
Corporal	John Howard
,,	William Pownall
,,	William Parks
Trumpeter	George Hodges
Private	Benjamin Froggatt
,,	William Green
,,	Robert Cliff
,,	William Coldwell
,,	John Slater
,,	Jos. Ravenscroft
,,	Richd. Borrow
,,	John Newton
,,	William Burgess
,,	William Heason
,,	Thomas Bertles
,,	Thomas Heath
,	Thomas Ditchfield
,,	John Acton
,,	Samuel Egerton
,,	John Rollinson
,	John Ashton
,,	John Caulton
,,	Wm. Shatwell
,,	Jos. Lockett
Private	John Maddock
,,	Henry Birch
,,	Jonah Hewitt
,,	Peter Stubbs
,,	Samuel Worsley
,,	Henry Daniel
,,	John Daniel
,,	John Hope
,,	Peter Richardson
,,	Thomas Potter
,,	Samuel Norbury
,,	John Wilson
,,	Chas. Wilson
,,	Chas. Hall
,,	Thos. Leech
,,	Richard Wright
,,	Wm. Higginson
,,	Thomas Hancock
,,	Robert Smith
,,	Henry Royle
,,	—— Ikin
,,	Peter Street
,,	Thomas Austin
,,	James Brown
,,	John Leigh
,,	—— Coleshill
,,	Joseph Twiss

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XII. MUSTER ROLL

OF TROOPS OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

August 1839

TATTON TROOP

Captain . . Tatton Egerton
Lieutenant . Leycester
Cornet . . Pownall
Qr.-master . John Howard
Sergt.-Major. Kibble
Sergeant . . John Hope
„ . . John Wilson
„ . . Thomas Newton
Corporal . . John Dooley
„ . . Hugh Atkinson
Trumpeter . James Worthington
Private . . Richard Acton
„ . . James Ardern
„ . . James Batchelor
„ . . Thomas Bartholomew
„ . . Samuel Barrow
„ . . Samuel Beech
„ . . John Bells
„ . . John Blackburn
„ . . Joseph Blease
„ . John Branson
„ . . William Broady
„ . . John Brown
„ . . William Brown
„ . . Abraham Cash
„ . . James Cash
„ . . Samuel Clarke
„ . . John Cunliffe
„ . . Samuel Daniel
„ . . George Drinkwater
Private . . Samuel Faulkner
„ . . Hugh Gresty
„ . . William Hancock
„ . . John Hamilton
„ . . John Hampson
„ . . Henry Hope
„ . . Peter Hope
„ . . James Jackson
„ . . William Jennings
„ . . John Kinsey
„ . . Joseph Lowndes
„ . . David Morris
„ . . John Palfrey
„ . . John Packs
„ . . William Partington
„ . . James Pickston
„ . . Henry Royle
„ . . Peter Richardson
„ . . Thomas Shatwell
„ . . William Shuttleworth
„ . . George Suncock
„ . . Peter Stelfox
„ . . Peter Stockton
„ . . John Taylor
„ . . Jonas Whitfield
„ . . Richard Wood, senr.
„ . . Richard Wood, jun.
„ . . Nehemiah Worsley
„ . . John Wright

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MORLEY TROOP

Captain . .	H. Trafford
Qr.-master .	John Taylor
Sergeant . .	Owen Lovell
,, . .	Andrew Chadwick
Corporal . .	Geo. Bannister
,, . .	Wm. Massey
,, . .	James Hardman
Farrier . .	Richard Oldfield
Trumpeter .	Joseph Lea
Private . .	J. Bradshaw
,, . .	Wm. Bradshaw
,, . .	Benj. Brundrett
,, . .	Peter Chadwick, senr.
,, . .	Peter Chadwick, junr.
,, . .	Wm. Cowsell
,, . .	Saml. Faulkner
,, . .	Wm. Foster
,, . .	Richd. Gerrard
,, . .	Wm. Gibbon
,, . .	William Gleave
,, . .	John Hampson
,, . .	Benj. Hampson
,, . .	Noah Hodcroft
,, . .	Saml. Hall
,, . .	John Hulme
,, . .	Jas. Hulme
,, . .	Benj. Johnson
,, . .	John Jolly
Private . .	Edward Jones
,, . .	Jas. Ledger
,, . .	Joseph Lengard
,, . .	Joseph Lowe
,, . .	Wm. Mellor
,, . .	J. Mellor
,, . .	Thomas Massey
,, . .	Henry Massey
,, . .	Laybourne Matley
,, . .	Geo. Mellor
,, . .	Thos. Moss
,, . .	John Parr
,, . .	Thomas Ogden
,, . .	Jas. Quin
,, . .	Saml. Rogers
,, . .	John Royle
,, . .	Jas. Shawcross
,, . .	Henry Sherlock
,, . .	John Stainbank
,, . .	Thomas Stevens
,, . .	Adam Holt
,, . .	Jas. Taylor
,, . .	Chas. Watson
,, . .	Thos. Williamson
,, . .	Jos. Whitehead
,, . .	Robt. Whittaker
,, . .	Robt. Wild
,, . .	Josh. Woodall

DUNHAM MASSEY TROOP

Captain . .	Thomas Worthington
Lieutenant .	Thomas Wakefield
Cornet . .	Henry Thornton
Qr.-Master .	Thos. Lotor
Sergeant . .	Thos. Cross
,, . .	Peter Davies
,, . .	Joseph Hardy
Corporal . .	Samuel Bancroft
,, . .	Thomas Dean
Corporal . .	Joseph Raines
Trumpeter .	E. Worthington
Private . .	Richard Bowker
,, . .	John Brown
,, . .	Geo. Clarke
,, . .	James Cotterill
,, . .	Joseph Dawson
,, . .	Thomas Dudley
,, . .	Jas. Evans, senr.

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DUNHAM MASSEY TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Jas. Evans, junr.
„ . . Thomas Foster
„ . . Joseph Gallimore
„ . . Robert Gatley
„ . . John Goodier
„ . . James Gratrix
„ . . John Hampson
„ . . Edward Harrison
„ . . Joseph Harrison
„ . . Geo. Hobson
„ . . Joseph Holt
„ . . Thomas Howard
„ . . Abm. Jackson

Private . . John Leigh
„ . . Stephen Morris
„ . . John Perrin
„ . . Peter Shaw
„ . . Thomas Stanbank
„ . . Henry Starkey, sen.
„ . . Henry Starkey, jun.
„ . . Stephen Timperley
„ . . John Walker
„ . . Nicholas Warburton
„ . . William Warburton
„ . . Richard Winkey
„ . . William Worthington

Sergeant-Major Slater of Macclesfield Squadron (attached).

ALTRINCHAM TROOP

Lieutenant . Williams
Cornet . . Robt. Worthington
Qr.-master . W. Worthington
Sergeant . . Thos. Balshaw
„ . . Joshua Massey
„ . . Alex. Roberts
Corporal . . Ed. Hill
„ . . James Story
„ . . Joseph Whittam
Private . . Benj. Adshead
„ . . Joseph Adshead
„ . . James Aldcroft
„ . . Thomas Bailey
„ . . Charles Balshaw
„ . . Benj. Chambers
„ . . John Clarke
„ . . Chas. Ellison
„ . . Joseph Goulden
„ . . Ralph Hill
„ . . Robert Hargrave

Private . . Peter Holt
„ . . Jeremiah Holt
„ . . William Harden
„ . . Geo. Jackson
„ . . John Jones
„ . . Nath. Jones
„ . . James Maire
„ . . John Perrin
„ . . William Perrin
„ . . Samuel Pownall
„ . . James Pearson
„ . . Joseph Rawlins
„ . . John Renshaw
„ . . Nelson Royle
„ . . Solomon Sheldon
„ . . Isaac Timperley
„ . . John Warburton, senr.
„ . . John Wood
„ . . John Worthington

MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Captain . . J. C. Ryle
Cornet . . Dod
Qr.-master . Gregory
Sergeant . . Pogmore

Sergeant . . Maydew
„ . . Cundiffe
Corporal . . Potts
„ . . Bullock

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MACCLESFIELD TROOP (*continued*)

Corporal . . Gibbon	*Private* . . John Latham
Private . . Henry Bailey	,, . . Geo. Lancaster
,, . . George Barton	,, . . William Lockett
,, . . Edward Bowers	,, . . Robert Middleton
,, . . Thomas Boothby	,, . . Samuel Orme
,, . . C. Chadwick	,, . . P. B. Pimlott
,, . . Isaac Broom	,, . . John Rathbone
,, . . Thomas Coxon	,, . . William Scragg
,, . . John Cottrill	,, . . Thomas Simpson
,, . . J. Corbishley	,, . . Aaron Thornley
,, . . William Dean	,, . . Abraham Whalley
,, . . John Dumville	,, . . James Wilshaw
,, . . James Dale	,, . . Jabez Wright
,, . . John Dickin	,, . . Francis Wood
,, . . William Hoult	,, . . William Walker
,, . . John Holland	,, . . Joseph Wardle
,, . . J. Hibbert	,, . . Charles Whiston
,, . . James Hulse	,, . . William Hanks
,, . . Richard Johnson	,, . . Frederick Sefton

CONGLETON TROOP

Captain . . G. C. Antrobus	*Private* . . Wm. Ford
Qr.-master . Jno. Newbold	,, . . P. Ford
Sergeant . . John Twiss	,, . . John Fox
,, . . Jos. Hancock	,, . . J. Goodwin
,, . . Jon. Broadhurst	,, . . Daniel Heath
Corporal . . W. Baddeley	,, . . Wm. Holland
,, . . Jos. Lomas	,, . . Richard Sheratt
,, . . Geo. Lowe	,, . . J. Lownds
Private . . Joseph Astles	,, . . J. Massey
,, . . Edward Broad	,, . . J. Oakes
,, . . Robert Burgess	,, . . Wm. Slack
,, . . John Brock	,, . . G. Shrigley
,, . . John Broadhead	,, . . J. Shufflebotham
,, . . Charles Bibby	,, . . Geo. Twemlow
,, . . Charles Blease	,, . . P. Ullivero
,, . . P. Blackshaw	,, . . C. Vaudrey
,, . . R. Cowlishaw	,, . . Geo. Vernon
,, . . Josh. Deane	,, . . A. Wright
,, . . Thomas Davenport	,, . . E. Wood
,, . . John Fenton	,, . . S. Yates
,, . . Joseph Forster	,, . . Jos. Lownds

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STOCKPORT TROOP

Captain . . Tatton
Qr.-master . Isaac Shuttleworth
Sergeant . . J. Hardman
„ . . Edward Barlow
„ . . Samuel Warren
Corporal . . John Johnson
„ . . Joseph Fowler
„ . . William Mundy
Farrier . . Thos. Unsworth
Trumpeter . John Whittaker
Private . . Joseph Antrobus
„ . . James Ardern
„ . . Abraham Ashworth
„ . . Geo. Bowers
„ . . John Bowers
„ . . Elisha Bowers
„ . . James Bullock
„ . . Chas. Cheteham
„ . . Geo. Goodwin
„ . . Geo. Gould
Private . . James Gouldshaw
„ . . Thos. Higginbottom
„ . . Wm. Hulme
„ . . Wm. Hunt
„ . . Samuel Jackson
„ . . Hugh Norris
„ . . Samuel Parry
„ . . John Shea
„ . . James Simister
„ . . Thos. Smith
„ . . Wm. Stanley
„ . . John Taylor
„ . . Geo. Walker
„ . . James Walmsley
„ . . Joseph Warmby
„ . . John Wood
„ . . Thos. Worthington
„ . . Thomas Woodard
„ . . Thomas Kenyon

ARLEY TROOP . . . . . No record

FOREST TROOP . . . . . „

TABLEY TROOP . . . . . „

XIII. MUSTER ROLL

TROOPS OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

August and September 1842

TABLEY TROOP

Captain . . Townshend
Lieutenant . H. Wallace
Cornet . . W. Worthington
Qr.-master . Jno. Forster
Sergeant . . William Kibble
„ . . John Steel
„ . . Thomas Blease
„ . . Joseph Cragg
Corporal . . Hugh Barber
„ . . Peter Woodward
„ . . Thomas Morrey
Trumpeter . John Hulme
Private . . John Allen
„ . . Joseph Ashbrooke
„ . . Joseph Bentley
„ . . Joshua Booth

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TABLEY TROOP (*continued*)

Private	Samuel Blease	*Private*	Thomas Hurst
,,	Thomas Burgess	,,	John Jackson
,,	Peter Burgess	,,	Thomas Kynsey
,,	John Bowker	,,	William Leicester
,,	William Barber	,,	John Lea
,,	John Carter	,,	James Mann
,,	Geo. Cawley	,,	Joseph Manley
,,	James Cockram	,,	James Mosson
,,	James Curbishley	,,	John Newton
,,	Joseph Cragg	,,	James Platt
,,	Robert Earl	,,	Samuel Riley
,,	John Earl	,,	John Smith
,,	Joseph Forster	,,	John Snelson
,,	William Groves	,,	Joseph Starkey
,,	Thomas Groves	,,	Thomas Speakman
,,	Allen Hewitt	,,	Thomas Steel
,,	Peter Hickson	,,	Samuel Tasker
,,	Joseph Hickson	,,	Thomas Venables
,,	Thos. Hazlehurst	,,	Lewis Walley
,,	Thos. Hough	,,	William Yarwood
,,	Joseph Hough	,,	James Emson

TATTON TROOP

Captain	W. T. Egerton	*Private*	Samuel Bracegirdle
Cornet	Pownall	,,	John Brown, sen.
Qr.-master	John Hope	,,	John Brown, jun.
Sergeant	W. Kibble	,,	William Brown
,,	John Wilson	,,	Josiah Brown
,,	Thomas Newton	,,	Joseph Brown
,,	Hugh Atkinson	,,	Joseph Cash
Corporal	Richard Wood	,,	Samuel Clarke
,,	John Wright	,,	John Cunliffe
,,	John Jackson	,,	Joseph Daniel
Trumpeter	Joseph Worthington	,,	Samuel Faulkner
Private	Joseph Acton	,,	Hugh Gresty
,,	James Ardern	,,	William Hancock
,,	James Batchelor	,,	John Harrison
,,	Samuel Barrow	,,	Joseph Harrison
,,	John Bell	,,	Peter Hewitt
,,	John Blackburn	,,	Henry Hope
,,	Joseph Bloor	,,	Peter Hope

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TATTON TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . James Jackson
„ . . John Jennings
„ . . John Jones
„ . . William Naden
„ . . John Kinsey
„ . . John Parks
„ . . William Partington
„ . . James Peckstone
„ . . Henry Royle
Private . . Peter Richardson
„ . . Thomas Shatwell
„ . . Geo. Simcock
„ . . Joseph Skelhorn
„ . . Peter Stelfox
„ . . Thomas Stelfox
„ . . Peter Stockton
„ . . Richard Wood
„ . . John Worthington

ARLEY TROOP

Lieutenant . Court
Qr.-master . Peter Carter
Sergeant . . John Walker
„ . . George Smith
„ . . Samuel Wharton
„ . . John Barker
Corporal . . Joseph Tickle
„ . . Geo. Artingstall
„ . . Richard Richardson
Trumpeter . Thomas Williams
Private . . William Beswick
„ . . Joseph Barlow
„ . . Samuel Barber
„ . . Thomas Bennett
„ . . James Bradford
„ . . John Boardman
„ . . Geo. Chadwick
„ . . Joseph Cocker
„ . . John Darlington
„ . . John Dawson
„ . . Joseph Dale
„ . . James Eachus
„ . . Joseph Eden
„ . . Edward Grange
„ . . James Grange
„ . . John Holland, sen.
Private . . John Holland, jun.
„ . . Geo. Howes
„ . . John Haspel
„ . . Thomas Harding
„ . . John Jones
„ . . Wm. Lambert
„ . . Roger Lewis
„ . . James Mainwaring
„ . . Henry Maswell
„ . . Joseph Miller
„ . . William Meredith
„ . . Joseph Maddook
„ . . John Meire
„ . . Geo. Moss
„ . . Thomas Percival
„ . . Joseph Robinson
„ . . Thomas Robinson
„ . . John Smith
„ . . Chas. Speakman
„ . . Thomas Speakman
„ . . John Stockton
„ . . John Spruce
„ . . William Tomkinson
„ . . Thos. Taylor
„ . . Samuel Wright
„ . . Joseph Yarwood

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MORLEY TROOP

Captain	H. Trafford
Cornet	S. Raingill
Qr.-master	John Taylor
Sergeant	Owen Lovell
,,	Andrew Chadwick
Corporal	Geo. Bannister
,,	William Massey
,,	John Jolly
Private	Joseph Ashcroft
,,	William Axon
,,	Amos Bannister
,,	Philip Barber
,,	James Bradshaw
,,	William Bradshaw
,,	Benj. Brundritt
,,	Thomas Brundritt
,,	John Chadwick
,,	William Cowsell
,,	William Foster
,,	Noah Hodcroft
,,	John Hodcroft
,,	Samuel Holt
,,	John Hulme
,,	James Hulme, sen.
,,	James Hulme, jun.
,,	Joseph Hulme
,,	Benj. Johnson
,,	James Ledger
,,	John Leigh
Private	Joseph Lingard
,,	James Mallor
,,	William Mallor
,,	Henry Massey
,,	Thomas Massey
,,	William Massey
,,	George Mallor
,,	Thomas Moss
,,	Richard Oldfield
,,	Thomas Ogden
,,	John Parr
,,	John Royle
,,	James Shawcross
,,	Matthew Shawcross
,,	Henry Sherlock
,,	John Standbank
,,	Adam Stott
,,	James Taylor
,,	Robert Wild
,,	Thomas Williamson
,,	Joseph Woodall
,,	William Kibble
,,	James Fielding
,,	William Gleave
,,	Richard Gerrard
,,	John Grange
,,	Benj. Hampson
,,	James Higham
,,	James Higson

FOREST TROOP

Lieutenant	Palin
Cornet	Potts
Qr.-master	George Oulton
Sergeant	John Walker
,,	Richard Southern
,,	William Steele
Corporal	Samuel Rowe
,,	Henry Shufflebotham
,,	William Jenkins
Trumpeter	John Elson
Private	James Ankers
,,	John Bottley
,,	Henry Burgess
,,	William Barnes
,,	Joseph Burrows
,,	Richard Billington
,,	William Beckett
,,	Charles Clark

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FOREST TROOP (*continued*)

Private	George Clark	*Private*	Thomas Norton
„	John Crank	„	John Pennington
„	William Cowap	„	John Reece
„	Thomas Dodd	„	Josiah Rider
„	William Dutton, sen.	„	William Swinley
„	William Dutton, jun.	„	George Snelson
„	William Gregory	„	William Shaw
„	William Johnson	„	John Tepley
„	John Jones	„	Robert Thomas
„	Ralph Hewitt, sen.	„	Richard Taylor
„	Ralph Hewitt, jun.	„	Thomas Weaver
„	Richard Hewitt, sen.	„	Abraham White
„	Richard Hewitt, jun.	„	Samuel Whitlow
„	William Hitchins	„	Geo. Wood
„	George Hunt	„	William Warburton
„	John Hayward	„	Geo. Wingfield
„	Thomas Livesley	„	Robt. Wade
„	Samuel Lewis	„	Samuel Walker

MACCLESFIELD TROOP

Captain	Leycester	*Private*	Cotrill
Lieutenant	Dod	„	Daniel
Cornet	H. Wright	„	Earl
Qr.-master	R. B. Maydew	„	Forest
Sergeant	Marland	„	Hatton
„	Sefton	„	Holland
„	Potts	„	Holt
Corporal	Gibbon	„	Hulse
„	Latham	„	John Beswick
„	Whiston	„	Hankinson
Trumpeter	Francis Wood	„	Hodkinson
Private	Bullock	„	Kelsall
„	Simcock	„	Massey
„	Antrobus	„	Middleton
„	Baguley	„	Morris
„	Broadhead	„	Maybery
„	Samuel Beswick	„	Levi Norbury
„	Thomas Beswick	„	Thomas Norbury
„	Bracegirdle	„	John Pearson
„	Fountain	„	James Pownall
„	Cockson	„	George Pownall

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MACCLESFIELD TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Simpson	*Private* . . Walkley
„ . . Joseph Simcock	„ . . Wood
„ . . Whalley	„ . . John Whittaker
„ . . Willshaw	„ . . Williams
„ . . Wardle	„ . . Featherstone
„ . . Whitelegg	

CONGLETON TROOP

Captain . . Antrobus	*Private* . . Daniel Heath
Lieutenant . Reade	„ . . William Heath
Qr.-master . Jno. Twiss	„ . . William Holland
Sergeant . . Jonathan Broadhurst	„ . . Geo. Hawthorn
„ . . George Lowe	„ . . Chas. Hickson
„ . . Joseph Lomas	„ . . Geo. Hughes
Corporal . . William Baddeley	„ . . Thos. Kelsall
„ . . Samuel Yates	„ . . Thos. Lockett
„ . . Peter Ullivero	„ . . William Lucas
Trumpeter . Geo. Barlow	„ . . John Massey
Private . . Joseph Astles	„ . . John Morris
„ . . Edward Broad	„ . . John Perry
„ . . Robert Burgess	„ . . James Shufflebotham
„ . . Joseph Baddeley	„ . . Joseph Shufflebotham
„ . . George Buckley	„ . . William Slack
„ . . Thomas Bailey	„ . . William Smallwood
„ . . Daniel Bailey, sen.	„ . . Christopher Stubbs
„ . . Daniel Bailey, jun.	„ . . Fred. H. Turner
„ . . Richard Burgess	„ . . Geo. Vernon
„ . . Charles Blease	„ . . Andrew Wright
„ . . Thomas Brightmore	„ . . William Keeling
„ . . John Davenport	„ . . John Wareham
„ . . Richard Cowlishaw	„ . . John Marland
„ . . John Fenton	„ . . James Siddall
„ . . Joseph Forster	„ . . Thomas Lucas
„ . . William Forster	„ . . John Blackshaw
„ . . William Ford	„ . . Thomas Fox
„ . . John Fox	„ . . James Hobson
„ . . Isaac Goodwin	„ . . Prosper Haslam

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STOCKPORT TROOP

Captain . . T. W. Tatton
Lieutenant . E. Marsland
Qr.-master . J. Shuttleworth
Sergeant . . James Hardman
„ . . John Johnson
„ . . Hugh Norris
Corporal . . James Bullock
„ . . James Chatham
„ . . Jonathan Wild
Trumpeter . John Bowers
Private . . Abraham Ashworth
„ . . John Bennet
„ . . Isaac Booth
„ . . George Bowers
„ . . William Chadwick
„ . . John Cooke
„ . . John Cutler
„ . . Alexr. Curry
„ . . Joseph Farmer
„ . . James Garner
„ . . James Gouldshaw
„ . . Richard Griffiths
„ . . Richard Harper
„ . . Thos. Higginbotham
„ . . Josiah Higginbotham
Private . . James Hunt
„ . . William Hunt
„ . . Samuel Lomax
„ . . Richard Lovatt
„ . . William Marsland
„ . . Geo. Mason
„ . . Robert Milton
„ . . Thomas Morley
„ . . Joseph Nield
„ . . Samuel Parry
„ . . Elisha Pearson
„ . . George Raynes
„ . . Isaac Leah
„ . . Joseph Redfern
„ . . John Robinson
„ . . Peter Royle
„ . . Joseph Kidd
„ . . James Slack
„ . . William Stanley
„ . . James Walmsley
„ . . Samuel Watkinson
„ . . Richard Warburton
„ . . George Wosingcroft
„ . . Owen Lovell
„ . . Francis Unsworth

DUNHAM MASSEY TROOP

Captain . . Worthington
Lieutenant . Richmond
Qr.-master . N. Pass
Sergeant . . Alexander Roberts
„ . . Thomas Cross
„ . . Peter Davies
„ . . Joseph Hardey
Corporal . . Samuel Bancroft
„ . . Joseph Reeves
Trumpeter . Geo. Worthington
Private . . George Clarke
„ . . James Cottrill
„ . . Henry Daine
Private . . Joseph Dawson
„ . . William Dawson
„ . . Thomas Dudley
„ . . James Evans
„ . . Joseph Galleymore
„ . . John Goodier
„ . . Samuel Graham
„ . . Edward Harrison
„ . . George Hobson
„ . . Thomas Hobson
„ . . Joseph Holt
„ . . John Haslam
„ . . Abraham Jackson

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DUNHAM MASSEY TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . James Jackson
„ . . William Johnson
„ . . Robert Leather
„ . . Stephen Morris
„ . . John Standbank
„ . . Henry Starkey, sen.
„ . . Henry Starkey, jun.
Private . . Isaac Timperley
„ . . John Thorpe
„ . . John Walker
„ . . William Warburton
„ . . Nicholas Warburton
„ . . Richard Winckley
„ . . William Worthington

ALTRINCHAM TROOP

Captain . . Lloyd
Lieutenant . Nicholson
Qr.-master . W. Warburton
Sergeant . . Thomas Balshaw
„ . . Starkie Gresty
„ . . Joshua Massey
Corporal . . John Perrin
„ . . Joseph Whitlow
„ . . Alexander Roberts
Trumpeter . James Ackerley
Private . . James Aldcroft
„ . . Benj. Adshead
„ . . Joseph Adshead
„ . . Charles Balshaw
„ . . Samuel Berry
„ . . John Clarke
„ . . Joseph Clarke
„ . . Henry Drinkwater
„ . . Joseph Goulden
„ . . William Greenwood
„ . . Jones Hewitt
„ . . Jeremiah Holt
„ . . William Hardern
„ . . George Jackson
Private . . Edward Jackson
„ . . John Johnson
„ . . Thomas Johnson
„ . . John Jones
„ . . Nathaniel Jones
„ . . William Jones
„ . . Thomas Norbury
„ . . James Pearson
„ . . Samuel Pownall
„ . . Joseph Rowland
„ . . John Renshaw
„ . . Nelson Royle
„ . . Solomon Sheldon
„ . . James Street
„ . . Thomas Stubbs
„ . . John Sutton
„ . . Isaac Timperley
„ . . William Walker
„ . . John Warburton, sen.
„ . . Robert Warburton
„ . . Vernon Warburton
„ . . John Ward
„ . . John Worthington
„ . . John Weetman

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XIV. TATTON AND CONGLETON TROOPS

OUT IN AID OF CIVIL POWER, 1848

TATTON TROOP

Cornet . . W. T. Pownall
Qr.-master . John Hope
Sergeant . . John Wilson
„ . . Thomas Newton
„ . . Hugh Atkinson
„ . . Richard Wood
Corporal . . John Wright
„ . . John Jackson
„ . . Isaac Taylor
„ . . Thomas Stelfox
Private . . Richard Acton
„ . . Samuel Barrow
„ . . James Batchelor
„ . . John Bell
„ . . John Berry
„ . . John Blackburn
„ . . Joseph Bloor
„ . . Samuel Bracegirdle
„ . . William Bracegirdle
„ . . John Brown, sen.
„ . . William Brown
„ . . Josiah Brown
„ . . James Cash
„ . . John Chadfield
„ . . Samuel Clarke
„ . . John Cunliffe
„ . . Joshua Davenport
Private . . Isaac Erlam
„ . . Samuel Faulkner
„ . . William Hancock
„ . . John Hardy
„ . . Peter Hewitt
„ . . Henry Hope, sen.
„ . . Henry Hope, jun.
„ . . John Jennings
„ . . Thomas Jones
„ . . John Kinsey
„ . . James Mason
„ . . Joseph Mason
„ . . Peter Partington
„ . . James Pickstone
„ . . Henry Royle
„ . . George Simcock
„ . . John Stelfox
„ . . Thomas Taylor
„ . . Thomas Whittingham
„ . . James Wright, sen.
„ . . James Wright, jun.
„ . . Richard Wood
„ . . Joseph Wood
„ . . John Worthington
„ . . Henry Rogers
„ . . William Kibble

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CONGLETON TROOP

Cornet	S. Pearson
Sergeant	Jon. Broadhurst
„	Geo. Lowe
„	Joseph Lomas
Corporal	Samuel Yates
„	Peter Ullivero
„	Prosper Haslam
Farrier	Charles Blease
Trumpeter	Thomas Green
Private	Joseph Astles
„	Robert Burgess
„	Thomas Brightmore
„	Joshua Baddeley
„	Daniel Bailey
„	Geo. Birtles
„	George Bunn
„	John Blackshaw
„	Joseph Brocklehurst
„	Richard Cowlishaw
„	Abel Cope
„	William Cartlidge
„	John Dale
„	William Forster
„	Thomas Ford
„	John Fox
„	Isaac Goodwin
Private	Francis Heath
„	William Holland
„	Charles Hickson
„	George Hughes
„	Thomas Hackney
„	George Hill
„	Thomas Kelsall
„	William Keeling
„	William Machin
„	Edward Massey
„	John M'Gannon
„	Thos. Potts
„	John Peney
„	William Smallwood
„	James Siddall
„	John Stubbs
„	James Shropshale
„	Frederick Turner
„	T. Thorneycroft, sen.
„	T. Thorneycroft, jun.
„	John Wilde
„	William Drakeford
„	Thomas Wright, jun.
„	William Brittain
„	Thomas Filcock
„	Thomas Bailey

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XV. MUSTER ROLL OF THE EARL OF CHESTER'S YEOMANRY CAVALRY

April 1897

Hon. Colonel	His Grace the Duke of Westminster[1]
Lt. Colonel Commandant.	Piers Egerton Warburton (*Hon. Col.*)
Major	The Earl of Harrington (*Hon. Lt.-Col.*)
Adjutant.	H. P. Kirkpatrick (*Capt.* 16th Lancers)
Surgeon	G. Harrison
Veterinary Surgeon . .	R. E. Edwards
Bandmaster.	Joseph Clement
R.-S. Major.	G. Cooper

A (TATTON) SQUADRON

A TROOP

Captain . .	Hon. A. de Tatton Egerton (*Hon. Major*)
2nd Lieut. .	R. C. Parr
Qr.-master .	Sherwin, C.
Sergeant . .	Newton, J.
„ . .	Chorlton, W.
„ . .	Brown, J.
„ . .	Pownall, W.
Corporal . .	Hope, W.
„ . .	Latham, W.
„ . .	Stellfox, A.
„ . .	Brown, T.
Farrier . .	Newton, L.
Trumpeter .	Brown, W.
Bandsman .	Brannan, A.
„ . .	Brannan, E.
Private . .	Baguley, W.
„ . .	Beswick, J.
„ . .	Blackburn, W.
„ . .	Booth, W.
„ . .	Brown, J.
„ . .	Burgess, T.
„ . .	Daniels, A.
„ . .	Ellison, W.
„ . .	Erlam, C.
„ . .	Erlam, I.
„ . .	Garner, O.
„ . .	Gill, J. C.
„ . .	Gresty, E.
„ . .	Harrison, G.
„ . .	Harrison, E.
„ . .	Hope, F.

[1] Not on active list since 1891.

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A TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Hulme, J.
„ . . Jepson, J.
„ . . Johnson, J.
„ . . Jones, C. A.
„ . . Leech, G.
„ . . Ourend, Henry
„ . . Overend, Herbert
„ . . Sproston, R.
Private . . Stellfox, T.
„ . . Stockton, E.
„ . . Stockton, H. T.
„ . . Warburton, J.
„ . . Warburton, S.
„ . . Whalley, S.
„ . . Whitelegge, J.

B TROOP

Captain . . H.A.Birley (*Hon. Maj.*)
Lieutenant . R. W. D. Phillips
Qr.-master . Mason, J.
Sergeant . . Leech, W.
„ . . Wright, B.
„ . . Platt, W.
Corporal . . Hewitt, J.
„ . . Hewitt, P.
„ . . Dale, S.
„ . . Lee, G.
Bandsman . Driver, G.
„ . . Hopewell, C.
Private . . Barber, W.
„ . . Bloor, J.
„ . . Bowers, C.
„ . . Bracegirdle, W.
„ . . Bracegirdle, J.
„ . . Chorlton, G.
Private . . Hewess, C. N.
„ . . Hollinsworth, E.
„ . . Hope, J.
„ . . Knowles, R.
„ . . Lloyd, R.
„ . . Moore, R.
„ . . Shrieves, F.
„ . . Stanier, J.
„ . . Stamer, G.
„ . . Steel, T.
„ . . Stockton, W.
„ . . Stockton, W
„ . . Webb, J.
„ . . Webster, S.
„ . . Wilson, H.
„ . . Worthington, J.
„ . . Wright, J.
„ . . Wright, S.

Sergeant-Major . . . . . Souden, D.

B (EATON) SQUADRON

C TROOP

Captain . . Lord A. Grosvenor.
Lieutenant . E. W. Swetenham
Qr.-master . Allwood, R.
Sergeant . . Evans, Robert
Sergeant . . Hartshorn, John
„ . . Mullock, George
Corporal . . Denson, Harry
„ . . Rowe, Morris

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C TROOP (*continued*)

Corporal . . Cookson, Edwin	*Private* . . Minshull, William
„ . . Gillham, Walter	„ . . Moore, Samuel
Farrier . . Bramall, John	„ . . Mitchell, John
Trumpeter . Myers, Albert	„ . . Parry, Richard
Bandsman . Richardson, Francis	„ . . Parker, James
„ . . Wardle, Thomas	„ . . Parting, Edward
Private . . Barker, Albert	„ . . Partington, Thomas
„ . . Cuzner, Harold	„ . . Pickering, Arthur
„ . . Fearnall, Arthur	„ . . Pickering, Fred
„ . . Fox, William	„ . . Randles, Edward
„ . . Hewson, James	„ . . Rigby, James
„ . . Jones, Edwin	„ . . Roberts, William
„ . . Jones, Robert	„ . . Wynne, Walter
„ . . Lloyd, Edward	„ . . Youd, Benjamin
„ . . Lloyd, George	

H TROOP

Captain . . G. Wyndham	*Private* . . Grace, John
Lieutenant . H. Barnston	„ . . Jones, Charles
Qr.-master . Mullock, R.	„ . . Jones, Thomas
Sergeant . . Walley, Richard	„ . . Lake, Frank
„ . . Gregory, John	„ . . Lee, William
„ . . Allwood, Frederick	„ . . Lewis, Edwin
Corporal . . Wright, Robert	„ . . Myers, James
„ . . Partington, Samuel	„ . . Minshull, Samuel
Sergt.-Farrier Palin, S.	„ . . Minshull, Thomas
Trumpeter . Lunt, James	„ . . Moore, Charles
Bandsman . Baker, Aaron	„ . . Poynton, Richard
„ . . Baker, Matthew	„ . . Pritchard, Harry
Private . . Allwood, John	„ . . Pritchard, John
„ . . Caswell, Fredk	„ . . Roberts, Jesse
„ . . Corson, Charles	„ . . Salmon, Joseph
„ . . Denson, Sidney	„ . . Shepherd, Robert
„ . . Dutton, James	„ . . Thomas, George
„ . . Emmerson, George	„ . . Walley, Charles
„ . . Fearnall, Thomas	„ . . Watkins, Richard

Sergeant-Major . . . . . Bagg, William

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C SQUADRON (ARLEY AND BOSTOCK TROOPS)

ARLEY TROOP

Captain	O. M. Leigh
2nd Lieut.	H. M. Wilson
Qr.-master	Hornby, R.
Sergeant	Clarke, R.
„	Williamson, T.
„	Lambert, J.
Corporal	Whitlow, J.
„	Newton, J. R.
„	Wright, W.
Farrier	Britch, A.
Sergt.-Tr.	Yarwood, H.
Trumpeter	Barff, G.
Bandsman	Henshaw, J.
„	Hopewell, J.
Private	Beckett, A.
„	Blackshaw, C. H.
„	Blackshaw, J.
„	Bolton, A.
„	Britch, E.
„	Clarke, E.
„	Dallow, E.
„	Darlington, W.
„	Drinkwater, J.
„	Drinkwater, W.
„	Duncalf, W.
„	Earl, T.
Private	Gerrard, J.
„	Gerrard, W.
„	Hardy, G.
„	Hindley, G.
„	Hindley, J.
„	Leather, E.
„	Newton, J.
„	Norcott, J.
„	Percival, D.
„	Platt, J.
„	Platt, R.
„	Pimlott, A.
„	Prescott, J.
„	Prescott, R.
„	Priestner, J.
„	Rawes, E.
„	Simpson, T.
„	Stringer, H.
„	Stringer, T.
„	Walton, A.
„	Whitelegg, G.
„	Williamson, D.
„	Woodall, W.
„	Yarwood, R.
„	Yarwood, J.
„	Yoxall, F.

BOSTOCK TROOP

Captain	W. H. France-Hayhurst
Lieutenant	W. R. Court
2nd Lieut.	R. H. M. Verdin
Qr.-master	Lewis, J.
Sergeant	Manley, T. B.
„	Jinks, W.
Corporal	Lewis, G.
„	Dickens, A.
Corporal	Frith, H.
Bandsman	Phosey, J.
„	Smith, J.
Private	Barker, W.
„	Beckett, J.
„	Carter, W.
„	Drinkwater, C. S.
„	Gerrard, G.

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BOSTOCK TROOP (*continued*)

Private . . Gleave, J.
„ . . Hewitt, T.
„ . . Holland, S.
„ . . Hopley, E.
„ . . Hulme, C.
„ . . Jones, E.
„ . . Ledward, T.
„ . . Lees, E.
„ . . Lightfoot, E.
„ . . Luker, A.
Private . . Millings, T.
„ . . Moses, S.
„ . . Parr, T.
„ . . Parry, G.
„ . . Proudlove, F.
„ . . Rayner, W.
„ . . Rowe, C.
„ . . Shaw, T.
„ . . Spann, F.
„ . . Steel, A.
Sergeant-Major . . . . . Barret, W.

D SQUADRON (FOREST AND CONGLETON TROOPS)

FOREST TROOP

Captain . . J. Tomkinson (*Hon. Major*)
Lieutenant . C. E. Hope
„ . . Sir P. Grey-Egerton, Bart.
Qr.-master . Evason, A.
Sergeant . . Rowland, T.
„ . . Pritchard, J.
„ . . Bebbington, C.
Corporal . . Newport, F.
„ . . Roscoe, G.
„ . . Gerard, M.
Private . . Arden, T.
„ . . Burston, A.
„ . . Capper, W.
„ . . Clements, C.
„ . . Cordery, C.
„ . . Dean, F.
„ . . Darlington, C.
„ . . Gleave, R.
„ . . Gerrard, S.
„ . . Gouldbourne, T.
Private . . Heanley, J.
„ . . Higginson, J.
„ . . Hignett, A.
„ . . Ikin, H.
„ . . Kirby, H.
„ . . Leech, T.
„ . . Lewis, S.
„ . . Lightfoot, G.
„ . . Lightfoot, H.
„ . . Nicholas, F.
„ . . Owen, J.
„ . . Plant, J.
„ . . Pleavin, T.
„ . . Pleavin, W.
„ . . Parry, G.
„ . . Pritchard, J.
„ . . Rutter, B.
„ . . Travis, T.
„ . . Woodfine, A.
„ . . Washington, W.
„ . . Wright, A.

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CONGLETON TROOP

Captain . . W. B. Brocklehurst
Lieutenant . W. T. Birchenough
2nd Lieut. . A. M. R. Legh
Qr.-master . Wright, A.
Sergeant . . Lomas, A.
„ . . Stubbs, J.
„ . . Shaw, F.
Corporal . . Rathbone, J.
„ . . Lawton, W.
„ . . Thompstone, J.
Trumpeter . Lawton, J.
Private . . Bayley, F.
„ . . Bayley, S.
„ . . Barber, E.
„ . . Belfield, J.
„ . . Blackshaw, J.
„ . . Bolshaw, J.
„ . . Bowyer, C.
„ . . Bowyer, J.
„ . . Casey, H.
„ . . Cox. J.
„ . . Dale (1st), A.
„ . . Dale (2nd), A.
„ . . Goodfellow, J.
Private . . Goodwin, T.
„ . . Hope, C.
„ . . Jackson, J.
„ . . Lomas, H.
„ . . Lomas, W.
„ . . Longden, J.
„ . . Lowndes, —
„ . . Maby, J.
„ . . Mayer, A.
„ . . M'Corkell, H.
„ . . Moore, C.
„ . . Mottershead, J.
„ . . Nadin, F.
„ . . Nixon, J.
„ . . Rathbone, H.
„ . . Riley, J.
„ . . Rokhearts, J.
„ . . Shaw, F.
„ . . Shufflebotham, J.
„ . . Stubbs, M.
„ . . Trueman, W.
„ . . Warrington, S.
„ . . Whittaker, H.

Sergeant-Major . . . . . Sarchy, W.

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XVI. A LIST OF THE NAMES OF ALL THE GENT' THAT STAND CHARGED TO FIND HORSEMEN AND ARMES vnder the Command of the Right Wor'p'll Lieveten't Coll: S'r PHILIP EGERTON, K't: with the Names of the Souldiers and Number of Horse every gent' stands charged to find.

S'r PHILIP EGERTON, Leiveten't Coll'
JOHN PHILIPS, Leivetent
CHARLES COTTON, Cornett
WILLIAM BROCKE, Quarter mast'r
Corporall Cumberbach
Corporall Snell
Corporall Cooper
Peter Penckstone, William Ridgway } Trumpetters
Francis Adshed, Cler'

BROXTON HUNDRED

		Ryders Names
L'd Bishop of Chester	1	
L'd Cholmondeley	3	Francis Adshed, Randle Walker
S'r Thomas Grosvenor	1	Richard Edwards
The Lady Talbott	1	John Kellshall
The Lady Calveley	1	Samuel Dickenson
The heiress of Charles Walley	1	
Peter Dutton, Esq'r, and Edward Bradshaw of Chester	1	Richard Tilston
John Hurleston, Esq., and Wm. Brocke of Vpton, gent.	1	Richard Willdigge
The Parsons of Malpasse	1	Rich : Cartwright
Rich : Alportt, Esq'r, Thos. Stockton, and John Catherall of Horton, gent.	1	John Steene
Randle Dod, and John Leech, Esq'rs, and George Bird, gent.	1	
William Barneston, Edward Bromley, Esq'r, and Thos. Tanatt, gent.	1	Alex. Cartwright
Roger Puleston, Esq'r	1	George Morgan
Henry Harpur, Edward Spencer, and Thomas Willcocks, gent.	1	William Sharman
The Ministers of Waverton, Doddleston, Oldford, and Tattenhall	1	
The Deane and Chapter of Chester	1	

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NORTHWICH HUNDRED

		Ryders Names
Lord Brereton	3	Thomas Ashton, Wm. Gorst, John Cottingham
The Baron of Kinderton	3	John Millington, John Beayley, Joseph Venables
S'r John Bellott, bar't	1	John Hilditch
S'r Jeffrey Shakerley, K't	1	
Henry Mainwaringe, Esq'r	1	Samuel Bale
George Davenport, Esq'r	1	John Snelson
William Lawton, Esq'r, and Tho. Smethwicke, gent.	1	John Smith
Somerfeild Oldfield, Archdale Palmer, and Mr. Stephens of Wheelocke, Esq'r.	1	George Malbon
Mr. Moreton of Hulme-Walfield, John Ampson of Middlewich; and Mrs Hone (? Done)	1	George Wright
The Parsons of Astbury, Warmincham, and Davenham	1	James Statham
The Lady Whittmoore, X'pofer Benon, and Mr. Brookes	1	Henry Booth

NAMPTWICH HUNDRED

		Ryders Names
S'r Thomas Wilbraham, bar'tt	3	Randle ffryar, Peter Cooke, John Walton
S'r Thomas Delves, bar'tt	3	Hugh Hampton, Thomas Reeve, Richard Owen
S'r Thomas Mainwaringe, bar'tt, and Sir Edward Minshull, knight	2	Tho. Wainewright, John Bemisson
S'r Thomas Smith, bar'tt	1	Richard Cooper
S'r Robert Cotton, K't.	1	John Cleay
John Crew of Crew, Esq'r	3	
George Vernon of Haslington, Esq'r	1	Thomas Price
Rog'r Wilbraham of Darfold, and Roger Wilbraham of Namptwich, Esq'rs	2	John Hatton, John Whittley
Parson of Bartomley, and Vicar of Acton	1	

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EDESBURY HUNDRED

		Ryders Names
S'r Philip Egerton, K't.	1	
Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale royall, Esq'r. . .	2	Tho. Billington John Darlington
John Crew of Vtkinton, Esq.	1	John Golborne
My L'd Cheife Justice Bridgeman and George Spurstowe, Esq'r	1	George Snell
Thomas Lea, Esq'r, and Mrs. Warburton of Grange	1	John Tench
S'r Peter Pindar, bar'tt, Jonathan Bruen, Esq'r, and his Sonne	2	John Johnson John Beckett
Darcy Savadge, Esq'r, and Mrs. Ann Moseley for Darley Hall.	1	
George Davenport, Esq., Mrs. Aldersey of Spurstowe, and Mr. ffradsham of Elton	1	John Pike
Mr. Davies of Ashton, Mr. John Davies, Mr. Jo. Travers, and the young Wid' Hardware . .	1	Henry Gattliffe

The p'sons w'thin named are charged w'th ye p'portions of horse affixed unto their names; and this day confirmed by vs. Witness our hands and seales y's 11th of July 1666.

DERBY.

R: CHOLMONDELEY.

J: ARDERNE.

P: LEYCESTER.

R: BROOKE.

In fitting sequence to what we may call the "field state" of the Light Horse of Cheshire in 1666 as given above, the following three orders of the Court of Lieutenancy have reference to the absentees and defaulters at the general muster at Middlewich in that year:—

Com Cestr—

ffor S'r Philip Egerton, these:

fforasmuch as the p'sons und'r written all charged with A Horse, Horseman, and Arms, have not sent in any horse at all, to the last Muster at Middlew'ch on Saturday last, having had due summons. These are therefore in pur-

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suance of spetial directions from the Lord Lieutenant of this County to authorize and command you forthw'th to levy by distress or otherwise upon the goods of every of them respectively five pounds: and the same pay over unto one of the Treasurers of the Militia of this County, rendring to them the surplus after necessary charges for levying deducted. And this shall be your warrant. Given under our hands and seals at Northwich, July: 19th, 1666.

Mr. John Davies	5 *li*
The Lady Calveley	5 *li*
The Prebends of Chester	5 *li*
S'r Tho: Grosvenor	5 *li*

P: LEYCESTER.

R: BROOKE.

T: LEGH.

THO: MARBURY.

THO: CHOLMONDELEY.

The following offenders seem by another document to have sent "mere hacks of horses" to the muster, and were ordered to be restrained upon as under:—

Mr. Crewe of Crewe, and the heirs of Mr. Charles Walley	3 *li*
Mr. Randle Dod, Mr. Leech, and Mr. Bird	3 *li*
The L'd Chief Justice Bridgeman and Mr. Spurstowe	3 *li*
Mr. Lea of Darnhall, and Mr. Warburton	3 *li*
The L'd Cholmondeley	3 *li*

The parties under-mentioned, having neglected to send in arms with their men, "to wit, Rack brest and Pott," were mulcted as below:—

The Lady Talbott	1 *li*
Mr. Dutton of Hatton, and Mr. Bradshaigh of Chester	1 *li*
Mr. Hulston of Picton, and Mr. Brock of Upton	1 *li*
Mr. Alport, Mr. Stocton, and Mr. Katterall, for not appearing in due time	1 *li*
Sir Robert Cotton	1 *li*
Mr. Vernon and Mr. Wettenhall	1 *li*

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It is to be presumed that these penalties were all or most of them collected in due course; but Sir Robert Cotton of Combermere appealed, and successfully, against the decision of his brethren, as the following document proves:—

"Forasmuch as there was formerly a fine imposed vpon Sir Robert Cotton, for that his Trooper did not bring in his Armes at the general Muster of the horse at Middlew'ch; and forasmuch as it appeares vnto vs this day, vpon Strict Examination, that the fault was not in the s'd Sir Robert Cotton, but in his Trooper. These are therefore to desire you, and it is by vs hereby ordered, that the saide Fine be taken of, and the Distresse which was Levyed for Satisfieing thereof be forthw'th returned vnto the said S'r Robert Cotton. Given und' our handes at Northw'ch this 14th day of September, Anno regni Caroli s'c'di nunc Angliæ, &c., regis, &c., dec' Octavo, Annoy' Dom' 1666.

P. LEYCESTER.	HENRY LEGH.
R. BROOKE.	PE: BROOKE.
THO: MARBURY.	THO: CHOLMONDELEY."

XVII. BUCKLOWE HUNDRED

IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER, 1660

A perticuler Charge of Horse to bee Raysed in this Hundred to serve vnder the Com'and and Conduct of George Warburton, Esq'r, nominated to be Captaine of all the Horse to be Raysed therein, (or) within the said County.

2. Thomas, Earl Rivers	Discharg'd from appearance by ye Com'rs where he liues
1. Charles, Lord Viscount Killmurry, and the Lady Killmurry	William V . . . . .[1]
2. Sir George Booth, Barronett	Samue Roe Edward Delay
1. S'r Willoby Aston, Barron't, and those that enjoy Aston Landes	Thomas Hales
2. George Warburton, Esq'r	non app.—5 *li*
1. Henry Brooke of Norton, Esq'r	John Barnes
1. Thomas Manwaringe, Esq'r	Thomas Wainwright
1. Thomas Brerton, Esq'r	John Houghe
1. Thomas Maybury, Esq'r	Wm. Rycroft
1. Peter Leicester of nether Tabley, Esq'r . . .	Wm. Peacock

[1] Illegible.

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1. John Leigh of Norbury Booths, Esq'r . . .	Christopher Clay
1. George Leicester of Tofte, Esq'r	Sussell Preston
1. Peter (Tho's) Daniell of over Tabley, and his mother, Mrs. Danyell	Henry Antrobus
1. Peter Brooke of Meire, Esq'r	George Ashton
1. Henry Leigh of Heigh Leighe, Esq'r	Wm. Gleaue.
1. Peter Leigh of Heigh Leighe, Esq'r	Peter R . . . . .[1]
1. Edward Leigh of Baguley, Esq'r	non ap : 5 *li*
1. Richard Marya Dumville of Limme, Esq'r, and Mrs. Dumvile, Widow	Richard Lindall
1. —— Starky of Stretton, Esq'r, and —— Starky, gent., and —— Jackson, of the same Towne, gentleman	non ap : 5 *li*
1. William Tochett of Neither Whitly, Esq'r . .	non ap : 5 *li*
1. Mr. Cholmonley of Holford	Thomas Haukkins
1. Mr. Harcott of Wyncham. and Mr. Mouldsworth of the same, and Peter Venables of Lostock	non ap : 5 *li*
1. George Venables of Agdon, gent.	non ap : 5 *li*
1. Richard Massy of Sale, Esq'r, Mr. Jeffery Cartwright	non ap : 5 *li*
1. John Danyell of Dasbury, gent., John Pickering of ye Lodg, Esq'r.	apears
1. John Moores of Thelwall, Esq'r	non ap : 5 *li*
1. Nathanyell Robinson, of Mobb'ly, Lawrance Robinson, gentleman, and Mr. Colthurst . .	Samuel Witter
2. The Vikor of Budworth, the Vicar of Runckhorne, and Parson of Grappenhall	non ap : 5 *li*
1. The Parson of Ashton vpon Mercy Banke, Parsons of Limme and Warburton	noe ap : 5 *li*
1. The Parson of Mobberly, Vicar of Rosterne, and Vicar of Bowden	non apear, 5 *li*
Bucklowe Hundred, formerly made of the Trayned Bands, 84 men, which, with 16 out of Edesbury Hundred, made a Compleat . .	100 men
Macclesfield Hundred, 103 men, with three Joyned with Northwich Hundred	103 men
Northwich Hundred made 77, w'ch, with 20 out of Edesbury Hundred, and the three men out of Bosley in Macclesfield Hundred, made . .	100 men
Namptwich Hundred	100 men
Broxton Hundred, 86, with 14 out of Edesbury Hundred	100 men

[1] Illegible.

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XVIII. REGIMENTAL ORDER

"HEAD-QUARTERS, TABLEY HOUSE,
"NEAR KNUTSFORD, *January 26th*, 1849.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley has the high gratification of announcing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment he has the honour to command, a signal mark of approbation which Her Majesty the Queen has graciously been pleased to bestow upon them.

"Her Majesty has deigned to express her gracious wish that the regiment be henceforth designated by the name of Her Royal Son, the Heir Apparent to the throne of these realms, and that it should reassume the original designation under which it was raised in 1803 of 'The Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.'

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lord de Tabley cannot doubt but that this most gracious act of royal favour will be received as it ought to be by every member of the corps, that it will prove a stimulus (were any indeed wanting) to that spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has ever so pre-eminently distinguished the Yeomanry Cavalry of Cheshire, and that the 'Earl of Chester's Regiment' will prove itself, whenever its services may be required, not unworthy of the name it has now the honour to bear.

"By Order.

"(Signed) H. HILL,
"*Captain and Adjutant E.C.Y.C.*"

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XIX. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

"I having become a member of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry, do make oath that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and that I will as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, her heirs and successors in person, Crown, and dignity against all Enemies, and will obey all orders of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God."

Signature *Date*

Witness

XX. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

I.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, TABLEY HOUSE,
"*May* 9, 1823.

"Colonel Sir J. F. Leicester having obtained His Majesty's approbation for the Regiment to assemble at Liverpool for six days' permanent duty, the troops will march the following days, viz. :—

The Macclesfield Squadron,
„ Adlington Lancers,
„ Stockport Hussars,
„ Forest Troops,

to Warrington, &c., &c., on Friday the 30th inst., and the following morning to Prescot, there to await the arrival of the other Troops of the Regiment. The remainder of the Troops to march on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., so as to arrive at Prescot by

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11 o'clock A.M. The Officers of these Troops will be pleased to direct the horses to be fed once on the road.

"Commanding Officers of Troops will direct their Troops to be properly squadded, and the whole of the horses must be trimmed and their tails squared previous to the march of the Troops to Liverpool; and they will remind their Quartermasters and Non-Commissioned Officers that they are held responsible for the care of the horses of their squads and also the cleanliness of their men.

"No member of the Corps to appear in the streets who is not regimentally dressed, and it is particularly requested that the men will not trot or gallop their horses in the streets.

"The Colonel feels confident that every member of the Corps will pay the strictest attention to order, and insure to the Regiment a continuance of that high character it has always held for regularity in quarters and soldier-like appearance in the field.

"Every good member is obedient to his Officers, attentive to the care of his horse, arms, and appointments, and exact in the discharge of his duty. Honour and principle ought to prompt him to an observance of these particulars.

"The horses to be fed while on duty and on the march with 8 lbs. weight of oats per day, and each member to provide himself with a bag for his horse's corn.

"A Subaltern Officer from each troop to visit stables every evening, attended by the Quartermaster and Farrier while on duty.

"The Troops to march in blue jackets, blue facings outwards, caps and feathers cased, and the drill-jacket to be placed on the cloak-case, over which the water-deck is to be strapped and folded so as not to show any of the blue border.

"All bugle and trumpet soundings to commence at Head-Quarters.

"The billets will be delivered to the Troops at Prescot by the Adjutant.

"By Order of Colonel Sir Jno. F. Leicester.

"J. BARRA,

"*Captain-Adjutant K.C.V.L.*"

[The above is copied from the Stockport Troop Orderly Book, 1816–27.]

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II.

"HEAD-QUARTERS, EATON HALL, CHESTER,
"*6th May* 1874.

"Lieut.-Colonel His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., has received Her Majesty's approval of the Regiment under his command assembling at Chester for six days' permanent duty, on Tuesday, the 2nd June next.

"The whole of the Regiment, with the exception of the Forest and Cholmondeley Troops, will march on the 1st June to the undermentioned places, viz.: Tabley Troop to Tarporley; Tatton to Hartford, Sandiway Head, and Abbey Arms; Arley to Frodsham; Congleton to Over; Adlington and Stockport to Northwich. The Forest and Cholmondeley Troops will assemble on the 2nd June, at Vicar's Cross, and join the Regiment on the line of march to Chester.

"On the 2nd June the whole Regiment will march to Vicar's Cross, near Chester, so as to arrive there at a quarter past eleven A.M. punctually.

"Officers commanding Troops are particularly requested not to allow the Officers or men under their command to make forced marches, or straggle on the road, in marching to and from Chester. Pay will not be allowed to any individual except for the days he is actually on the march and on duty at Chester, and who has not attended the prescribed number of preliminary drills.

"Commanding Officers of Troops will cause their Troops to be completed (if required) and properly squadded, and the horses to be trimmed and shod previous to their marching for Chester; and they will remind their Quartermasters and Non-Commissioned Officers that they are held responsible for the proper care of the horses of their squads, as also for the cleanliness of the men and accoutrements, and that the latter are properly put on both man and horse; also that they are cleaned and carefully put up in quarters after each day's march, as well as after each field-day at Chester.

"No member of the Corps to appear in the streets who is not clean and regimentally dressed; and it is particularly requested that the men will not trot or gallop their horses in the streets. The members are reminded that it is their duty to salute all Officers in uniform whether belonging to their own Regiment or not.

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"The Officers of each Troop will visit the stables once a day, attended by the Quartermaster, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Farrier, when they are requested carefully to inspect the forage.

"The Troops to march in service marching order, viz.: in tunics, with busbys uncased, the plumes to be properly fastened in the busbys. Officers in undress belts. The cases of both busbys and plumes to be carried in the valises—to be put on in quarters. The Regiment will be inspected on Monday, the 8th June.

"The Quartermasters will meet the Adjutant at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Monday, the 1st June, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the billets and inspect the stables and rooms for their respective Troops.

"The Troop Pay-lists to be delivered to the Adjutant on Friday, the 5th of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, with the horse licenses, without which no member will be repaid the 10s. 6d. horse duty.

"A Badge of Honour will be presented to each member of the Troop which turns out the cleanest during permanent duty. In addition to the usual prizes for Sword Exercise and Rifle Shooting, prizes will be given for a Mounted Rifle competition, on the conditions which have been explained to the Troops by the Adjutant.

"Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Westminster, K.G., feels confident that every member of the Corps will pay the strictest attention to order, and ensure the Regiment a continuance of that high character it has always held for regularity in quarters and soldier-like appearance in the field.

"Officers commanding Troops will be pleased to supply, at their earliest possible convenience, each member of their respective Troops with a copy of this order, and will be good enough to cause it to be read by an Officer in presence of the whole Troop at a convenient time on the 1st or 2nd June.

"By Order.

"D. SCOTLAND, *Captain*,
"*Adjutant E.C.Y.C.*"

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